



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Princeton University Library



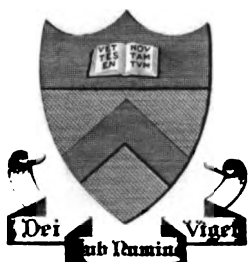
32101 064076902

801

712

v. 11

Library of



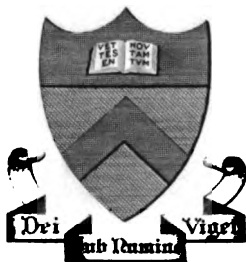
Princeton University.

801

718

v. 11

Library of



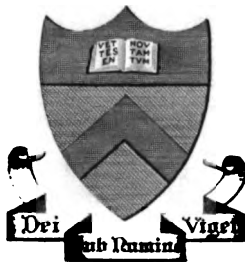
Princeton University.

901

718

v. 11

Library of



Princeton University.

NILES'

WEEKLY REGISTER.

CONTAINING

POLITICAL,
HISTORICAL,
GEOGRAPHICAL,
SCIENTIFIC,

|| ASTRONOMICAL,
STATISTICAL,
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, EDITOR.

Et sic olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1816 TO MARCH 1817.—VOL. XI.

BALTIMORE:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR,

At the Franklin Press,

NEAD OF CHESAPEDE.



Index to the Seventh Volume.

A.	notes 95; directors 156 176	Boxer, the U. S. brig 239
Adams, president 64; letter to the editor 337	336 351; organization of 175 191 223 238 259 399	<i>Brazil</i> , 92 174
Address of the N. Y. society on Domestic manufactures 366	<i>Banks and bank notes</i> . Treasury circular 56	Briggs, Isaac 79; his speech 29
Aerostation 64	— a law case 91	Brissias British sloop of war 239
Africa, a Dutch settlement projected in 120	— remarks on 385	<i>British</i> .
— Adams' tour into 179	<i>Banks</i> , resolutions of a convention from, in Pennsylvania 52;	British colonial policy—reviewed 5 38; war with Algiers, (the sailing of the fleet) 9 11 32 44 58; of the expedition 92 93; account of lord Exmouth's visit 95—his victory 139; official details, &c. 153 169 187 206; riots 10 44 58 253 305; at Glasgow 77; at Preston 92; at Dawnbam 104; Lud-dites 138; in Lincoln 138; Nottingham 205; at London 306 361 376; at Walsal 306; toleration 10; revenue 10 29 44; remarks upon 53; deficiency of 60 187; seamen, &c. for the lakes of Canada 10 30 46 60 77 105; memorial of the cotton manufacturers 10; stocks 11 30 32 60 61 77 78 92 138 140 172 187 205 253 305 405; servants out of place 11; king's health 11 171; cost of maintaining him 171; cases of distress 11 30 77 153 205 330 405; princess Charlotte 9 10 59 92 360; haymakers 37; meetings for relief 48 61; duke of Berri's subscription 78; commerce, on the state of 11 95; coinage 13 30 58 187; West Indies 16 220 222 228; debt 29; of reducing the interest 105 139; illustrated 156 234; act respecting the commercial convention with the U. States 29 93; prince regent, his supper 30; sick 92; presents of the pope to him 220; expences 360; princess of Wales 32 59 76 153 206 221; her arrival at Tunis 190; princess Mary 43; despatches from India, <i>three tons</i> of 44; education, the state of 44; loans 45; navy 45 153 171 187 305; emigration 46 76 105 330; banks, failure of 58; bankruptcies 58; enlistment of boys 58; "hostility" to 59; trade and commerce 61; lord Arden 61 78; military force 61; state of the land, cultivated and uncultivated 63; courts of law, defended by the military 77; cotton yarn 77; landholders and fundholders 77; sinecures 77 239 358; goods sacrificed at New-York 80; lord Cochrane 92; gunpowder, &c. export prohibited 92; Dr. Prettyman against Bible societies 92; massacre in Ireland 96 124; importation of wool 99; coals, the price of reduced 105; remarks on the state of England 115; taxes in Ireland 124; revenue in do. 236; commerce of London 128; of the crops, grain, &c. 205 220 290 306 376; distresses, remarks on the causes, &c. of 209 282; Carlton house defended 253; singular religious prosecution 290; manufactures 45 305 306; beef and pork, price of 306; Manchester meeting 306; Glasgow do. 330; London do. 347; bishop of Durham 330; lord mayor's day 330; Welsh general-
— notice of U.S. treaty with 47	<i>Barbary piracies</i> 10	
— remarks on war with 77	— states, sketches of 72	
— attacks a British vessel 78	89 119 121 135	
— reported to be attacked by the Americans 94	Barney, com. in Kentucky 352	
— proceedings 173 221 361	Barbadoes, insurrection at 189	
— lord Exmouth at 95; his victory 139, 153, 237	Bartling's discovery 298	
— a description of 165	Batavia 173 207	
— plan of the harbor 182;	Bates, Benj. his memorial &c. to the legislature of Virginia 211 248	
the dey's speech to his people 221; his character 347	Bayard, J. A. Mr. Rodney's eulogium on him 281 297	
— Dutch official account 225	Bernard, gen. 208 296 336	
Al-i Pacha, an account of him 102	Berkshire agricultural society 405	
Alien law, British 260	Bequest, curious 62	
Alston, gov. his death 64	Bible, a part of the version changed 92	
Amboyna, dreadful storm at 428	— society of Russia 10; in England 92; bibles printed at Cambridge, Eng. 12	
American stocks, at London 58, 104, 205; at Charleston S. C. 275 (<i>see exchange</i>) at Amsterdam 361	Biron admiral 173 189	
— literature 66	Bissel gen. court martial for the trial of 253	
— riflemen 332	Bland, judge the case of 377	
— press, British remarks respecting 379	Black river, N. Y. 95	
Andre, maj. his case mentioned 198; colonel Tallmadge's statement 350; remarks 386	Blakely, capt. 336; resolutions of N. C. respecting 357	
— a print of his capture 431	Blind children, print a book 156	
Anecdote, of George II. 12; original of a British officer 36; naval 71; of certain American seamen 298	Blue laws 48	
Animals extinct, remains of 143	Boardman, capt. case of 299	
— progressive motion of, in opposition to gravity 320	Boat, propelled by weights 64	
Appalachicola fort, blown up 14; interesting account of 37	Bolivar, gen. 380	
Army of the U. S. return of its strength 361; stations &c. 376	Bonaparte, Napoleon, on the expence of keeping him 10; report of his escape 30; remarks on his confinement 45; reports about his conduct, &c. 105, 180, 307, 379, 428; Cobbett's address to him 121; at Waterloo, remarks on 130; remarks on him 196	
— contracts 1816 376	— Joseph, 44 60 77	
— cost of 390	— Louis, 58 77	
— promotions and appointments 48	— Jerome 58 77 172 307	
Athens, Ohio 78	— Maria Louisa 58, 206	
Auburn, N. Y. 94	— Lucien 77	
<i>Austria</i> , state of 44; army 76, 188; flag respected by the Turks 188; marriage of the emperor 307	Bordeaux, commerce of 230	
B.	Boston, improvement of 336; interest on the U. S. debt, paid at 352; arrivals at 353	
Babylon, the ruins of 333	— hospital subscriptions 400; sales of British goods at 432	
Bagot, Mr. at New York 108	Boundaries, commissioners for settling the 80 142	
Balloon, descent of a 14		
Baltimore, inspections 143; election 175		
— assessed value of 505		
— hospital 351; arrivals 253		
Bank of the U. S. 16; of the stock, &c. 31 208; of the		

- 330; house burning in Ireland 347; pensions and places 358; bishoprick 359; lord Castlereagh's house attacked 379; mayor of London and lord Sidmouth 428; return of a captive from Algiers 428; progress of complaint 99; bank of England 104 172; Serpentine river 101; duke of Kent 105; uncertainty of the law 105; sinking fund 105; earl of Lonsdale 105; boasting 107; trials at Newgate 138; alien bill 138; alien law 260; wholesale perjury 138; sale of a wife 153; Swiss government property 171; Tavistock canal 171; association of attorneys 171; act relative to brewing of beer 172; British goods shipped from the United States 176; subsidies paid 176; army in France 176; Irish linen manufacture 187; black regiment 187; representation in parliament 191 224 306; Mediterranean passes 205 305; Exmouth lord 205 206 220; loss in several sea-fights stated 226; Kean, the actor 236; cattle fair at Ballinasloe 236; *People's Mirror*, containing a list of the house commons and how chosen, magna charta, bill of rights, act of settlement, pensions, &c. act of habeas corpus, &c. &c. 339 358; tythes, on the abolition of 334; red book extraordinary 360; secret service money 360; bread, the price of 360; poor rates 405.
- Brown general** 351
 — admiral 109 189 334
Brougham Mr. 297
Buenos Ayres, 11, 16; details of proceedings 46 80 96 141 207, 254 334; declaration of independence 80 150 222
 — Spanish blockade of 188; Spanish expedition for 361
Burke, Mr. his eulogium on the American enterprize 51
- C**
- Calcutta, trade of to the U. S.** 176; exports of indigo 227; a valuable arrival from 432
Cane, sugar, on the cultivation of 7
Canal, Merrimack 13; Genessee 108; from Seneca lake to the Susquehannah 352; round the falls of the Ohio 365 410 432; between the lakes and the Hudson 366; Dismal swamp 400
Canada, of the crops in 15 380; military settlements 108; regulations at fort George 109; trade of 227
Candy, the king of, 147
Cannonsburg, Pa. 78
Capitals of the U. S. 390
Caracas 16 156 173 174 222 254 291 292 334 380
 — Bolivar's expedition 32
 — Carthaginian fleet 32
Carson Mrs. 47 191
Catalina Madam 103 336
- Caucuses, on the subject of** 178
Chamout de la Ray 95
Champlain lake, 259 336
Chandler general and the affair at Stoney creek 116 309
Charleston, S. C. arrivals at 353
Chauncey commodore 366
Chesapeake naval depot, 385
 — report of the commissioners 411
Cherokee Indians 31 63
Chickasaw notice 46
Chili, state of 189
Chimney sweepers 143
China, robberies of the Ladrone islanders 173; christians in 207 361; disturbed state of 347 361; religious persecution in 361; British embassy to 380
China, method of mending it 144
Chippewa brig wrecked 366
Choctaws 191; treaty with 239
Christophe, king of Hayti, 103
 — his agent at Hamburg 156
Chronological account of the battles, &c. of the French revolution 110
Cincinnati, prices at 410
Circular from the commissioner of the revenue 8
 — of the secretary of the treasury respecting bank notes, &c. 56 326
 — of the P. M general 75
Claims for militia services 337
Cleopatra's barge 141 410
Clopton Mr. his death 63
Cobbett W. his address to Napoleon 121
Cochrane ad. vs. Mackenrot 227
Coffee, on the raising of in the U. States 127
 — the clarification of 298
Cold, state of the thermometer at several places 431; effect of at cape May 432
Colonization of the free blacks, proposed in New-Jersey 260; in Virginia 275; meeting at Washington city 296; memorial 355
Columbia, S. C. 128
 — the district, assessed value of 128
Commissioner's of the revenue notice to collectors 8
Commerce, the empire of 71
Commissariat, gen. Gaines' remarks on the subject 324
Compensation law—see Congress and 239
- Congress.**
- Proceedings on the resolve respecting a register of the officers of the U. States 128; elections in the eastern states, &c. 223; president's message, on the opening session 229; about suspending the "claims law" 256; on the unlawful equipment of vessels, &c. 295; communicating documents about the "claims law" 327; respecting British discriminating duties 398; on Georgia claims 406; on
- Beaumarchais case 427; both houses meet 237; compensation law 237 238 256 274; report 285 251 362 363 364 381 397; Indiana 237 256 257; bank of the United States 237 273 294 334 335 343 350 365 381; reference of the president's message 237 258; standing committees 238 273; chaplains 238 256 273; "claims law" 258 257 259 273 294 312; (documents) 327 335 349 362 397 407 4: 9; imports and tonnage 238 273 294 334 430; roads and canals 255 257 258 274 335 349 408 431; report 423; public accounts 256 397; constitutional amendments, proposed by Mr. Barbour 256; by Mr. Pickens 258 273 274 275 293 398; by Mr. Atherton 259; banking companies in the district of Columbia 256 293 312 398 430; relief of officers and soldiers 256; commissioners of loans 409; invalids 256 258 274; A. Buck's case 409; flag of the United States 257 259 273; report 332; presidential election 409 430; founderies of brass and iron cannon 257; militia expences 257; services 334; organization of 363 398; (report) 393; fines 430; claims 430 431; widows of soldiers 257; widows and orphans 259; bounty land 257 259 274 311 312 334; (report respecting) 345 348 397; Canadian volunteers 257 349; promulgation of the laws 408 431; R. Easton and J. Scott, contested election, 258 334 349; duty on salt 408; death of the speaker's child and the house adjourns 258; brig Argus 295 312; national university 258 259 273; (report) 276 294; T. I. Allen's petition 295; case of Mr. Sergeant 258; public debt 303 350; military academies 259 295; sinking fund 304; (report) 353; seamen's wages and for the relief of seamen 259 273 348 382; Paulding John 349; duties on retailers 259; direct tax 409; district tonnage 363; tax on carriages 259 362 409; contingent fund 363; treasury reports, on the sources of revenue, &c. 261; annual 299; secretary of war's reports, on the militia 270; new executive department 273; report of the secretaries 277 334 348; judiciary 273 275 293 311 334; circuit judges 294; Louisiana land claims 363; commodore Patterson and colonel Ross 397; Beaumarchais' claim 397 427; duty on foreign spirits 398; brevet officers 399; export of corn 273; system of bankruptcy 273; licenses to distillers 273 407; internal improvement 273; Mr. Calhoun's bill respecting 294 398 399 408; stamp duty 273; purers and midshipmen 409; Epervier 274 311 365; Exports of the U. States 402; officers of artillery 274; paintings of colonel Trumbull 348 363 365 382**

INDEX.

- 383; land offices 274; public salaries 274; regimental paymaster 348; of contracts 349 376; trade with the Indians 275 398; military appropriations 349; public lands 293 312, (report) 339; "neutrality bill" 350 381 382 383 397; sufferers on the Niagara frontier 293 380 409; Mr. Forsyth's resolutions respecting the U. S. bank 350; navigation act 294 364 384 397 398 431; New-York memorial on commerce 362 374; vaccination 294 349; Tennessee river 335; General Armstrong privateer 362; transfers of specific appropriations 295 334; Mr. Jefferson's report on the privileges and restrictions on commerce 362; West Point military academy 295 381 430; treaty with Sweden 407; 38th regiment 431; Cincinnati, Ohio, 295; Mississippi territory 311 412 348 362 381 398; Georgia claims 311 362; exchange of territory with the Indian tribes 311 339 348 362 380; maritime jurisdiction 311; D. W. Boudett 311; muscle shoals 312; bills of exchange 311; judge Toulmin 312; respecting the British convention 311 381 407; officers of congress 334; small arms 311 350; patents 335; Virginia land reservations 311; mint establishment 340; post-office do. 341; petitions of manufacturers 312; Newburyport petition 312; library 838 430; additional accountants 334; attorney general 348; charts, &c. of the Chesapeake 334; depot 431; Chesapeake and Delaware canal 334; memorial 341; lots in Washington city 348 430; Mr. Lloyd's letter 348; White river and Wabash expeditions 335; army of the U. S. 349 361 376 430; remission of duties, a petition for and report upon 342 364 383; Army of the U. S. 349 361 376 430; military estimates for 1817, 343 349; expenditures 1816, 345; appropriations for the navy 345; for the army 362 430 431; marine hospital establishment 345; bank notes in the treasury 365; Mr. Randolph 381; respecting offices 381 408 431; soldiers' orphans, Mr. Robertson's remarks on the education of 346; French spoiliations 382; col. Tallmadge's statement respecting the captors of Andre 350; Indian treaties 383 397; free blacks, memorial respecting 355 409; captives by the Indians 383 398 409; general Harrison's case 380 396; copper mines 383; North Carolina land grants 383; Creek Indians 384; state instructions 407; expenditures of the navy depot 381; Hartford memorial 410; north western army 407; relations with Spain 430; internal duties 430 431; importation of plaster of paris 431. Congress frigate 175 223 352
Connecticut, election 80 95 141; governor's speech 132; claims for militia services 191
 Congo river 153; fate of the exploring party 334
 Conyngham, the countess of 191
 Coote sir Eyre 77
 Copper mines 96; cement 144
 Corn, imported from Hayti 141
 Cotton trade, British 13
 ——— speedy product of 63
 ——— exported from the East-Indies 124 176 428
 Crawford W. H. 141
 Creek Indians 14 142; a deputa-tion from at Washington 239
 Crime, progress of 95 275
 Crocodile in France 138
 Crops, rotation in 148
 Crownshield's brig 141 410
 Cuba, state of 247
 Cumana 16; usage of a lady at 36
 Cunningham lieut. of the Fire-brand 255
- D
- Dallas, Mr. 80, 87; his death 365 proceedings thereon by the bar of the supreme court 400
 Dartmoor, journal of a young man confined there 107
 ——— massacre, a remark re-specting 138
 David, king of Israel's tuning hammer! 254
 Deaf and dumb, relief of 191
 ——— education of 298
 Decatur, com. his toast noticed 60
 Decimal money, 95
 Delaware election, 16, 107, 127, 208, 432; of the state tax 351
 Denmark, ceasions to Sweden 46
 ——— army of 221
 Detroit, of the currency at 351
 Diplomatic curiosity 169
 Dress, articles of, at Rome 172
 Drought in S. Carolina 64
 Duel between a Swedish and Danish nobleman 254
 ——— fatal, in New Jersey 296
 Duelling, law of New York against 208, 336
 Duplessis, Mr. case of 14
 Dwarf, at Baltimore 336
 Dwight president, dies, 351
- E
- Eagle, grey, shot 352
 Earth, a phenomenon 124
 Earthquake 47 62 95 173 175 222
 East Indies, war in 9; Napaul reduced 59; the treaty 106; r. jah of Japoor 173 379; Bhow Begum 173; Busheer 173; the Mahrattas 188 221; Calcutta 221
 East port, a British fleet at 107
Editorial articles.
 Address on commencing the volume 1; France and the Bourbons 23; On the population of the United States 34; Spanish royalty at Cumana 36; On the British hay-makers 37; review of British colonial policy 5 38; on the progress of the United States 49; on the British revenue 53; on the 12th of September 1814, 65; the nativ-
- vity circular 74; specie payments 81 385; the Ionian islands 81; chronological account of battles, &c. 110; home market and internal wealth 115 297; reformation and retrenchment 129; review of a visit to the field of Waterloo 130; British views relative to New Orleans 145; on the capture of the king of Candy 147; on the Spanish patriots 210; Description of Algiers 165; change of habits 177; right and power of suffrage 178; remarks on Bonaparte 196; on the distresses of England 209, 282; claims for militia services 337; domestic manufactures 385; note on the end of the volume 432.
 Education, a new system of 144
 Egypt, state of 380
 Elliott, lieut. 259
 Emigration, remarks on 12
 ——— the current of 15
 ——— 127 175 208
 ——— table of 32 45
 ——— British remarks 43
 ——— attempts to turn the tide of 61
 ——— of the Swiss 105
 ——— westward 223 336
 ——— reverse 330
 Engheim, the duke of 198
 Epbes, Mr. 259
 Erie lake, improvements on the shores of 13; disaster in launching a vessel 95; rise & fall of the lake 238; hurricane on do. 239
 ——— fort, the anniversary of the battle of celebrated 80; ora-tion on the occasion 150
 Erving, Mr at Madrid 44
 Europe, storms and inundations in various parts of 43 221
 ——— deficiency of crops 45
 ——— 188 221 253
 ——— of the season in 379
 Exchange, state of 80 107 127
 ——— 141 239 275 365 410
 Executive responsibility 4
 Exmouth lord, see Algiers, and Br. expedition to Algiers, &c.
 Expenditures of the U. S. de-tails of 338
 Exports and imports of the U. S. tables of 50 51
 ——— detailed statements 402
- F
- Fayette, gen. toasted at Paris 80
 Fayetteville, exports of 192
 Fecuridity extraordinary 30
 Figures, of errors in 65
 Finances of the U. S. 87
 Fire at Salem 15; at New York 31; in the woods 108, 191; at New Orleans 141 175; at Halifax 18; at Constantinople 207; at Portsmouth N. H. 366
 Firebrand the U. S. schooner, fired upon 108; the case stat-ed 125; resolutions at New-Orleans thereon 126; remarks 127 142; court martial on lt. Cunningham 255
 Fishing extraordinary 143

INDEX.

Fishermen, Am. a fray of with the British reported 144; denied 156	G.	Hughes, Mr. complimented 105; his mission noticed 156
Flaxseed, Irish imports of 29 235	Gaines gen. 31 192 239 351 365; report of his trial 216; on the commissariat 324	Hull, capt. 31
— proposed for cattle 296	Gallatin, Mrs. presented to the French court 90	Hungary 173
Flour, price of at Charleston 15; at Buffalo 31; at Gibraltar 80; at New Orleans 192	Gallipolis, Ohio 54	Hurricane, at St. Croix 108; on lake Erie 239
— rise of the price of 189; at Cadiz 239; at Havana 336; at Bordeaux 376; at Lisbon 379	Gass lights, at Cincinnati 31; in Baltimore 127	I
Foache's letter to Wellington 157	General ticket 178	Ice, island of 128
— memoirs of 184	"Genius of the lakes" extract from 75	— in the Hudson 296
Frazar, the gullotine used 9; duke of Berri 10 61; the duchess 77 236; Angouleme 10; disturbances, reported 10; at Nancy 92; at Mentz and Strasburg 104 138; at Pembœuf 334; at Toulouse 379; new marshals 11; oath of the marshals &c. 44; monks 11; the crops 32; editorial essay on "France & the Bourbons," 33; executions 58 253 291; mad. Moreau 76 78; military preparations 43 45 61; exiles 60; col. Brun; 92; Duvernet 44 220; Savary and Lallemand 44 58 105 172 175 296 347; gen. Meclia 104; manufactures 44 92; Lavelette 60; Simon, Mr. N. 105; public prayers 93; gen. Clausel 153; funds 5 8 77 92 236 379; new system of education 144; gen. Bernard 191; money paid to the allies 61; proscriptions 206 220; Foache's letter 157; cotton manufactures 360; Beauharnois 173; colonial regiments 76; court mourning 360; Chateaubriand 187; new messiah! 76; budget 379 405; gen. Brayer 208 254; religious procession 78; <i>par contumace</i> 220; king's letter to the vicars general 93; of his eating 220; <i>clemency</i> 291; marshal Grouchy 236; dispute with an Am. consul about the eagle 93; vicars general 306; Austrians and Russians at Mentz 105; Carnot 307; Swiss soldiers 104 253; revolution, chronology of the battles &c. 110; new election ordered 139; protest against 172; new members 187 220; king's speech 36; concordat with the pope 205; monopoly of tobacco 236; stamp duty 347; finance, report upon, 23; an attempt to blow up the barracks 291; grain imported at Bordeaux 360; Bri. goods 44 92.	Geographical exemplification 65 70	Imports and exports of the U. S. tables of 50 51
Franklin, Dr. his letter on religious subjects 140	Georgia, election 107 175 223	Inceland Mr. 108
— anecdote of 375	— governor's message 223	Indian lands in Indiana 400
— 74, 296 352	— finances 295	Indiana election 31; organization of the government of the state 208; governor's speech 212; proceedings respecting people of color 336; pay of the governor, &c. 352
Frankfort, the diet at 77	— resolutions about the boundary line of the state 336	Indian treaties 373
French settlement in the U. S. 808 296	George, fort 109	Indigo, Calcutta exports 227
Free blacks—see <i>colonization</i> —	Godfrey's quadrants 15	Infants exposed 95
Frigates, on the dimensions of 41	Gold mine, on the Ohio, said to be discovered 156	Iranian islands—Maitland's proclamation at 59; geographical account of 81; British liberty 96; British forces at 139
Frank, col. his death 336	Gordon Murphey & O'Farrel 57	Inquisition in Spain 76; abolished in Portugal 77; in Italy 93
Frost in Louisiana 400	— capt. of the navy, his death 336	Iron bridges in Russia 221
Frost in England 330	Gravity, progressive motion of animals in opposition to 320	Italy, extent and population of the states of 221
Fulton, Robert 62	Grouchy, marshal 191, 296	J
	Guadaloupe, 80 127 222	Jackson gen. in treaty with certain indians 107 143; anecdote of 143; his order about settlers on Indian lands 223 400; presented with boots 336
	Guieriere U. S. frigate, anecdotes of her crew 298	Jamaica 62 205
	Gunpowder, alarming deposit 352	James' river, a freshet in 176
	H.	Japan 105
	Haiti 47 62	Java 334
	Hale, capt. case of 199	Jefferson Mr. account of a visit paid to him 317; his letter on manufactures 401
	Hamburg, the bank of 205	Jews, appeal to the pope 61; or the gathering of the 168 188; conversion of 260
	— scarcity of money at 253	Jew, a rich one, 221; Jews in Sardinia 405
	Harper, Mr. 259	Jupiter privateer, 312 352 380
	Hartford convention, cost of 191; noticed 337	K
	Harpooner, the ship, wrecked 292	Kentucky—elections 31 175 260 296; legislature meets 275
	Harvests, general remarks upon 127 351	It. governor's message 591; resolutions respecting the compensation law 406; in commemoration of the victory of New Orleans 407; on the arrival of com. Barney 407; state of the bank 432
	Havana, commerce of 222; a valuable fleet sails from 239; arrivals at 353	Knight, J. his remarks on springs of water 40
	Hayti—king Christophe 103 292; his grand entry into Cape Henry 315; his court 317; the dignitaries of his kingdom 168; Petion declared president for life 174; his salary 292; negotiations of the French with him 174; patriot privateers fitted at 207; the ports of Austria opened to Haytian vessels 292; Petion's negotiation and proceedings with the agents of Louis 308 332—a change of religion contemplated by Christophe 347; reported quarrel between the king and the president 380	Kotzebue 206
	Henly, capt. honored 95	Kusloff, the Russian consul, the care of 190 191 207
	"Holy alliance," 32 50 205 220	L
	— vessel 60	Labor, product of in manufactures 86
	Home market 115	Ladron islands 170
	— sir E's memoir 320	Lakes, see Ontario, Erie, &c. and 58
	Horse, a cartman fined for beating a 223	
	Horry P. 191	
	Hudson bay comp. 62 96 222 428	

- Lamps, improvement of 143
 Lands of the U. S. sales at Jeffersonville 107; state of those in the Mississippi ter. 142
 Lancaster, Joseph 237
 Lascars, the 59
 Lauenburg, the duchy of 61
Law cases, at Philadelphia respecting a negro child 28; remarks on the preceding 46; respecting a bank note 91; British jurisdiction at sea 108; on a promise of marriage 224; on seduction 224; of the schooner Romp 289; of capt. Boardman 299
 Law, public, as applicable to a British seaman, at Philadelphia 55; uncertainty of the 105
 Lear, col. his death 144
 "Legitimacy," British 104
- LETTERS.
- From the paymaster-general to gov M^lMinn 5
 Mr. Dallas to Mr. Baker, on fees and charges on British vessels, 8
 Gen. Wayne to gen. Washington 12
 Col. Clinch to gov. Mitchell 15
 an officer of the Washington 74, 15
 col. Brown, respecting the killing of certain Indians 63
 — respecting the attack on the Firebrand 125
 Fouché to Wellington 157
 — respecting Dr. Valli's experiments with the yellow fever 185
 Mr. Monroe to the governor of Massachusetts 201
 the president of the U. S. to the gov. of Virginia 204
 lord Exmouth to the pope 206
 — to Mr. Shaler 206
 the president of the U. S. to the gov. of N. Carolina 260
 S. Williams to S. W. Young 321
 Mr. Monroe to the com. on foreign affairs, respecting the fitting out of armed vessels in the U. S. 382
 the sec. of the navy to a com. of the senate 422
- To the editor...respecting the destruction of the fort Appalachicola 37; from Athens 78; from Cannonsburg 78; on the defence of the Chesapeake 193; respecting Mr. Schultz 193; revolutionary speeches, &c. 194; on the health of the soldiery 195; from Mr. Jefferson, gov. Plumer, C. S. Todd, esq. and others, chiefly complimentary 195; from president Adams 337
 Lewis, maj. gen. 309
 Lightning, (rods) 69; singular case of 95
 Literature, progress in 66
 Logan, the Indian chief 32
 Longevity, cases of 176
- Louisiana elections 31 296 432
 — governor's speech 256
 Lowe, cadet, killed 351
- M
- Mac Mahon, B. his death, 64
 Mac Gregor, sir Gregor, 96; at Barcelona, 156, 237; at Cumana, 222; his general order, 254; proclamation to the Barcelonese, 291; at St. Thomas, 334, 380; arrives at Baltimore, 428
 Machesney, major, death of 191
 Macedonian frigate 105
 Madison, gov. dies 144 208
 Maine, separation of 47 62; proceedings of the convention 122; protest against 135; address of the convention 181; resolves in the legislature of Massachusetts 260
 Malta, the order of abolished 92
 Manufactures, Am. early British jealousy of 49
 — the necessity of 59 79
 — product of labor in 86
 — family, &c. 177
 — address of the N. York society respecting 367
 — Mr. Jefferson on 401
 Manufactory, floating 107
 Manufacturers' memorials 428
 Margaretta, the island of 188
 Maryland, electors 31 47 62
 107 127 192 239 260 296; the state of representation in 147
 192; governor's message 292; finances of the state 293; resolutions about the scarcity of grain 296; resolves about the election of president, &c. 314 347; bill about religious tests 346; case of judge Bland 377
 Marine hospital estab. 345
 Massachusetts, elections, 192
 208 296 410; governor's speech 199; amendment to the constitution of the U. S. 259; claims for militia services 337
 Matagorda, the fleet at 32
 Meade, the U. S. consul 172 432
 Medusa frigate, shipwrecked 320
 Mellish's map of the U. S. 164
 Meteor, remarkable 307
 Mexico, 16 64 96; coinage for 1815, 96; the mines of 188; details of events 108 141 207
 380; congress 108
 Miami indians 141
 Military estimates for 1817 343
 Militia fines, B. Bates' letter respecting 211
 — about the classing and arming of 270 392; claims of Massachusetts and Connecticut 337; of Maryland 365
 Miller, gen. presented with a sword 144
 Milo, antiquities at 104
 Mina, gen. 173 334 428; an attempt to assassinate him 348
- Mint establishment 340
 Miranda, gen. his death 153
 Miser, female 191
 Mississippi ter. the militia called out 223; population of 388
 Missouri, a tour through a part of 96; election 107; progress of population 127
 Monticello, an account of 317
 Moore, N. R. his death 106
 Morris, Gouverneur, death of 191
 — anecdote of 375
 Morocco 76
 Mortar, great 128
 Moscow, improvements at 254
 Mummy, the indian 128
 Murat, madam 61
 — Joachim 172
 Musical instrument, new 353
- N
- Naples, liberty 44; a robber 78; anecdote of the king 99; indulgencies 105; the harvest 172; reports about the American negotiation with 138
 139 140 172 188 206 291 307
 329 348; differs with the pope 188; quarrels between the Americans and English at Palermo 307
 Nashville, proceedings at, on the non-payment of the militia 5
 Nativity circular 74; the resolve requiring the same 128
 Naturalization, British debate on 175
 Neuville, M. his complaint about Mr. Skinner's toast 169
 Navy of the U. S. of the squadron in the Mediterranean 15; 336 352; a reported attack upon Algiers 94
 — British report about the increase of 140
 — contracts, 1816 376
 — expenditures 391
 — pension fund 437
 — timber for 432
 Naval depot in the Chesapeake 127; report of the commissioners, &c. 411
 — report 422
 Negro convicts, sent to Louisiana 400
 Netherlands, the fleet of, in the Mediterranean 15 29 229
 — robberies in 43; liberty of the press in 206; dispute about certain teas 29
 — harvest in 306; United States stocks 361
 New-Jersey, election 61 141
 192 400 432; governor's message 174
 New-Orleans, British views in attempting the capture of 145
 New Granada 182
 Newspapers, the state of 3; a law decision respecting 220
 New-York legislature 62; commerce 80; British goods at &c. 80 107; sketches of the

western part of the state 94;	Philadelphia—exports 1816—	Richmond, commerce	80
canal 95; elections 95 192;	109; trade of 143; arrivals 353	Riflemen, American	332
British merchant kills him-	Pin making machine 13	Ripley general	62 351
self at 127; governor's	Piracies in the West Indies 223	Robinson W. D.	292
speech 180; (city) arrivals	Plattsburg, the schooner 191 223	Rolette Mr. entertained at Que-	
at 333; society for encourag-	Plague, at Cyprus, &c. 58; at	bec	95
ing American manufactur-	Cephalonia 61; at Guada-	Romayne's oration	150
ers, address 336; memori-	loupe 64	Rome, beggars at 44; Borghese	
al on navigation 374; finan-	Players at Charleston 176	palace	254
ces 389; governor's message	Poland 173; regeneration of 334	Romp, the schooner, case of	289
on the abolition of slavery	Population of the U. States, es-	Rotation in crops	148
401; (city) certain proceed-	say on 32; exemplification 65	Royalty, remarks on the sub-	
ings respecting gov. Tomp-	70; correction 129	ject of 2; Christophe's	168
kings expunged 427; proposed	Portugal, the princesses of 61 92	Royal captives	147
reduction of salaries 432;	139 172	Russia—navy 43 173 206 236;	
wealth of the state 432; state	—— Beresford's estate 188	army in France 105; revenue,	
prison at Auburn 432	—— present to Wellington 188	expenditures, state of religion,	
Mr. Hampshire, election 203 259	—— fire at Lisbon 307	&c. 221; relations of the	
governor's speech 248	Porter general 239	U. States with 207; military	
New-Holland 428	Post-office regulation about	force 221 291; duties, &c.	
Ngara, fort 169	newspapers 193; progress of	253; "conscription" 254; a	
Niger, B. frigate 95	the mails 341	frigate from Odessa 291; re-	
—— British honors respect-	Potosi, patriot privateer 312	ported disturbances in 307;	
ing 205	Powder mills, explosion of 191	liberty of the press 307; count	
North-Carolina, the governor's	Presidential election 260	Rostopchin 360	
message 232; reply of the	Pregnant princesses 205	Rush Dr. extract from one of	
president to the gov. 260;	Princeton college 399	his orations 53	
statue of Washington 336;	Printers, shackled at Rome 76	Russel Mr. 208 276 333	
respecting the relicts of	Progress of the U. States, es-		
capt. Blakely 336 357	say on the 49 66	S.	
North-West company—see	Provisions arrive at N. York	Sac Indians, insolence of 352	
Hudson's bay and 96	from Ireland 400	Sackett's harbor, real tragedy	
Norway, 173; of the diet 173	Prussia, to have a constitution 30	at 108; case of a British de-	
O	307	serter at 155; barracks 410	
Odessa, abundance of corn at 206	Public law 55	Sailor's wish 85	
Ohio, elections 173; meeting of	—— lands, of settlers in 400	St. John's, Canada, seizures at 361	
the legislature 275; geogra-	Q	—— Newfoundland, 347	
phical account of the north-	Quakers' epistle 27 218	St. Lawrence, river 292	
ern parts of the state 313;	R	St. Paul, a letter from, fabri-	
finances 314	Ramsay's history 84	cated 44	
Ore Branch, a new edition 168	Reed making machine 13	St. Stephens, Miss. ter. 30 191	
Ontario lake, the British fleet 47	Reid capt. of the General Arm-	St. Louis, the fete of 62	
Oration, on the anniversary of	strong privateer 239	St. Helena 207	
the sortie from fort Erie 150	Reformation and retrenchment	Salem, execution of Harrison	
Ozage Indians, disputes with	129	&c. at 104	
the Cherokees settled 352	Rensselaer general, his death 79	Salt mountains in Kubal 125	
Oyhee, commerce, &c. of 188	(For congressional reports see	—— in Tennessee 128	
P	congress.)	Sardinia—navy 104	
Paris, provisions consumed in 16	Report of the secretary of the	Santa Fe 173	
Patterson commodore 372	treasury 266	Saranac, the brig 176	
Paymaster general, his state-	—— of war, on the militia 270	Scanando, John, an Indian 101	
ment respecting the Tennes-	—— on the national univer-	Scott, gen. 239 296 365	
see militia 5	sity 276	Scorpion in a cabbage 62	
Peace colonel 141	—— joint of the secretaries	Sea fights, British loss in se-	
Peledrians, exploits of 143	of the departments 277	veral 226	
Pennsylvania elections 62 107	—— on the compensation	Selkirk, lord proceedings of	
153 192 223 259; governor's	law 285	80 361; see Hudson's bay—	
message 250; Mr. Leib's pro-	—— of the secretary of war	September the 12th, remarks	
positions about a convention	about the "claims law" 327	upon 65	
296 361; Mr. Lowrie's reso-	“ of the navy 422	Serpents in Greece 61	
lutions about a legal curren-	Revenue of the U. States 52	Serpentine river 101	
cy, &c. 327; munificence 352;	Review of the "colonial policy	Sheep-stealer, escape of a 156	
banks 388; finances 388	of G. Britain." 5 39	Shelby, gov. honored at retir-	
Ramada 64 106	Revolutionary—Colonel White's	ing from office 110	
Resolatory of Maryland 12	achievement 12; a letter from	Sheridan, Mr. his death, &c.	
—— of Ohio 144 314	general Wayne to general	9 10; sketch of his life and	
—— of Massachusetts 228	Washington 12; speeches,	character 23; busts of him	
Resolutions—proceeding	&c. the publication of propos-	105; a serious joke of him 124	
on the subject of proposals 25	ed, &c. 194 297 313; notice	Sierra Leone, a law case at 107	
of the subject to be discovered at	of the proposition 396;	Skinner, Mr. 169	
144	anecdotes of Dr. Franklin and	Skulls of the 11,000 virgins! 254	
State of Kentucky 400	G. Morris 375	Slave trade, at Havana, 15 156	
State of Maryland at Paris 39 44	Rhode-Island—elections 31 223	—— on the coast of Afri-	
	Rice swamps near Savannah 400	ca 29	

- the effect of its abo-
 lition on certain British ma-
 nufactures 60
 ——— at Amelia island 108
 ——— checked in South
 Carolina 336; do. in Georgia
 &c. 399
 Sleighing, in October 155
 Smollet's travels, extract from 101
 Smuggling 259
 Snow (storm in June) 31 64
 Snuff, thefts committed by the
 use of 275 296
South Carolina—elections 141
 192 275; resolutions appro-
 batory of president Madison
 327; gov. Pickens' address
 327; law respecting slaves
 336; governor's message 377
 Soutl, marshal 9 29
Spain—dispute with Algiers 9;
 commerce vexed by the patriot
 privateers 32 44 172 292 380;
 "conscription," 44 61; navy, state
 of 176; Ferdinand's illness, &c.
 45; a good act of his 76; tyranny
 92 254; monuments of the arts
 restored 61; British messenger
 assassinated 61; state of Navarre
 189; commercial regulations 61;
 expedition for South America 105;
 mutiny at Malaga 172; Cevallos
 307; members of the cortes, usage
 of 172 203; remarks thereon 210;
 state of the country 189; present
 to the queen 205; dialogue be-
 tween a priest and a lady 226;
 impudence of Spanish cruisers
 432
 Spark, sloop of war 47 399
 Species, arrivals of 15 47 80 127
 144 175 351
 ——— under par! 15
 ——— payments, remarks on 81
 ——— exported to Canada 359
 ——— payments in Virginia 260
 ——— remarks on the resump-
 tion of 385
 Speech of John Scanando 101
 Spencer, John C. esq. 75
 Spinning machine 13
 Springs of water, remarks on 40
 Spots on the sun 42
 Squirrels, emigration of 110
 State jealousies 3
 Stael, madam de 172
 Steam—saw mill 12
 ——— boats 15 29 106; accident
 94; "Oliver Evans," 106; for
 the ocean 127; on Ontario 128
 ——— coal used for 47
 ——— interrupted on the Missis-
 sippi 208
 ——— still, Gillespie's 182
 Stokes, gen. M. 259
 Stony creek, the affair at 116;
 ——— opposing statement 308
 Suffrage, the right and power
 of 178
 Sugar cane, facts and remarks
 on the cultivation of 7
 Sun, spots on the 42
 Supreme court of the U. S. 490
 Surinam 32 141
Sweden, state of 46; Danish
 concessions to, 46; of the ex-
 king 92 291; "conscription" 361
Switzerland, population 69
 Swords, presentation of in N.
 York 229
 T.
 Tay, the Br. sloop of war, 292 428
 Team boats, 13
 Tennessee (militia) 5 64
 Thermometer, state of, at seve-
 ral places 431
 Three-fingered Jack 347
 Tide tables—Elford's 79
 "Tight inexpressibles" 172
 Time-piece, improved 224
 Toasts—drank at Paris 31
 Tobacco, monopoly in France 236
 Toledo, gen. deserts the patri-
 ots, 238; remarks about him 291
 Tom Bowline, the U. S. brig 176
 Tombucto, the city of 179
 Tompkins, gov. 437
 Trade, state of, in Europe 9
 Treaty between U. S. & Russia
 11 17 48
 ——— Algiers 47
 ——— England and Napaul 106
 ——— with the Choctaws 239
 Treaties with several tribes of
 Indians 373
Treasury department—
 notice of the sec. respecting
 treasury notes 8 223
 letter from the sec. to Mr.
 Baker about fees and char-
 ges on British vessels 8
 notice respecting bank notes 56
 statement of the operations
 of, during Mr. Dallas' ad-
 ministration 87
 report on the sources of reve-
 nue, &c. 261
 annual report 299
 estimate for 1816 338
 Trimble, col. 216
 Trumbull, col. 387
 Truxton, com. 141
 Tunis, a revolution at 29; mas-
 sacre at 58; impalement at,
 105; piracies 307
Turkey—punishment of a Greek
 58; Dardanalles 58; presents
 to the French ambassador
 at Constantinople 139; of the
 grand sultan's barber! 207;
 asylum refused to the French
 refugees—gov. of Smyrna be-
 headed 254; a Russian frigate
 arrives from Odessa 291; the
 seraglio burnt 307; etiquette
 thereon 347
 Turin, unjust edict at 334
 Turnips, product of 64
 V.
 Vaccination of Am. seamen 96;
 blessings of 171; in India 173
 Valli, D. the case of 185
 Valuations of the U. S. 390
 Ventriloquist 105
 Vermont election 141 153 192;
 governor's speech 148
 Vevay, Indiana 95
Virginia, a meeting of the le-
 gislature called 96 192; gov-
 ernor's message 201; docu-
 ments accompanying it 203;
 Staunton convention 15 17
 274 399; elections 223 259;
 colonization of the free
 blacks 275; motion about u-
 sury 275 352; literary fund
 275; finances 314 389; board
 of works 365
 Virgin Mary's gown! 254
 W.
 Wales, New South, of the mis-
 sionaries there 9
 War department, estimates for
 1817, 343
 ——— expenditures 1816, 345
 Warrington, capt. (court of
 enquiry on) 62; (at Rich-
 mond) 296; at Norfolk 432
 Washington 74, 62 80
 Watson, bp. of Landaff, dies 10
 ——— Mr. addresses the Berk-
 shire society 409
 Waterloo, review of a visit to
 the field of 130
 Water-spout 171
 Wayne, gen. his letter on the
 capture of Stony-Point 13
 Wellington, the duke of 61 138
 West-Indies, commerce of 16 228
 Western rivers of the U. S. 146
 ——— country, geographical
 information respecting 313
 West-Point, military academy 400
 Whale, flying! 64
 ——— a, killed 64
 White, col. gallant achievement 11
 William and Mary college 435
 Williams, Samuel 321
 Wilson, Bruce & Hutchinson 4
 Wine, American, 14
 Wines, respecting 22
 ——— experiments on 31
 Woods on fire 16
 Wirttemberg, the affairs of 92
 221 254 36
 Y.
Yeas and nays, in the senate of
 the U. States—on the com-
 pensation law 256 397; re-
 specting an exchange of lands
 with the Indians 362; on the
 resolution for certain paint-
 ings 362; on the bill respect-
 ing treaties with the Indians
 397; on the "claims law" 407
 408
Yeas and nays, in the house of
 representatives—on the com-
 pensation law 363 364 365
 381; on the "neutrality bill"
 384; on the postponement of
 the bill respecting banking
 companies in the district of
 Columbia 398; on the bill
 pledging the bonus, &c. of
 the U. S. bank for internal im-
 provements
 Yellow fever, Dr Valli's exper-
 iments respecting

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 1 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 261.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

This period of the WEEKLY REGISTER, the first number of a new year, is entirely fitted to discharge *arrears* and make *advances* on account of it.

To accomplish an object of great importance to the editor, each subscriber will be furnished with a statement of his account to include the *present* year; with a reliance that *liberality* and *justice* will enable him immediately to effect it.

If the work deserves half the praise that its partial friends, in all parts of the United States, are pleased to heap upon it,—it deserves, at least, punctuality and promptitude in those who receive it to pay for it. The ability to do so is ever-present to ninety-nine hundreds of the gentlemen on our lists, but too many “put off till to-morrow what they might as easily do to-day”—and “the amount is so small and any other time will do as well.”—*This is a grand mistake! and I hope it will be rectified by all whom it concerns.*

The title and index for the last volume will accompany the next number.

The price of this paper is *five dollars a year, payable in advance*. The terms on which the *complete files* may be obtained, can be seen in several places in the body of the work, or in the prospectus.

Editorial Address.

On commencing the present new editorial year, we have not much to say. The object and manner of the WEEKLY REGISTER is so broadly spread before the people and so highly approved, that it is only necessary to say we shall not make any change in either.

The “foreign articles” inserted in this paper are made up with three times as much labor as it would cost to fill up the space they occupy with what is dignified by being called *original* matter. It is easy for a man that holds a free pen to dash off eight or ten pages of a commot sized volume, on the familiar subjects of the day—and with a very small exertion of mind, for the subject treated of naturally opens itself as he proceeds with it: but to attempt to cull “the wheat from the chaff” of the multitudinous reports, surmises and conjectures; to glean the substance of the ten thousand columns of what is called *news*; to retain *all* the useful and necessary facts, and reject the vast body of matter which appears to have been made for no other purpose than to *fill up* the newspapers—requires much patience, perseverance and care. I am perfectly sensible, that as a vehicle for *news*, a weekly paper cannot come into competition with a daily one; but this I think I may say—that the REGISTER contains a more full and perfect history of foreign and domestic events, things interesting for the present or useful to refer to in future, than any daily newspaper in the United States, two or three,

perhaps, excepted—And yet, how small is the room allowed to these things! The reason is, because we put in nothing merely to *fill up* our pages. Every article is examined and weighed. Hence it is, probably, that we have partially deserved the compliment which a very respectable old gentleman in Maryland paid us, when he said in one of his letters—“that several of the members of his family and others of the neighborhood, were accustomed to meet at his house once a week to read the *Weekly Register*, and thereby ascertain how much of what they had seen in the newspapers was true.” I have to complain, however, that not less than 30 or 40 country printers make no ceremony in *filling* their papers from the few pages I allow to foreign articles, as the product of their own industry.

Our *statistical* collections seem to be very satisfactory. There is no way, perhaps, in which more *solid* information can be conveyed in the same compass, than by that we have followed in this respect. It is particularly requested that any copying our *statistics* will be careful to avoid errors in the *figures*, in which we have observed many ridiculous blunders.

As to my political essays and remarks, a few observations may be useful, though I shall probably have to repeat things that I have said before. Some have considered me as unnecessarily hostile to *crowned heads* and to the government of *Great-Britain*. I disavow that I am so to either, further than naturally grows out of a *defensive* state. I may be mistaken in this: The serious opposition that I feel to every establishment of *government* or *religion*, not built upon the free will and supported by the sober reason of the people, may deceive me. I would not, however, set up for a reformer of *European* systems for *European* countries; and think that I only endeavor to prevent their growth in my own.

But—it may be asked, how do those crowned heads and established priests, with the British government, place you on the *defensive*? What are kings and priests, than panders, to the people of the United States? I will endeavor to answer these reasonable questions, as well by shewing the nature of the warfare against the *republic*, as in describing its effects.

The principle of *monarchy* has been so copiously dwelt upon in this work, that we will pass it over very briefly. In governments thus constituted, it is amongst the most important concerns of the state, to make the people believe that *God is always on the side of the king*; and priests are hired continually to tell the people

so. No one dares to contradict them; and the falsehood is so often repeated, that many who laughed at it at first, are inclined to suppose there may be some truth in it, or at least to conclude, as the thing is so generally admitted, that there is no use in opposing its current. Thus, when *Alexander* of Macedon chose first to have himself given out for a god, the son of Jupiter Ammon, making a strumpet of his mother, they who associated with him from his youth, though dazzled by the splendor of his deeds and fascinated by his magnificence, were all disposed to ridicule him out of such an absurdity;—but the murder of some of them for doubting his divinity, soon silenced the rest, and its effect was such, that even after his death, the chiefs carried the mockery so far as to raise a throne in their council chamber, and address it as though he were present at their deliberations! But this vulgar prejudice in favor of kings is chiefly supported by the charge that government takes of the EDUCATION OF THE YOUTH; well knowing that first impressions are the most lasting.* The schools are, directly or indirectly, managed by persons deeply interested in keeping up this prejudice; and they regulate also the books which are read by adults. This is the fact *in extenso* in every king-country except *Great Britain*, where almost the same effect is really produced by means less immediate. Hence, by the operation of the same rules that make one man of this religious persuasion and another of that, zealots grow up for particular dogmas, and will “give scripture” for things as opposite as the antipodes. The literary works resulting from the labors of such, necessarily partake of them; and in every thing, from the primer to a folio volume, from the most abominable trash in a novel to profound researches in history, we find something about the *divine rights of princes and nobles*, and of the almost, or complete, *infallibility* of the established church. These books embrace the great body of the learning and talents of the world; and we cannot deny ourselves the use of them: but, while we profit by the information they contain, we, in the United States, may happily combat and expose the delusive theories and false principles that they would also impress upon the mind. I have made the remark before—but *monarchical* ideas, like the plague of the frogs, inflicted upon the Egyptians for the hardness of the heart of their king, is to be found every where—in our “bed chambers” and on our “beds,” in our “ovens” and in our “kneading troughs,” working their way into the most secret and retired places, silently and imperceptibly.

*The *Illuminati* of Germany, of whom we have heard so much, were duly sensible of this, and, to counteract it, most earnestly endeavored to get themselves at the direction of seminaries of learning. Have we never heard of a certain society in the United States doing the same thing?

But how is this effort and operation manifested to the people?—It will appear *internally* to every man that shall for one moment examine his own heart, to see if there be not in it some lurking idea of a *natural superiority* in kings. It appears *externally* in the conduct and language of men. I could, from the papers I have on my files, select fifty pages, in as many minutes, from the sermons, orations and essays, and other writings of leading men amongst us, as would put *impudence* itself to shame, if it were to declare the non-existence of such false principles in the United States. *They do exist extensively.* I shall briefly allude but to a few cases at present:

A man who is President of one of the most respectable seminaries of learning in the United States, has declared to his pupils, “*that the declaration of independence was a wicked thing—he thought so when it was first promulgated, and he thought so still.*”

A second, a leading literary character, who seemed to be at the head of the taste and learning of our country, said, “*that republicanism was the asp and cockatrice that had bewitched the nations.*”

A third, who, by way of eminence, was called the “field-marshal” of the editors of a certain political party, recommended, *that the anniversary of our nation’s birth-day should cease to be regarded, as tending only to excite old animosities.*

A fourth, an orator of the highest standing, who had filled some of the most respectable offices in the republic, called upon the people to rejoice because *legitimate princes* (as he curiously called them) *had been restored to their thrones by foreign bayonets.* Thus infamously denying the right of mankind to self-government, and libelling the memory of our revolutionary heroes, who took up the sword and ejected the same sort of “legitimate” rulers from our country.

A fifth, then a senator of the United States, declared in my presence, and at many other times in the presence of others, *that the government could never be properly administered until the laboring classes were reduced to a livelihood on herrings and potatoes.*

These are mere samples, picked up just as they occurred to memory. It would take a week, perhaps, to write down all such things that I have on my recollection; but a couple of octavo volumes would hardly contain the *insurrection and royal sermons*, the “*legitimate*” orations, *anti-republican speeches*, essays, &c. that are preserved among my collection of papers.

If, then, this *monarchical principle* be so diffused through society—if it be hostile to the republican constitution of the United States—do I, in exposing its absurdity, and in exciting a zeal for self-government, act offensively? There is no country in *Europe* where the *divine right*

of kings can be broadly called into question. They will not tolerate what they affect to believe is an error in this respect, for they *know* that the whole business of *king-craft* and *priest-craft* is an imposition and mummery. We are not afraid of such errors—we desire only that “reason may be left free to combat them.” And I have the vanity to believe that I have done a little good in this way.

Now, for the second part—an apparent hostility to the government of Great-Britain: *Here we are clearly on the defensive.* What is it that we do, *prosperously*, which fails to excite the envy and malevolence of the king-party? When our commerce flourished—it was said that we “spread too much canvass,” and, to lessen it, *they* themselves supplied France and the continent (their enemies), with the very articles which they declared it illegal for us (in amity with all) to carry there! Do we build a vessel of war—it shews an “aspiring disposition that must be checked.” Do we lay out a new state upon our rivers—we are charged with “designs on the *Mississippi* and *Missouri.*” Do we establish manufactories—they show “a hostile spirit towards England.†” Are our fisheries prosperous—it is conclusive evidence that our fishermen use unfair means to succeed in their adventurous employment. Do emigrants flock to our shores—it is an “alarming fact, calculated to disturb the repose of the world.” Does the census shew a vast increase of inhabitants—we must, in the language of admiral *Cochrane*, be “crippled.” Can we love those who are ever thus abusing and threatening us. *We do not complain* that a large part of the trade which *naturally* belongs to ourselves, is carried on by English

† My readers will always bear in mind that when I speak of *priestcraft* it has entire relation to the workings of priests of *established* churches—nor have I referent to any particular church.

‡ This however, is a common case. The late *Russian* tariff prohibits the introduction of “no less than 191 descriptions of goods such as the British trader has been accustomed to supply the northern parts of Europe with.” On which it is said that the “continental system of Bonaparte is extended to every port in Russia.” Then follow, in the London paper before us, a string of severe reflections on Alexander because he wishes his own people to make certain articles for themselves.

Another paper of July 10, speaks of the king of Spain’s “*gratuitous indulgence*” of British commerce, because he has “restored” the old standing of things that existed before the revolution in Spain, and requires that two thirds of the cloths shipped to Spanish America should be of Spanish manufacture—England having supplied the whole during the disturbed state of the kingdom, which they think they still have a right to do. They call this procedure of Spain an “*undermining* of their commerce.” That is, the design of Ferdinand to support his own manufactures is *hostility* to G. Britain. The matter of fact is—that every nation is regarded as the enemy of Great Britain that pretends to be itself in trade and manufactures.

bottoms:‡ we regret it, most certainly—but say it is fair, and submit to it without grumbling. *We do not feel ready to declare war* because ships of the line called frigates are launched in England, though it is openly said they are intended as a match for our “cock-boats.” *We do not charge England with “designs”* on the *Thames*, because London has become the greatest, the most populous city in Europe, and the wealthiest in the world. *We do not consider it enmity to us* that 500,000 of her people make their daily bread by spinning and weaving our cotton; but think that we ourselves may also spin and weave it if we please. *We do not deal in Jeremiads* if a *Halifax* fisherman comes in with a full cargo of fish. *We do not consider it calculated to disturb the repose of the world*, if any persons choose to make England their domicil. *We only wish that England, pursuing her own interest as she pleases, conformably to the public law, would let us pursue our’s on the same condition.* *We have sent no emissaries into her country, we have distributed no secret service money among her people—we have not forged her shipping papers, and sanctioned the forgery in conveying the vessels sailing under them, by national ships—but have in all cases so acted that she has never preferred one complaint against us, except in the grumbings of her statesmen and writers because of our prosperity.* Turn to the review of a late work inserted in the following pages. It is a mere type of the never-ceasing jealousy of Englishmen. Yet we could laugh at all these things, whilst we guarded against them, if we had not been told in parliament of the “British party in America”—if we did not *know* that there was such a party, rich and powerful and extensive in its means to do mischief—of which, however, it is needless to say more at this time,—except that it commands, (more or less,) three-fourths of the presses in our sea-port towns—directly, through a common feeling with the proprietors, or indirectly by the influence of their opinions on society at large, or by a love of the profits to be derived from their *advertising business.*

We close this article with an extract from a memorable revolutionary paper,¶ a little altered to make it apply immediately to our case:

“In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birth-right—against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressor and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.” We “implore” that our adversaries may be disposed “to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby relieve” us of the necessity of standing upon the defensive.

¶ Eighty one British vessels, most of them heavy ships, arrived at New-York, from the first of July to the 20th August, inst.

‡ Declaration of congress setting forth the necessity of taking up arms.

Executive Responsibility.

The non-payment of the gallant militia of Tennessee for their hardy, adventurous and invaluable services during the late war, has excited much animadversion in that state, as well as generally surprised the people. It has also been publicly stated, that the regular troops posted on the north-western frontier, have not received a dollar for the last fifteen months. *Why* these things, or either of them, are so, is a very natural as well as an interesting enquiry; for the public interest is deeply concerned in the fidelity of the public agents, in a matter so delicately affecting the public reputation. Want of means, it is believed, cannot be plead in excuse for it—the finances are represented to be in the most prosperous condition; and the revenue, in general, seems greatly to have exceeded the estimates made of its product. And, besides, if money were wanted, the presumption is, that it might be easily raised, to any amount required by the wants of the government. *Why*, then, have the militia of Tennessee not been paid?

Certain proceedings at Nashville have caused the paymaster-general to spread before the public a statement of the monies remitted by him to satisfy the claims of the Tennesseans. He has done this, he says, “in justice to the public service and to himself as a public agent.” It would appear that Mr. Brent lost no time in forwarding on the funds, and that these funds were ample and adequate to their object.—Herein the paymaster-general seems to apprehend that he has satisfied the *responsibility* attached to the government and to himself; to which, however, we cannot assent, and must still ask, *why* the militia have not been paid? *There is a fault somewhere*—the republic has suffered a detriment and individuals have been unjustly dealt with. We cannot acquit Mr. Brent until we get the answer to our *why*? He leads us to believe that the deputy or district paymasters have not done their duty—but he says nothing of any measures being resorted to to coerce them to it; to expose their offence and punish its commission. We, therefore, lay the blame on Mr. Brent's own shoulders for the present, and it ought to be shifted to those of the president, if the injustice, now notorious, is not speedily redressed, and the perpetrators brought to answer it before the proper tribunal, according to the rules laid down for such malversation. Yet there may be circumstances to be plead in extenuation, and, perhaps, to wipe off the offence—the delay may have arisen from the neglect or inattention of the Tennesseans themselves, to furnish the proper vouchers for their claims. But we know *nothing* except that these claims are unsatisfied, or were so a little while since. and it is impossible that Mr. Brent should not be held responsible for it until he tells the reason why the funds he furnished to those subordinate to him have not

reached their destination. If his deputies have speculated upon the wants of those whose money they detained, they ought to be held up to infamy and punishment; if they have any thing to say in their defence or justification, it should be stated that the public mind may be satisfied. The people have a right, and it is their bounden duty, to enquire into these things. They are not to look to Tom, Dick and Harry, unknown *any bodies*, for the due administration of their concerns: they must look to the principals of the several departments, and to the president, as being over the whole. They will admit of nothing like the doctrine “*that the king can do no wrong.*” In public, as well as in private life, every man who suffers wrong to be committed by his agent does wrong of himself; and reason and justice say that he should be responsible for it. No one expects that every public agent will be an honest one; but every man calculates that those who are dishonest will be punished, dismissed and exposed. It is, therefore, in my estimation, a very lame excuse for Mr. Brent that he has forwarded the money to pay the militia of Tennessee, until he tells us why they have not been paid.

These remarks are intended to shew our ideas of *responsibilities in general*; and we believe they may apply to the meridian of other high offices with quite as much force as to that of Mr. Brent—a subject on which we are strangely tempted to say something—but the plan of this work forbids it. As to the paymaster-general, we would not breathe a suspicion against his public or private character: we have never heard any thing of him but what was most respectful to him as a public agent and an honorable man; and, indeed, we should suppose him far more capable of paying the gallant defenders of their country in the late war, too easily and too profusely, than of throwing obstructions in the way of their just claims, or of higgling in doubts to keep them out of their just dues—the universal testimony is in his favor as a patriot and a gentleman. But he cannot relieve himself of the responsibility that belongs to the non-payment of the Tennesseans, by simply telling us that the funds were forwarded to pay them—he is, at least, equally bound to shew us why they were not paid. This is the natural relation of things in every walk of life; and, as a republican, I never can consent to release any man from its operation, however high and honorable his standing may be.

We seldom feel the necessity to introduce the name of an individual to make out a general case. The editor of the REGISTER, ever contending for broad principles, leaves the application of them to his readers. It is needless to add, that nothing *personal* or *peculiar* is meant in the preceding. after the voluntary tribute we have offered to the just praise of the respectable gentleman introduced; but we meant to say to Mr. Brent, and all others in authority, tha

It is quite immaterial to the people where neglect or dishonesty exists, if that neglect or dishonesty is suffered to pass unrepended and unpunished.

The following is the article which gave rise to the preceding remarks:

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, July 16th, 1816.

SIR—I observe from the proceedings of a public meeting, held at Nashville on the 21st ultimo, by citizens of that vicinity, that sharp animadversions took place upon certain measures of the government of the United States, and amongst others upon those of the pay department. Justice to that branch of the public service, which has been committed to my charge, and to myself as a public agent, render it proper for me to address you on the subject.

Early in the month of February last, I had the honor to communicate with you relative to the appointment of a paymaster for West Tennessee, and of liquidating the outstanding claims for military services in the state. My instructions to that paymaster, if I mistake not, were submitted to your perusal—they can, however, be resorted to in his possession if necessary, as well those of the paymaster of East Tennessee.

The enclosed statement will disclose to you the funds placed by me at the disposal of the gentlemen, acting as paymasters, in the state of Tennessee, since the 10th of April, 1815. The supply of these funds has been graduated with a view to bear as lightly on the public treasury as circumstances would permit, and to the actual demands on the paymasters. The law making appropriations to discharge the arrears of pay, &c. that accrued during the late war, you will observe passed on the 21st of December, 1815.

I am, with sentiments of much respect, sir, your most obedient,
ROBERT BRENT,
Paymaster-general.

His excellency Joseph M. Minn.

Then comes the statement, of which the annexed is the paymaster-general's own recapitulation:

<i>Recapitulation of the foregoing.</i>	
At the disposal of Mr. Coleman,	\$300,000
do. Mr. Searcy,	830,000
do. Mr. Windle,	400,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,530,000
Deducted by way of estimate for bills that may not have been drawn, and for funds that may not have been actually received,	330,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,200,000

Review.

"Colonial policy of Great-Britain," or the means of keeping down America—by a British traveller.

The measures dictated by envy are always self-destructive, and seldom injurious to others. To shew chagrin at the prosperity of neighbors—among nations as among individuals, is to give the strongest proof, not only of depravity, but also of decline. Such a proof is the work before us, and though only one instance of a thousand, it is one of the strongest we have met. Though full of misrepresentation, and written in a spirit of blind, inveterate hostility, as we shall shew, we strongly recommend the perusal of it; because, in the first place, we feel no slight

gratification at the involuntary acknowledgement of our national prowess and prosperity; but principally because we wish the people of this country to be fully apprised of the mean, pitiable, self-deluding schemes that are proposed, and acted upon, to check our irresistible advancement. We have here an open avowal of the endeavor of the British to dig a pit for us to fall into. We feel not the least concern about it, except regret at the belief that they will inevitably fall into it themselves. Nothing is further from the mind of an American republican than the idea that the welfare of other nations should be injurious to us.

What is the picture that presents itself now? Here is the genius of Britain, like a "fusty, canting, stiff-rump'd, old maid," beginning to find herself deserted and despised by her former admirers. She imputes all to the malice of others. She redoubles her efforts to counteract what she conceives to be plotting against her—becomes every day more fretful, envious, slanderous, unprincipled, and hypocritical; until at last her condition must be really shocking. But here is Columbia, a blooming, blithe young nymph, "as happy as the live long day"—admirers flocking to her from every quarter. She cannot think how to use them as well as she wishes, but somehow they are all delighted with her. How could she be stupid enough to feel jealous of others? Her forbearance under the infliction of the most mortifying injuries, could only be equalled by the firmness and dignity of character she exhibited when she rose to resist them.

The British writers and statesmen exhibit at present a misanthropic despondency, too pitiful and mean to render the spectacle a melancholy one—it is only amusing; and truly it is very flattering to us. "If on a review," says this British projector, "of the various nations of the world, one should be discovered more qualified to become a dangerous enemy, and successful rival, possessing superior means of disuniting her defenders," &c.—"America, independent, is precisely this nation, more insidious than any other," &c. "Conceived to be too insignificant for notice, encouragements were given to her trade; and during the period she enjoyed internal tranquillity, she grew up to a gigantic stature." "Two trees, says he again "growing near each other in the forest, will rarely stop at the same point of stature; one will overgrow, shade, and render the other unhealthy," &c. "America then is the aspiring tree: she has reared her head and extended her branches, threatening to cover the aged and venerable oak of British power and grandeur from the solar rays of manufactures and commerce."

"Nothing," says he in another place, "nothing amounting to a national feeling has yet awayed us in the contemplation of this formidable opposition, so new, so dangerous above comparison," &c. He then suggests measures to provide against the "novel and alarming situation in which the nation has been placed."

We are accused of national vanity—I would fain know where the Americans have made a higher estimate of their importance than that which this work exhibits. Well, because we must hereafter be of some consequence, we shall stand in Britain's way; and without assigning any other reasons, he says they must consider us as "aliens, enemies, natural born foes," and in speaking of the United States, repeatedly designates them by the epithet "the enemy" at a time of profound peace—"the enemy." This is malevolence to a degree for which I can recollect no parallel.

"In surveying the American people," says he,

"they appear to be of all nations the most active, enterprising, laborious, frugal, persevering, cautious, and not deficient in ingenuity. None excel them in the conduct of lucrative commerce, or in daring feats of seamanship; they possess personal courage and are expert in the use of fire arms," &c. Now there are some exceptions to be taken to this statement, and I believe they might be substantiated upon the authority of his own book. The Americans are neither patient, laborious, nor frugal. Even in the eastern states they are not in those respects to be compared with the English and much less with the Germans. Error is always liable to self-contradiction; this writer in another part of his work gives indolence as the characteristic of the citizens of the southern states, and with regard to the rest, he says, "they have not so much in view to enrich themselves as to be barely raised above a state of dependence. Indeed were any so inclined, unless great exportations were going on, it would be useless. They therefore quietly repose on their own freeholds, feeling no want, acquiring little money," &c.

There is the advantage, that amidst this contrariety of accounts, he will "hit the truth, either on one side or the other." But the matter is perfectly understood here—the people in America are not goaded on to labor by the bayonet of frightful necessity as they are in England.

But the Americans are charged with want of honesty. It is worth while to stop here, and enquire how the sober, quiet, contented citizens of this country happen to be accused of immorality by a nation, whose chief city contains 18 prisons, 5,204 ale-houses, has annually about 2,500 offenders committed for trial, and sustains an annual average damage, by robberies, of £2,000,000 sterling, and upwards. At least so says their own famous statist, Colquhoun.

The charge of immorality, made against the Yankees, must refer only to their disposition to take the advantage in bargains; and let it be understood, that it is applicable only to the Yankees—to the people of the New-England states, who bear no resemblance, particularly in this respect, to the inhabitants of the other states. Unfortunately, they follow the English, in customs, in opinions, and in principles, as naturally they should, because they are, almost all, of pure English origin. They differ from them chiefly by having become more knowing, brave and enterprising. Certainly no people in the world have, in proportion to their knowledge, less of "Yankee trick" among them than the people of the western and southern states, because no people have so little occasion to use it.

But there is something more in this charge. When a Yankee commits a fraud, there is so much humor and ingenuity in it, that it passes into the collection of good stories; it circulates, perhaps, in the newspapers from Missouri to the Gauges. An incident of this kind, occurring once in several months, keeps alive the reputation of Yankee trick; and it is the celebrity, not the frequency, of their frauds that has given them a character.

Does any one think worth while to notice the instances of stupid English depravity, that occur every day and every hour. We may look at them in the mass—at the thousands, not only of men but of children, that live by felony. We contemplate, with horror and pity, the numerous and immense prisons filled with misery and criminality. We, at last, become as callous to the frightful catalogue of transportation and executions as they themselves are. But when a case occurs here, as for instance,

the late one of Smith, at Philadelphia, a case of depravity that no one attempts to excuse, it is published in every paper, and excites the sympathies and horror of every person, from one end of the union to the other. The governor of Pennsylvania, after having held his seat six years, congratulated himself and the commonwealth, that during that whole period, not one death warrant had been presented to him for signature. I could give a thousand proofs of the great contentment and sober morality of the American nation, but I think there can be no better proof than this one.

But under the British government—*Apropos*—an acquaintance of mine, when in England, asked a girl that he one day met, where she had been—"At the gallows hill," she replied. "Was any one" said he, "hanged there to-day?" "Oh! not many; there was only my father and Jack—and another fellow."

The Yankees are charged, by our author, with smuggling and commercial perjuries. Let it be so—we do not care how heavily the charge falls on the few that it attaches to; but, as to the country, so far from encouraging such baseness, as the British government did, it met from them the unanimous reprobation that it merited. While the recollection of British licences is yet upon our memory, let no man of that country impute to us, or to any other nation, the guilt of commercial frauds and perjuries.

"The British," says he, "scrupulously regard the point of honor, while the Americans hold whatever is expedient to be also lawful; imitating, in this respect, the French." "Ambition being the most prominent feature in the American character, in no respect qualified by any principle of morality, or regard for the law of nations." After all this impudent talk, the only grounds that he can shew for the accusation, are the measures "which are basely acted upon" to injure Great Britain by the duties, prohibitions, premiums, &c. adopted to exclude British manufactures and encourage our own. In what country was the right of encouraging manufactures ever questioned before? England the accuser—England, who carries this course of policy to the most rigorous extent—but that is nothing—we even do not care about the malignant jealousy she shews in preventing artizans and machinery from being conveyed to this country; because, in truth, there is not that need for them here that she imagines, and that many of our own countrymen seem to imagine also.

But from whom comes the stupid nonsense that we have unnecessarily troubled ourselves to correct; from one who recommends the very baseness that he would vainly attempt to fix upon the character of our nation. Speaking of the treaty of Ghent, he says, that on the British part "a scrupulous regard for the laws of nations was very ill timed." "If the attack on Copenhagen is vindicated on the plea of necessity, surely a departure from the precepts of the civilian would have been justifiable." Grant me patience, good heaven—the most abominable outrages are to be justified in Great Britain upon the plea of necessity, the false absurd excuse of banditti; and a set of odious acts committed by themselves are to be, not only a pretext, but a justification for adopting a system of conduct so unprincipled, that he is afraid or ashamed to state the extent of it. What mean those dark malicious innuendoes? "a departure from the precepts of the civilian would have been justified"—by what? by the attack upon Copenhagen. As much as to say after having acted thus, we may venture

to do any thing base and barbarous. But Britain is the nation that "regards the point of honor"; and America is the one that disregards the law of nations by basely endeavoring to supplant the British, in commerce and manufactures.

Infamous, insolent, defamer—I challenge you to shew a single instance, even of the most trifling import, in which the United States ever departed, or attempted to depart, from the principles of the law of nations. And well I trust that the man who sat down to write a book, with the avowed object of persuading his country to consider us as enemies in peace, "natural born foes," and treat us as such; would not have omitted to give facts, if any could be found, to countenance his hard-faced assertions: because those charges form the essence and foundation of his reasoning and the pretext for his wretched system whose bearing we intend to discuss presently.

"The British regard the point of honor"—I must pass by this part of the subject at present, because it would be impossible to give here the whole history of the late war—and luckily it is in better hands. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

The cultivation of the Cane.

A *West-India* paper republishes the interesting article which appeared in the *WEEKLY REGISTER* of the 10th of February last, Vol. IX. page 405, on the cultivation and product of the sugar cane in *Georgia*, and annexes thereto the following essay:

To the editor of the *St. Christopher's Advertiser*.

SIR—Upon reading in an American paper the above statement of facts, and the reflections upon them, I have been led to consider how they may affect us, and what measures we ought, in duty to ourselves, to adopt to counteract the effect the raising of sugar in the United States and elsewhere, may have upon us. First, as to the quantity raised per acre: I find the Georgian accounts stand considerably higher than an average of our crops. I have not perhaps the most accurate data to direct me as regards ourselves, but such as it is, and taking the Georgian statement to be correct, the comparison would run thus—

This island, by the almanac, is said to contain,	A. R. P. 43,797 6 3
As this is, I presume, the total surface, let us deduct 2-4ths for non-arable, and 1-4th for arable, not in crop,	32,795 1 2

And there will remain in canes for one crop,	10,931 3 1
The average product of the last five years appears from the same source to be (taking 2 trs. or 8 bbls. to a hhd.)	7719 hhd.
Adding to this, for the consumption of in the island,	300

It would be, 8019 hhd. of, say, 1800 lbs. each, or 14,434,200 lbs. or 1320½ lbs. per acre.

By the Georgian account, in the first case, we have 1647 lbs. per acre, and in the other, 2488 or an average of 2065 per acre.

Next, as to the number of hands: in the Georgian statement we have 103 acres cultivated by 23 hands, and they raise 9647 lbs. each. Here an estate, which would plant 103 acres of canes, would, I presume, to be well handed, have 250 negroes, young and old, which may all, except infants and the very aged, be said to contribute less or more to the cul-

tivation of the cane; but deducting 100 for infants, nurses, and other ineffective hands, we have, for the remaining 150, 906 lbs each.

A vast disproportion this, both in the products and number of hands; and cannot fail to effect the West-Indian planter considerably—for, admitting that the Georgians are only able to supply the U. States, it will most materially influence the price of sugar; and, as they look forward to it, if they export they can bring their's into market, and considerably lower than we can bring ours; for, besides their greater produce per acre, (which it may be said will fall off, though I do not think it will, or at least so much as our crops have) theirs cannot cost them near so much expence in cultivation, as they raise all the food, and I believe most of the clothing necessary, and they do not require near so many hands.

Sugar is also raised to a considerable extent in the East-Indies, and possibly will soon be in Africa.

From all these considerations, therefore, I think it becomes our duty, as it evidently will be our interest, to consider and adopt those measures by which we may increase the produce of our lands, and cultivate them with less expence and less manual labor; all which appear to me to be practicable in some degree; though local circumstances may prevent our attaining them in an equal proportion with the Georgians.

A society, formed for that purpose throughout the islands, upon one general plan, having a branch in each island, and communicating regularly with each other, which would encourage rational experiments, similar to the society for the improvement of agriculture in the mother country, would, perhaps, be the most effectual way to accomplish the first of those great and important objects; and to contribute to the second, I presume Indian corn, sufficient to feed the negroes, may, if judiciously managed, be raised on each estate, without reducing the sugar crop, but rather the contrary, by which means they may always have a fresh meal. The improvement of those machines and instruments now in use, and the adoption of such others as are applicable, would contribute to the last; for I believe that it will not be contended that we are arrived at perfection in either—surely 103 acres could not be cultivated by 23 hands with the hoes.

The principal objection to such a society would be the non-residence of the proprietors in this country; but to this I would say, few as they are, they might do a great deal if they would jointly consider the matter seriously, and set about it heartily; for surely something seems to be wanting to meet the recent circumstances and appearances.

Not pretending to any depth of erudition, I have ventured these remarks for their consideration, not for the critic's lash, as I conceive it the duty of every one, who wishes the good of the community he lives in, to contribute his mite, however small, to that end, to which, if mine in the least conduces, I shall be fully recompensed and highly gratified; and I hope some abler hand will be induced to take up the subject. I am, sir,

A well-wisher to the public.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

☞ The probability is—that large plantations of cane would not produce an average result so favorable as in the cases stated by us. But still, the cultivation of it must be exceedingly profitable.

In the account given in the *REGISTER*, as referred to above, it is stated that "major Butler, on 85 acres worked by 17 hands, raised 140,000 lbs. of sugar and had 74 hhd. molasses—and that John M'Queen

esq. on 18 acres, raised 44,784 lbs. of sugar and had 23 hhd's molasses: but the last was a matter of calculation only from the product of a certain quarter of an acre of his cane field—the entire result not being ascertained when we received the account.

The facts respecting maj. Butler's crop came to us in an imposing and decisive shape, and must be accepted as a full representation of the case; and his field was sufficiently extensive (85 acres) to afford tolerable data for the general product of lands in his neighborhood, and possessing advantages of climate and condition like his. If the calculations of the West Indian are to be relied on, these truths appear:

In the *West Indies*, they can raise 1,320½ lbs. to the acre, and as it requires a stock of "250 negroes to manage 103 acres," the whole product of which will be 136,011 lbs. the average product for every person on the farm, being only 564 lbs. of sugar.

While in *Georgia*, according to the product of maj. Butler's field, we can raise 1,647 lbs. to the acre—and manage 103 acres with about 69 negroes, allowing three persons to one "hand," giving us 169,641 lbs. of sugar, and an average product for every person on the farm, of 2,459 lbs.

The difference is so great as to make me conclude there is a great error somewhere. But every one, from the facts given, will draw conclusions from them for himself. The general fact, however, may be assumed, that we can raise sugar much cheaper than it can be raised in the West Indies; thereby confirming what I have frequently expressed a belief in,—that the day was not distant, when the United States would become the great market for supplying the world with sugar, as it is now for cotton.

The following, from a late *Charleston* paper, presents itself very happily at the moment. We are told also, that the cane will succeed in *North Carolina*. As the plants become naturalized to the climate, they will do better; and their cultivation, perhaps, be extended along the coast nearly as high as Cape Henry.

"A planter, just returned from a visit to his estate on Cooper river, where he has experimented on the cultivation of the *sugar plant*, has, from his observation, every reason to believe that the soil from the swamps of that river is well adapted to the cultivation of that plant, and great crops of sugar might be made on the swamp lands, with very little trouble, in the driest season. He had under one view, fine crops of rice, cotton, and sugar plants, notwithstanding the aridity of the summer, and salt river."

United States' Treasury Affairs.

[CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF THE REVENUE.]

Treasury Department,
Revenue Office, Aug. 24, 1816.

SIR—To guard against misapprehensions that may arise, in regard to the descriptions of money demandable for the internal duties and direct tax, it is considered proper to advise you that the revenue will not be collected in coin on the first of October next, unless an arrangement shall be effected with the state banks to supply the community with the necessary medium, and that due notice will be given of such an arrangement, if made.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AUG. 22, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES,

and the interest thereon, as became due at the loan office in the city of New-York in the state of New-York, at the times hereinafter specified: that is to say,

1. The treasury notes, which become due as aforesaid at any time during the year 1814; to be paid on the 1st of November next
2. The treasury notes, which become due as aforesaid, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June 1815, to be paid on the 1st day of November next.

And the said treasury notes respectively will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in the city of New-York, on the days respectively above specified; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said treasury notes respectively.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given and repeated, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as have become due, or shall become due at the loan office in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, as follows: that is to say,

1. The treasury notes which have heretofore become due, as last aforesaid, to be paid forthwith; interest on the said notes having ceased to be payable.
2. The treasury notes, which shall hereafter become due as last aforesaid, to be paid on the day and days, when they shall respectively become due; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said treasury notes respectively.

And the said treasury notes due and becoming due at Philadelphia as aforesaid, will accordingly be paid; upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office, in the city of Philadelphia, at the times aforesaid.

The commissioners of loans in the several states are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective papers.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the treasury.

Treasury Department, 29th July, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th inst. stating that you have been informed by his Britannic Majesty's consul at New-York, "that a discrimination between British and American vessels disadvantageous to the former, exists at that port, in the charges for pilotage, and the fees demanded by the wardens, and at the health office, which appears expressly contrary to the stipulations contained in a clause of the second article of the late commercial convention."

The convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, and the act of congress concerning the convention, constitute the law of the United States upon the subjects to which they relate; and you are aware, that instructions have been issued from this department, to the collectors of the customs, to insure a faithful execution of the law in favor of British vessels arriving in the ports of the United States.

It may happen, however, that under the acts of the legislature of the state of New-York, a discrimination, for local purposes, such as you represent, may have been introduced, prior to the ratification of the commercial convention; and may not have been since directly annulled or repealed by the au-

thority which introduced it. But in a general view of our system of jurisprudence, it has fallen within your observation that the provisions of the state laws are virtually suspended whenever they become inconsistent with the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, and that every state court as well as every federal court, and magistrate must, in every litigated case, decide accordingly. It is understood, indeed, that in relation to the very subject of the discrimination to which you allude, and since the ratification of the commercial convention, a judicial decision has been pronounced in the city of New-York, upon the principle which has just been stated.

You will perceive, therefore, sir, that if there shall at any time be an attempt to enforce a discrimination between British and American vessels, disadvantageous to the former, and contrary to the stipulations of the commercial convention, the party aggrieved will have an adequate remedy in that case, as in every other case of an injury inflicted by a breach of our laws, upon an appeal to the judicial authority of the country. But however desirable it always must be to facilitate a faithful execution of the convention, I must add (after having submitted your communication to the president,) that it does not lie within the duties or powers of this department to regulate or control the conduct of the state authorities. I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. DALLAS.

To *Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. H. B. M. consul gen.*

Foreign Articles.

☞ A report has been received at New York, via Madrid and Cadiz, that Russia had declared war against Prussia. There cannot be any truth in it. Yet we sometimes think the repose of Europe will be disturbed—the British papers talk much about the ambition of Russia—because, we suppose, her emperor has resolved to encourage the manufactures of his own people!

Spain is fitting out a squadron against Algiers.

New expedition to Algiers. The British government seems completely roused at the conduct of Algiers, and determined to quiet the piratical barbarians. We wish her the glory of this—it will be a happy exercise of the vast power she has attained; and probably, save us the trouble and expence of battering down their cities.

A very heavy squadron of seven sail of the line, with many smaller vessels, bomb ships, &c. were about to leave England under lord Exmouth, at our last accounts. His flag ship is the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns. One of the gun vessels is called the *Ketchub*—her greatest mortar* is 4 feet long, 13 inches calibre, with an extreme breadth at the muzzle of 2 feet 11 in. and requires 24 lbs. of powder for a charge. The expedition was fitting out in the most complete manner, for the peculiar service it is designed for, and can hardly fail of success. It is said the Dutch fleet is to co-operate.

If this force shall end the piracies of Algiers—the credit of it will in part belong to the United States, who first humbled the barbarians and paved the way for it, by exciting a spirit in Europe to put them down.

Algiers, &c. The British papers say that Algiers is defended by 1000 pieces of cannon, 300 of which are brass, and 15,000 men. A London paper of the 24 July, has the following paragraphs:

*This mortar is spoken of as something extraordinary—but some hundreds of 13-inch bombs were thrown at *Fort M. Henry*.

On lord Exmouth's visit to the fleet, he harangued the crews of the ships for a long time, holding out to them two months additional pay, and their immediate discharge after they had punished the Algerines. Not a volunteer was found in the whole fleet, and one of the sailors of the Boyne observed to his lordship, "that if the Algerines were to be punished, it might have been done during the seven days the fleet lay before it." It is melancholy to observe such a general disgust amongst our brave sailors, and nothing can be so vitally interesting to this country as a parliamentary enquiry into the general management of our navy.

A private letter relates the following anecdote: On lord Exmouth's return from the palace of the dey of Algiers, when he had concluded the treaty which stipulated the emancipation of the christian slaves and the abolition of the system, and had nearly reached the beach on his return on board ship, the Turkish Jannissary guard, among whom his way lay, incensed at the prospect of not being permitted to indulge further in their accustomed and inhuman atrocities, conferred with each other whether they should take summary vengeance on our gallant chief; one party decided on his being immediately scimitared; another, more moderate, suggested that such conduct would undoubtedly bring down the just vengeance of entire Europe on their devoted heads. Lord Exmouth was, however, happily able to take leave of this sanguinary council with his head in its right place!

Trade and commerce. From all parts of Europe we hear the most grievous complaints of the difficulties and stagnation of trade and commerce.

R. B. Sheridan, esq. well known in the literary and political world, died at London on the 7th of July.

Some condemnations and executions for treason still occur in France; but the country in general seems settled into a solitude.

Marshal *Soult* was at *Breslau*—his property is said to be worth 12,000,000 francs—a great deal too much.

Savary and Lallemand were at Smyrna, under the protection of the Turks.

An extensive war is expected in India. The British want more spoils. "The captive (ROYAL) family of Candy, has landed at Madras, and been sent to Vellore." This is no matter—a mere thing of information; but when the royal family of Spain was deported, what an outcry we had! *How immense is the hypocrisy of "legitimacy."*

Alexander of Russia is said to have ordered his ambassador at Constantinople to deliver a note to the divan, expressive of his pacific wishes—he had no desire but to see Europe at peace, after her violent agitations.

The London papers have a dashing account of a dinner given by the princess Charlotte to the duke of Wellington and his suite. On the same day, three millions of people who contributed to the cost of this dinner, scantily dined on cold potatoes!

By letters from New South Wales, it appears that the missionaries have lately met with extraordinary success in Eimeo, an island adjacent to Otahete. The majority of the people have renounced idolatry; the priests have burned their gods; the chiefs destroyed the Morais, demolished the altars, and cooked their dinners with the materials. More than 600 persons, chiefly adults, attend the schools of the missionaries for instruction.

"RESTORATION!" The persons lately executed at Paris, were royally mangled before they were killed. The guillotine is used to finish them.

Several vessels have recently been met with in the Mediterranean without any persons on board—supposed to have been captured by the Barbary pirates.

Riots, with riotous proceedings, of a greater or less extent, abound in England for want of employment for the people.

The king of the Netherlands has joined the 'holy league.'

British toleration seems among their articles for exportation. They raise up and support catholic kings in foreign countries, and call upon the people to rally round their "holy religion," being the catholic—which they condemn at home as inimical to God and good government!

The French police has directed the journalists of Paris "to compose an article on the great tranquility of Europe, and the unrivalled prosperity in which France is placed."

The emperor Alexander has made the Russian bible society association a present of a large house, four stories high, solidly built of stone, and lying in one of the finest parts of Petersburg, near the imperial summer-garden. The society has also received from his majesty a present of 15,000 roubles.

The king of France has granted pardon to all deserters from the navy, as a further mark of grace and favor; in honor of the marriage of the duke and duchess of Berri.

A London paper of the 10th of July gives a report that the duke of Angouleme had gone to the south to receive a Spanish army of 30,000 men, "to facilitate some measures in contemplation, not clearly defined." The same paper says—"Fresh troops have also been marched to Lyons, where great disturbances are said to have been excited by the arbitrary measures adopted to levy troops for the royal cause."

The English papers tell us that their revenue has fallen much short of its expected proceeds, from the general stagnation of every thing; and seem to apprehend quite as much difficulty in getting over the present "fearful calm," as ever was presented in "weathering a storm."

The king of France appears very desirous of increasing his army. His late attention to some of the distinguished officers of the revolution, do not appear to please some of the British, who talk of "new schemes of ambition."

Dr. Watson, bishop of Landaff, died on the 4th of July, in the 79th year of his age. He was a very learned, liberal and good prelate.

Mr. Sheridan was so exceedingly poor, that the London papers are puffing the prince regent to the skies for sending to his old friend and most intimate companion, the vast sum of—two hundred pounds!

The London papers say if Bonaparte had delivered himself to the Russians, he would have been kept safe in some castle for 2 or 3000 pounds a year; and that it is a shame it should cost the British 100,000 or more.

"JOY TO THE WORLD!" The following is from the London *Sun* of the 11th of July. We much admire its delicacy and point:

"The frequent indispositions of the princess CHARLOTTE naturally occasion surmises that they proceed from a cause more agreeable than otherwise to the feelings of a nation deeply interested in the happiness of her royal highness. It may perhaps expose us to a charge of want of etiquette, to say any thing on this subject, but knowing how much gratified the country will be by the information, we cannot refrain from stating, that authority, more

grave than gossips' stories, gives us leave to lament her illness as slightly as possible, and to indulge our warmest hopes and utter our best wishes on the auspicious married condition of one so dear to the British people.

The *Courier* of the 13th, says—the answer to the enquiries yesterday, as to the state of the princess Charlotte's health, was, her royal highness is better; is going on well; but is still ordered to be kept quiet!!

Bless us!—what a matter is it that the *Dutchman* has done the very natural thing that he was imported expressly to do! The British people pay him about \$00,000 dollars a year for his performances in this way. That is "paying dear for the whistle." But it would be worth talking about, if he should beat old David Wilson, of Kentucky (see vol. X. page 427) who had five children by one wife in 11 months.

Mrs. Jordan was thought not to be dead—"as his royal highness the duke of Clarence (says a London paper) has not received any account of her decease." But she is dead.

SEAMEN FOR THE LAKES. London, July 13.—It was noticed some days ago that an application had been made from a committee of ship owners for the port of London to the lords of the admiralty, for an indemnification for the losses sustained in Canada, by the seamen deserting the merchant ships in that quarter, to serve on board his majesty's ships on the lakes, which they had been tempted to do by an extravagant bounty being held out to them.—The following is a copy of the answer returned by the admiralty:

"Admiralty office, July 6, 1816.

"SIR—Having laid before my lords commissioners of the admiralty, your letter of the 3d instant written by desire of a committee of ship owners of the port of London, relative to the disastrous consequences arising to the shipping interest from the circumstance of men volunteering from merchant ships into his majesty's ships on the lakes of Canada. I am commanded to acquaint you, that their lordships had not originally sanctioned the proceedings of which the committee complain; that they have called on licut. Inigo to account for his conduct on the occasion; that they have taken measures to prevent a recurrence of the practice, and are endeavoring to enter volunteers for the service of Canada, but that their lordships cannot by any means feel themselves called on to comply with the further propositions made in your letter.

I am, sir, &c

(Signed)

"JOHN BARROW.

"To John William Buckle, esq. deputy chairman of the committee."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

From London paper of July 3.

As a striking exemplification of the unprecedented distresses of the manufacturing classes we present our readers with the following memorial, which has obtained upwards of NINETEEN THOUSAND signatures in Bolton, Chesham, Leigh, and the neighbourhood:

To his royal highness George Prince regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. their Dependencies.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL

Of the undersigned, being master manufacture of cotton goods, and workmen who have been employed in the various branches of that extensive and important manufacture,

Showeth,

That your royal highness' humble memorialist

who are true and faithful subjects to his majesty, under whose royal banners many of them have fought and bled, but now they are returned home, *cannot obtain food*, are brought to dire distress, which is every day becoming more poignant, and unless some means of relief be speedily devised, *one common ruin* must involve masters and workmen.

That this general and increasing evil may be ascribed to several causes, as, first, to a prevailing system of reducing wages. This system must at all times decrease the value of the stock on hand, which is sometimes immense, and hath often proved ruinous to the best houses. Second, the exportation of the half-wrought material, as twist and web. By this traffic, one part of his majesty's subjects work to enable foreigners to do without the other part, and hence the restrictive measures adopted by foreign governments against the finished manufactures of the memorialists. And also, a third evil, growing out of the former two, viz. the most able of the masters have, either altogether or partly declined the manufacture; whilst others, by repeated sacrifices of their depreciated stocks, have become bankrupts. Hence, many thousands are out of employ, while those who have any, cannot, on a fair average one with another, earn more than *four shillings and three pence per week*, and two years since they could earn *twelve shillings and nine pence* in the same time.

The cotton manufacture has given employment to many hundred thousands of persons in the United Empire. Shall these and trade *perish* together?—No!—Your princely breast will feel for your future people—our present ward; all of whom love, and many have fought for your royal house and the liberty of their dear native land.

Your royal highness is the memorialists' only hope under heaven; they therefore humbly pray, that your royal highness would be graciously pleased to take into your royal highness' most serious consideration, their *distress*; and without dictating, or presuming to point out what should be done in this arduous case, the memorialists pray for speedy relief.

London, July 1. The funds have recovered a little since Tuesday. A sum of nearly 600,000£ out of the unclaimed dividends being put at the disposal of the commissioners who purchase stock on government account, they brought into market yesterday an instalment at the rate which they mean to pursue regularly, namely, about thirty-two thousand pounds for every transfer day. This is assigned as the cause of the improvement in the funds.

11th. It is positively asserted that the king of Portugal has promised to support the royal cause at Buenos-Ayres and Monte Video with an army of 15 or 16,000 men, which will, it is added, be very useful to these provinces, though not wanted in Mexico or Peru.

Four new marshals of France have been created. The duke de Coigny, the count de Viomeuil, the duke de Feltré and general Bourmonville; an equal division between the emigrants and those who have been concerned in the revolution.

13th. It is stated in a letter from the Mediterranean, that a captain of one of his majesty's frigates had, by going on shore, fallen into the hands of the Algerines, who with the most refined cruelty, nailed him to a cross, making him suffer the most excruciating tortures. Some Turks, who were present, moved to pity by his sufferings, attempted to release him, but were shot dead for their humane interference. The captain's name is

given in the letter which communicates the intelligence; but we forbear to mention it, without further corroboration of the fact.

Upwards of 10,000 livery servants are said to be now out of place in different parts of England, owing to the *prosperous* state of the times, and the numerous emigrations to foreign parts.

July 8. The king's health.—The following bulletin was issued and shown yesterday at St. James' palace:

“Windsor Castle, July 6.

“His majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has in general been tranquil throughout the last month; but his majesty's disorder is not abated.”

London, July 12. The distress for want of labor in the manufacturing towns of Devonshire, exceeds all former precedent, at least within the memory of its oldest inhabitants. We announce, with great concern, that the banking-house* of Messrs. Benjamin and Joshua Ingham, of Huddersfield, suspended their payments on Thursday last, at 11 o'clock in the morning.—*Leeds Mer.*

The distresses which have for some time prevailed in Northumberland, have been this week much aggravated, by the stoppage of the banking establishment of Messrs. John and Thomas Cook & Co. at Sunderland and Wearmouth. This is another of the numerous country banking houses that drew upon Messrs. Bruce & Co.—*ib.*

Paris, July 2. The duke d'Angouleme is about to make another tour of the southern departments.

Among the persons presented to his majesty on Sunday, were marshals Macdonald, Oudinot, Victor, Moncey, Marmont, Suchet and Kellerman.

Some Carthusians, who have survived the revolution, have recently entered the Grande Chartreuse near Grenoble.

St. Petersburg, July 15. We are assured that our court has concluded a treaty of alliance with the *United States*. An article in this treaty, it is said, *guarantees to us the possession of two ports in the Pacific ocean.*

State of British Commerce.

From *Marvade's Liverpool trade list*, July 1, 1816.

In relating the state of trade, we cannot consistently overlook the commercial difficulties of the country, which present an appearance of embarrassment and disorder unparalleled; and however reluctant the task so frequently to advert to such a subject, it is imposed on those who report on the state of the markets, as an act of public duty, and becomes no less a duty by being more painful. Many and various are the suggestions which have assumed the place of remedies, and dictated a better order of things, but to devise the means of a radical and permanent good is no easy matter. The most popular seems the most rational; *rigid economy in the state, and a consequent diminution of taxation.*

The disease pervades every class—the landlord complains of his tenant, that he does not pay his rent—the tenant that he cannot sell his produce at any thing like a fair price—the merchant that the manufacturers charge their goods too high—the

*It may be matter of information to some to say, that the *banking houses* in England are, to all intents and purposes, the same as the state banks of the United States,—receiving deposits, issuing notes, discounting paper, &c. or exactly like Mr. Girard's bank at Philadelphia, or Mr. Barker's at New York.

manufacturer that he first sells his goods to a loss, and then loses the remainder of his claim by insolvency—the mechanic that he has only half work, for which he is only half paid, and that provisions of all kinds are too dear.

Manchester is represented as suffering severely from want of demand for her manufactures; the lower orders from the utmost industry, scarcely earning eight shillings a week.

In Wigan, Bolton, and that neighborhood, the best weavers do not earn more than *five shillings a week*, and many not *four shillings*; besides some thousands entirely unemployed: the like observations equally apply to Nottingham and Yorkshire. *Such is our internal condition.*

Whilst if we contrast it with the neighboring nations of Europe, we find, that in relation to ourselves, rent is reasonable, food cheap, and consequently wages low, but fully adequate; no doubt can exist, that as they are less encumbered with debt and taxes, and are attaining to excellence equal with ourselves in arts and manufactures, it becomes an imperative duty, as involving an essentially political *measure of safety*, to adopt every possible system of economy and retrenchment; and this is perhaps the only means by which we can obtain the most substantial relief from those difficulties by which we are surrounded. A system tending to avert and diminish individual evil, is adopted almost universally from necessity; but whilst it may be admitted to be both necessary and universal, yet by counteracting consumptive demand, it augments rather than alleviates, the pressure of difficulties attendant on internal trade; *which compared with collective trade*, foreign and domestic, becomes a matter of the first and most weighty consideration.

As respects foreign commerce, every step towards extension is a matter of infinite importance to civilized society; but where, at the present moment, can a prudent man enter freely on the field of speculation? Scarcely to any part of the continent of Europe; for where markets are partially improving for colonial produce, they are by no means encouraging for manufactures; and generally speaking, it will be found that our merchandize is not wanted, and that edicts of an unfriendly nature are enforced against our manufactures.

If we direct our attention toward the new world, we discover that *the markets of America are not only overstocked with British goods*, but that *unfortunately*, there prevails among the people of America feelings *which militate against liberal and extensive dealings with us*; and a desire is evidently manifested to make themselves independent of all nations, by establishing manufactures in all their branches.

Amid the troubles which agitate South America, *we have every thing to hope*; the present state of its colonies, we may conjecture, will ere long be disunited, and would be better for both parties, especially for this country (England) if it were the case. It is in this quarter of the world that the prospect is exhilarating—it is here, that commerce might flourish and diffuse itself, being a country of great extent, and whose population have wants that must be supplied by European productions, and in exchange for which there is a variety of wealth and natural produce to barter.

But one of the principal objects deserving of weighty and deliberate attention, and embracing the prosperity of these Kingdoms, is the state of insubordination among the black population of our colonies in the West Indies; we cannot contemplate the actual state of these possessions, but with the

most fearful apprehension and alarm—for when the mind takes a wrong bias, and power is on the side of the disaffected, the danger is with difficulty counteracted—a more general diffusion of knowledge has taken place throughout the world; and as men become more perfectly acquainted with personal rights and privileges, they will aspire to situations in society of comparatively greater dignity and consequence, than those enjoyed under the darkness of intellect.

Statistical Articles.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY. We have the annual report of the visitors of this excellent institution. The whole number of persons confined is 242; of whom 177 are males and 65 females. They are all, except 8 sick, and 1 in solitary confinement, actively employed in weaving, spinning, shoe-making, brush-making, heading nails, &c.

FAIR DEALING. When George II. on stopping at an inn, was charged 20 guineas for a couple of eggs, he observed, "de egg mush be ver scarce." "No," replied the host, "eggs, please your majesty, are not scarce, but *kings are*"—the publican might have added, "and *dear too*."

BIBLES &c.—The number of bibles testaments, and prayer books, printed at Cambridge, England, during the last seven years, was 1,009,000, at Oxford, including also Catechisms and Psalters, 1,446,000. The value of the whole was 945,350 dollars.

American Achievement.—While the siege of Savannah was pending, a remarkable enterprise was effected by colonel John White of the Georgia line. Previous to the arrival of D'Estaing on the coast of Georgia, a captain of Delancey's first battalion had taken post with about 100 American royal regulars near the river Ogeechee, about 25 miles from Savannah. There were also at the same place five British vessels, four of which were armed, the largest with 14 guns, the smallest with 4, and the whole manned with about 40 sailors. Colonel White, with six volunteers, including his own servant, made them all prisoners. On September the 30th, at eleven o'clock at night, he kindled a number of fires in different places, adopted the parade of a large encampment, practised a variety of other stratagems, and summoned the captain to surrender; who was so fully impressed with an opinion, that nothing but an instant compliance could save his men from being cut in pieces by a superior force, that he made no defence. The deception was carried on with such address, that all the prisoners, amounting to 141, were secured.—The col. being now very much embarrassed, was at his wit's end to know what to do with so many prisoners, concluding that if they discovered his weakness, they would rise and capture him and his party in turn, hit upon the following expedient: He suggested to the commanding officer of the captured troops the dilemma he was in to fulfil the articles of the capitulation with good faith, as his men were so enraged at the cruelties that had been practised by the British, that they were determined to put them all to instant death. Upon this representation the British officer suggested the propriety of his keeping his regiment in the rear of them, while three of his men should conduct the prisoners to the nearest American post, which was 25 miles distant, which they accordingly did, and delivered them safely to the commanding officer.

GEN. WAYNE. From the Norfolk Ledger.—The communications of our naval heroes, during the late war, have generally been remarkable for their

brivity; but we do not recollect to have seen any of them that is more in that way than a letter from *gen. Wayne* to *gen. Washington*, which is in these words:

"*Stoney Point, July 16, 1779—2 o'clock A. M.*

"Dear General—The fort and garrison, with col. Johnson, are ours; our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free.

Yours most sincerely,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Gen. Washington.

THE TEAM-BOAT at Newburg, N. York, has crossed the *Hudson* with the following load: one coach and horses, a wagon and horse, 17 chairs and horses, one horse and 50 passengers.

It is thus that we may have safe, cheap and expeditious *ferries* in places where the building of bridges is inexpedient or impracticable.

New Canal. Messrs. Farrar and Baldwin, from Massachusetts, acting under a resolve of our legislature, and Mr. Chase, a commissioner from New-Hampshire, are prosecuting their survey of the route from the waters of the Connecticut river to those of the Merrimac, to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal which shall connect them together. The calculation was, that including the waters of Sunapee lake, Sugar, Contocook and Warner rivers, the distance required to be cut would not be greater than 20 miles, of which the towns of Windsor in Vermont, and New Concord in N. Hampshire, would be the extremities. But we have lately understood, that upon actual survey, the waters of Sunapee are discovered to be about 600 feet above the level of Connecticut river; which difference is observable within the distance of 19 miles.—*Bos. Gaz.*

BRITISH COINAGE. The total British coinage, during the reign of George III. amounts to the great sum of between *sixty-seven* and *sixty-eight* millions of pounds sterling.

EMIGRATION. The business of emigration is so great, that it threatens to introduce a new era in the manners of mankind. Every family, like that of Abraham, will take a view at its settlement of the habitable globe, to find the place where the laws are most mild, the economy of government is best observed, and the habits most congenial. Population will be like the market where life is of most value, most safe, and most prolonged: It will then be indispensable for good governors, not barely to contemplate the lingering death of state constitutions, but the immediate choice of their subjects, and the majority will learn to respect the minority, which, whenever oppressed will instantly withdraw. We shall then manage our legislative as we do our commercial regulations.—*Essex Reg.*

Cotton trade.—In 1765, cotton, as an article of commerce, was scarcely known in this country.—Cartwright obtained his patent a few years after. In 1782, the whole produce of the cotton trade did not exceed two million sterling. In 1801, the import of cotton to G. Britain was 42 millions of lbs. and the value of that manufactured was 15,000,000*l.* In 1802 the imports was 54 millions of lbs. the raw-material cost 4,000,000*l.* It employs 30,000 tons of shipping and 2000 seamen. The capital vested in the manufacture, is 9,000,000*l.* an employ is given to 800,000 individuals, to whom is paid for wages 13,000,000*l.* *London paper.*

EMPLOYMENT.—As many mechanics (natives and emigrants) are in want of employment in our cities—they will find no difficulty in being advantageously employed in the country, especially in the new countries where cities and villages are rising

up as it were by magic. There wages are high, and there is a great want of mechanics, especially carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, &c.—Perhaps there is no place in America which holds out such strong inducements to mechanics and farmers as at the city and vicinity of Detroit, in the territory of Michigan. Although a new country it is an old settlement at the head of Lake Erie, and the grand emporium of the fur trade, and a very respectable military post. It is without exception the pleasantest country in America, abounding with the finest fruits, fish and wild game in the greatest profusion. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the country sailing up the straits of Detroit, 18 miles to the city. The population is now rapidly increasing, and a great road is making by the troops into the state of Ohio, which will be a continued turnpike to Pittsburg. Transportation from Albany by land or by water to Buffalo, and from thence in vessels direct to Detroit, can be had constantly in the summer season.—*N. Y. Evn. Post.*

☞ There is hardly any part of the western country that does not abound with employment for mechanics and laborers. Among the parts peculiarly favorable for persons seeking it, we may mention the southern side of lake Erie—a wilderness at the close of the war, but now most rapidly settling with an industrious people. A colony from Connecticut of about 40 families, have fixed themselves on Sandusky Bay, and the little town they have already built will soon become a place of a considerable commerce. One person there wishes to employ 20 or 30 laborers to whom he will give 100 dollars a year, with boarding. *Rosa.*

AMERICAN INVENTION.

Mr. Wilkinson's reed making machine.—This piece of American mechanism, which deserves to be placed on a par with that for cutting wire and making cards, is capable of completing two weaver's reeds at a single operation. As this involves the preparation of the wood, the use of the twine, to bind the steel wire, &c. the reader may judge of the ingenuity of the contrivance. It is a combination of various mechanical powers in play at the same time. Governor *Tompkins*, much to his credit, has used every exertion to bring it into use; but, where manufactures languish, there was no demand for reeds. The society of useful arts also gave their unanimous testimony in its favour: and, one of its members, who was not present at the meeting, but who examined it since, pronounces it "a rare piece of mechanism—admirably fitted to the purpose intended, with an uncommon excellency of finish in all its parts." "The reeds produced are certainly superior in regularity and firmness to any I have ever seen, and equal to any I can suppose to be made any where or in any manner." Mr W. however, after offering the machine to his country, and seeking patronage in vain, has this day shipped it for Europe. There it will add to the perfection and expedition of English and Irish manufactures, and we trust, make the inventor's fortune.

Other Inventions.—And of great importance are.

1. A very improved machine for spinning wool and cotton, so superior to the common spinning-jenny, as to supersede it (we have no doubt) in a little time: [we would state many particulars of the peculiar excellence of this invention, but are not authorised at present to do so.]
2. The pin-making machine, which completes the pin at one operation, making the head of the same piece of wire with the body.
3. The new steam saw-mill, which surpasses all

others, for the simplicity of its construction and the quantity of work it performs.

These, with the cotton-gin and patent card-making machine, are the inventions of Americans, the greater number of them, of New-Englanders. *N. F. [Col]*

The Balloon that ascended from the College at Georgetown on the 31st ultimo, descended at Cove Point, on the Chesapeake, a few miles above the mouth of Patuxent river and about twenty yards from the water of the bay, in five hours from the time of ascent. The distance is about fifty miles in a straight line. The direction in which the Balloon fell was nearly opposite to that in which it ascended. The wonder of the laboring people at the descent of this heavenly visitor among them, may be well imagined. We believe, however, they did not shoot at it till they thought the aerial monster dead, as once happened in England in a similar case, in a part of the country where but few of the people had ever before heard of a Balloon.—*Nat. Int.*

Case of Mr. Duplessis.

[From the Louisiana Courier of July 26.]

MR. DE ST. ROMES,

You will oblige me by giving a place in your gazette, to the following account of the captivity which I suffered in the island of St. Domingo. I have no other view in giving publicity to the circumstances, than to testify my gratitude to the magistrates and officers of our excellent government, whose anxiety for the welfare of its citizens is unceasing, in whatever clime they may be placed.

In the pursuit of a lawful commerce I left New-Orleans in the month of February last for cape Henry, in the island of St. Domingo, as supercargo of the schooner Rebecca, belonging to messrs. F Duplessis, jun. and John K. West, merchants of this city. The captain of the schooner had, unknown to me, received on board despatches for the government of St. Domingo from a certain C. Laroche, who had lately arrived at New Orleans from France. These despatches were delivered to an officer at the cape on the 28th of February, the day of our arrival. On the 5th of March I was arrested and conducted before the governor of the cape for examination, who questioned me at great length in relation to Laroche's despatches, of which I had not the slightest knowledge. But nothing I could say could remove his suspicions that I was formerly an inhabitant of the island, and had come hither as a spy in the pay and service of France. From the governor an officer conducted me to prison. The room in which I was confined, was sufficiently spacious, and I was permitted to receive through the grating the clothes and provisions, which the merchant (Mr. Beasley) to whom I had confided the consignment of the vessel, had the goodness to send me from time to time. On the 28th of May, I was transferred to a dungeon, seven feet long by five in width, into which the air and light were admitted through an iron grate about eight inches in circumference: they had deprived me of every thing but a miserable mattress, a shirt, and a pair of pantaloons. As to my food, it consisted of a bottle of water and a cake of cassave: this allowance was brought to me every morning except the two last weeks of my imprisonment, during which I was sometimes two or three days without receiving my miserable ration.

A consciousness of my innocence, and a hope that a merciful Providence had not abandoned me, alone supported me under the weight of my misfortunes.

I was often soothed with the idea that news of my captivity would reach my country and friends, and that the best of governments would extend its arm to relieve me from the distant and gloomy dungeon in which fate seemed to have condemned me to end my days: in this hope I was not disappointed.

On the 25th of June the doors of my dungeon were opened, and an officer, accompanied by a guard, ordered me to come out and follow him. The moment of my deliverance I thought was come—the period of my sufferings would soon terminate: I imagined they were leading me to execution. But when I was brought before the governor of the cape, I learnt that the government to which I have the happiness to belong, had furnished the necessary proofs of my innocence, and that the king of Hayti had ordered that I should be immediately set at liberty. I also learnt that the United States schr. Firebrand, commanded by captain Cunningham, was in the harbor, ready to receive me. I repaired on board immediately, and was welcomed in the most friendly manner.

I owe the most sincere acknowledgements to his excellency governor Claiborne, for having prepared and attested the proofs of my innocence. I beseech commodore Patterson, that brave and valuable officer, to accept the expression of my gratitude for the promptitude and eagerness with which he acted on my behalf. I also beg captain Cunningham, his officers and crew, to believe that I will forever retain the recollection of their generous and brotherly treatment towards me. Restored by their exertions to my country and my family, what more can I wish for than an opportunity to convince my generous deliverers that they have obliged a fellow citizen, who feels for them the highest esteem and the sincerest gratitude?

E. A. DUPLESSIS.

CHRONICLE.

SHRED OF THE LATE WAR.

Washington, Geo. August 16.—Our readers no doubt recollect, that a few weeks back, Major M'Intosh, a chief of the Creek nation marched at the head of 500 Indians, for the purpose of destroying a fort on the bay of Appalachicola, where an abominable host of Indians and negroes had collected, who were in the habit of plundering and committing depredations on all that came in their way. In this fort, it is believed, nearly 1000 negroes had taken refuge from their masters. M'Intosh has succeeded in destroying them, after 2 or 3 days hard fighting. Our informant, a gentleman immediately from Mobile, observes, that the negroes made a sortie on the Indians under M'Intosh, on the second morning of their besieging the fort, when a dreadful conflict ensued—the tomahawk and scalping knife (so close was the engagement) were the only weapons used, the negroes however, were driven into the fort, and on the following day, co-operating with M'Intosh, an American gun-boat getting a favorable position, succeeded in throwing a hot ball into the fort, which blew it up, when it was taken with little difficulty. A quantity of arms, &c. not injured by the explosion, rewards M'Intosh and his intrepid followers, for their bravery.

Milledgeville, Aug. 14.—It will be seen by the following letter from col. Clinch to the executive of this state, that the fort on Appalachicola bay in East Florida, where the ruffian Nicolls commanded a motley force of British, Indians and Negroes during the late war, and which has since been occupied by runaway negroes and hostile indians, was completely destroyed by our troops on the

27th ult. Mr. Hughes, the bearer of col. Clinch's letter to gov. Mitchell, and who accompanied the detachment of our troops on that expedition, states, that the celebrated chief McIntosh with a considerable number of indians, had reached the fort and commenced an attack upon it, (which had continued several days) before the arrival of col. Clinch's detachment. The fire was returned by those in the fort, but no injury sustained on either side. While col. Clinch was erecting a battery to play on the fort, 3 of the gun-boats from New-Orleans arrived below it. In ascending the bay, 7 men who had landed from one of these boats were attacked by the negroes and 6 of them killed; the 7th made his escape by swimming.—The gun-boats having been brought up (by order of col. Clinch) opposite the fort, commenced firing on it with heavy ordnance. After the proper elevation of the gun had been ascertained by three or four discharges, a hot shot was fired, which penetrating one of the three magazines, containing 100 barrels of powder, created a dreadful explosion, which our informant supposes must have killed more than 100—the others were taken prisoners without further resistance.

Copy of a letter from lieut. col. Duncan L. Clinch, to his excellency governor Mitchell, dated Camp Crawford, 4th Aug. 1816.

"Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 26th ult. the fort on the Apalachicola in East Florida, defended by 100 negroes and Choctaws, and containing 200 women and children, was completely destroyed, I have the honor to enclose you the names of the negroes taken and at present in confinement at this post, who say they belong to citizens of the state of Georgia. I have given the chiefs directions, to have every negro that comes into the nation taken and delivered up to the commanding officer at this post, or at Fort Gaines."

Extract of a letter from a lieutenant of the American navy, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in Virginia.

"U. S. ship WASHINGTON,
Gibraltar Bay, July 6, 1816.

"I wrote you on the morning of our arrival, when I supposed we should not remain here more than twelve hours—some days, however, have elapsed, and we are still in Gibraltar. The Java arrived yesterday, and we are momentarily expecting to see the Constellation and Erie; this I presume accounts for our delay.

"Our minister Mr. Pinkney, is treated with much attention by the governor, &c. and has dined on shore. The English officers seem disposed, on all occasions, to be very attentive: and I hope there is no desire on our part not to reciprocate the feeling.

"The Dutch fleet, under admiral Van Capell, consisting of 4 frigates and 1 sloop of war, is laying in the bay; he has been off Algiers, but failed in the negotiation, and is now waiting the arrival of a reinforcement from Holland, when he contemplates a second visit. The Dutch officers have also been very civil; and profess great friendship for the U. States.

"I was this morning introduced to the above admiral, who appeared to be well acquainted with my character, as he said, from English accounts. He expressed much surprize to find me so young a man saying, "it was no use for the Americans to endeavor to acquire their profession, for it appeared to be their birth-right."

"I should infer, from all I can learn, that a war, will ensue with Spain or some of the Barbary powers,

is by no means an improbable event: and that too at no far distant period."

Specie.—Sundry considerable lots of specie have lately arrived from England. We presume they belong to persons who have emigrated hither. The ship Robert Waln, (ashore on the Hook, near New-York) brought out \$14,000, and perhaps more.

A large quantity of specie has been received at the branch of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg, from Richmond; and it is said arrangements are making for the commencement of specie payments.

Specie under par!—The balance of trade being much against Canada, the bank notes of the state of New-York are from 1½ to 2 per cent above specie at St. John's, on account of its exportation being prohibited. This will not last—the ingenuity that drained us of the precious metals will work them back again.

Many steam boats are preparing to ply along the eastern coast of the United States. In a little while we shall have a chain of them from Maine to Georgia. We have them already, partially assisted by lines of stages, from Washington city to Quebec—from Pittsburg to N. Orleans; and we shall soon have them on the great lakes.* One is building for Boston as a daily packet to Hingham—another to ply between Boston and Salem, and another from Boston to Portland, Maine. These boats are also rapidly coming into use on the continent of Europe—to the honor of our country. We trust we shall not be filched out of the credit of this invention as we were out of that of the quadrant; which American navigators, at least, ought to call *Godfrey's*, instead of Hadley's.

Negotiations are about to be opened with the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians. The object, with respect to the former, we are told, is to quiet their claims to lands north of the Tennessee river. A grand convention of chiefs of the four southern tribes of Indians is to be held in the present month at the Chickasaw Agency.

Nineteen buildings were destroyed by fire at Salem, Mass. on the morning of the 22d inst.

Flour has been selling at Charleston, S. C. for 20\$ per bbl. rice at 5\$ per 100 lbs. and corn at \$1 12½ per bushel.

The new governor of Havana is Don Hundred Fires—and has already made himself unpopular by his oppressive administration.

Vessels frequently arrive at Havana from the coast of Africa with full cargoes of slaves—and sixteen sailed from thence, in a fleet, to prosecute the trade. They are mostly fast-sailing brigs, well manned and armed.

Canada.—A Kingston paper, of the 10th instant, gives a flattering account of the prospect of the crops, "which are likely to do away all apprehensions of a scarcity of provisions."

EMIGRATION. We have several arrivals during the week with passengers from Ireland, England, &c. The stream is constant, though the number has not been so great as it was for the two or three preceding weeks.

Staunton convention.—Sixty-five gentlemen, delegates from 33 of the counties of (Western) Virginia have met at Staunton, to confer upon the best means of calling a general convention for the state, for the purpose of amending the constitution. The proceedings of this body shall be duly noticed when they reach us. It is represented to be composed of persons of the greatest respectability.—Among

*Two will run between Buffalo and Detroit the ensuing spring.

them are six members of congress. General Breckenridge is chairman.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—*Federal nominations*—For governor, John Clark; representatives to congress, Louis M'Lane and Caleb Rodney. *Republican nominations*—Manaen Bull, for governor; representatives, C. A. Rodney and Willard Hall.

The federal caucus rejected their old members because they voted in favor of the compensation law. Mr. Clayton, in an address to the federal electors of the state, dated at Dover on the 12th ult. appeals from the decision, and solicits the votes of his fellow citizens. He says, at the earnest solicitation of his party, he was induced to abandon a lucrative profession to serve it; and that he had been "rudely rejected" from the place he made so great sacrifices to himself and his family to accept of.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres. We have received some Buenos Ayrean newspapers. Their contents do not appear very important, except as to the announcement of the meeting of congress at Tucuman, the latter end of April, with some rather indistinct notices of the proceedings of the patriot troops in Peru and Chili. In the latter, the royalists appear alarmed.

We are also informed that a large force is prepared to welcome the Portuguese. Dissention seems quieted under the apprehension of a foreign invasion, and the people vie with each other to serve the republic. What a reproof is this to certain men of North America, who higgled about abstract notions of right while their state was polluted by foreigners in arms!

The papers may be noticed further in our next. From various sources we collect the following:

That *Brown's* (Buenos Ayrean) fleet off *Peru* had done a great business in capturing the vessels of the royal party.

That the royalists, when they re-conquered *Chili* (which we have reason to believe they are dispossessed of before this time) considered as sacred the property of British subjects there, but made lawful prize of whatever belonged to citizens of the United States.

That a strong *Carthaginian* fleet, said to be in all 17 sail of vessels, including prizes, we presume, was off the Balize, (mouth of the Mississippi) the 28th of last month, and it was said, designed to attack Pensacola and make it a rendezvous.

That *Bolívar's* force has been cut to pieces and destroyed at *Ocumares*, 15 miles from Porto Cavello, by gen. Morales, after a very hard battle. The general escaped on board the fleet. We believe this is literally true; but trust it will not affect the general cause.

Santa Fe (Granada) still appears to be in possession of the royalists, but the country does not seem subdued.

From *Mexico* we look for good news. The return of the late governor of Cuba (appointed viceroy of Mexico) to the Havanna, is supposed to be in consequence of the intelligence he met with on his passage—perhaps the capture of Vera Cruz by the patriots. But he may have been chased by the *Carthaginian* fleet. The real cause of his return was kept secret at Havanna.

It is extremely difficult to learn the truth from South America; the papers are much filled with reports *pro* and *con* that have no other foundation than in the wishes of those who prepare them for publication. It is worthy of remark, and of remembrance too, that the newspapers which were the most decidedly in favor of the "patriots" of old Spain, fighting for Ferdinand and the inquisi-

tion, abound with reports and statements prejudicial to the patriots of Spanish America, fighting for liberty and independence. This, however, is consistent.

FROM CUMANA. The schooner *Mermaid*, captain Handy, has arrived at Boston from Cumana in 40 days, after being embargoed there 69 days on account of an expedition fitting out against the patriots. The captain gives a shocking account of the barbarous proceedings of the royalists towards all persons suspected of entertaining liberal ideas—shooting them daily, and leaving the bodies on the ground for the crows to feed upon. The people, under the tyranny of the royalists and fearful of the patriots, were very anxious to leave the place; 50 persons of the first respectability applied to captain H. for a passage to Porto Rico, but the government would not permit them to go.

The *British West-Indies* afford an annual revenue of five millions to the mother country; consume four millions in manufactures—and the total value received in England for West-India produce is seventeen millions. The ships employed in the trade are manned by 25,000 men.

UNITED STATES BANK.

From a *Philadelphia paper of August 27.*
Accurate return of subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, from all the states.

1 Philadelphia,	\$5,833,600
2 Baltimore,	4,014,100
3 Boston, including Portland,	2,605,900
4 Charleston,	2,598,600
5 New-York,	2,001,200
6 Richmond,	1,698,700
7 Washington city,	1,270,000
8 Lexington,	958,700
9 Augusta,	826,300
10 Providence,	741,900
11 Middletown, (Con.)	587,300
12 Wilmington, (Del.)	470,600
13 Cincinnati,	470,000
14 New-Orleans,	315,000
15 Raleigh,	258,300
16 Trenton,	130,300
17 Portsmouth,	120,600
18 Nashville,	53,600
19 Vermont,	6,300
Total,	24,961,700
Remain to be subscribed for	3,038,300

[*Stephen Girard*, esq. yesterday subscribed for the above sum of three millions thirty-eight thousand and three hundred dollars, which thus completes the capital stock authorised.]

PARIS.—From the *Democratic Press*. The price of bread advanced one sous a loaf at Paris on 1st April, and a like advance took place about the 20th. The cause of these advances was a subject of considerable speculation, if not irritation, with the multitude.

In America where so little attention is paid to regulate the price and quality of bread, even in the largest cities, such an augmentation might take place without exciting a clamor: not so in France, where the poor in a measure subsist on it. The present population of Paris is estimated at 580,000. Its annual consumption supposed to be 206 millions loaves of bread; 21,000 quarters wheat; 8,500 quarters barley; 15,000 neat cattle; 75,000 oxen; 10,000 calves; 220,000 sheep; 550,000 hogs; 100,000 quintals (100 lbs. each) sea fish; 1,300,000 francs worth fresh water fish; 6,000 hhd. cider; three millions gallons brandy; thirty-three millions gallons wine.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER

No. 2 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1816.

[WHOLE NO 62.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Uncontrollable events have entirely defeated the plans we had laid for making up this number; excluding several original articles prepared for it, and compelling us to take others that happened to be in type—but it is not on this account, perhaps, less useful or less interesting than it otherwise would have been, and the omitted articles shall be inserted next week. By these events, also, the transmission of the paper will be a little delayed to a few that receive it by mail.

Treaty with Russia.

We have reports from St. Petersburg and from Paris, that a commercial treaty has been signed between the United States and Russia; and some have thought that the late hasty departure of the U. S. brig Prometheus, with despatches for the latter, may have had a connection with such arrangements between the two nations; about which, however, we do not profess to know any thing.

The Petersburg account says that, by this treaty, "two ports on the Pacific are guaranteed to Russia"—if aught has been done in this respect, the whole probably is a mere establishment of boundaries on the N. W. coast, to prevent future and remote collisions.

We are pleased with these reports; they are such as we hope may be realized. It is every way the interest of the United States to be on the best terms with Russia; and to the interest of Russia, also, to have a liberal intercourse with the United States.

But mark the ever-watchful jealousy of England!—Though nothing more than the rumor of a treaty had reached London—though the editor of the *Courier* did not affect an acquaintance with any of its terms—he thus spoke of it:

"The American charge d'affaires speaks loudly of a commercial treaty between his country and Russia, which cannot but be detrimental to the mercantile world in England."

Wretched, indeed, must be the state of England, if the *United States* and *Russia*, two such distant nations, cannot enter into regulations about their own commercial affairs without doing something "detrimental" to England;—and mean and grovelling must the mind be that would confess it, if it were so, as the editor of the *Courier* has done.

Staunton Convention.

Journal of the proceedings of a convention, begun and held at Staunton on the 19th day of August, in the year 1816.

Monday, August 19th.—At a meeting of delegates from sundry counties in the commonwealth of Virginia, convened at Staunton, in pursuance of a resolution, contained in an address to the peo-

ple, dated at Winchester, on the 1st day of June last, and signed by deputies from the counties of Berkely, Frederick, Harrison, Wood, Monongalia, Fauquier, Fairfax, Loudoun, Hampshire, Jefferson and Brooke, for the purpose of devising and adopting measures to effect a convention of the people of this commonwealth, to reform defects in the constitution of the state.

There were present the following members, viz.

Albemarle—William Woods, Wm. F. Gordon.

Augusta—Robert Porterfield, Ch. Johnson.

Bath—Charles Cameron, Saml. Blackburn.

Bedford—Jabez Leftwich.

Berkeley—Elisha Boyd, Joel Ward.

Botetourt—Jus. Breckenridge, Allen Taylor.

Brooke—Jesse Eddington, James Marshall.

Fairfax—Thomas Moss, Wm. H. Fitzhugh.

Frederick—H. St. Geo. Tucker, Jd. Williams.

Fauquier—George B. Pickett, Fred. Chapman.

Franklin—Wm. A. Burwell, Benjamin Cook.

Greenbrier—James J. Mayers, Ballard Smith.

Giles—David French, John Chapman.

Hampshire—John Jack, Wm. Armstrong, jr.

Hardy—Edwd. Williams, Abel Seamer.

Harrison—James Pindell, John G. Jackson.

Henry—John Redd, Nicholas P. Hairston.

Jefferson—Henry S. Turner, Wm. P. Flood.

Kenawha—Andrew Donnelly, Henry White.

Loudoun—Wm. Noland, Joshua Osborn.

Monongalia—John Staley, Thos. Wilson.

Monroe—Isaac Estill, James Woodville.

Montgomery—Henry Edmundson, E. Rawlings.

Nelson—Landon Cabell, Wm. C. Rives.

Ohio—Isaac Hoffer, Moses Chapman.

Pendleton—Wm. McCoy, Zebulon Dyer.

Pittsylvania—Geo. Tucker, Geo. Townes.

Prince William—John Love, Edm. Brooke.

Randolph—Edward S. Duncan, Geo. Alderson.

Rockbridge—James M'Dowell, John Leyburn.

Rockingham—Wm. Bryan, Peachy Harrison.

Shenandoah—Isaac Samuels, Ch. M. Lovell.

Wood—Alexander H. Creel, Jacob Beeson.

Honorable general James Breckenridge was unanimously elected president of the convention; and Erasmus Stribling, secretary.

John Clarke was appointed door keeper.

On motion of Mr. Noland,

"Resolved, That a committee of elections be appointed, to consist of three members."

And the said committee was accordingly appointed, to consist of the following members, viz.—Messrs. Noland, Leyburn and Townes.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

"Resolved, that the rules of proceeding adopted for the government of the house of delegates of Virginia, so far as applicable, be adopted for the government of this convention."

On motion of Mr. Jackson,

"Resolved, that when this house adjourn, it will adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

"Resolved that the convention will on to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the objects of their meeting."

Mr. Jackson then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is expedient at this time to—"

adopt measures for a general convention of the people of this commonwealth to amend the constitution of the state; which convention shall meet during the present year."

And the said resolution was, on motion, ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion then,

Resolved that this convention now adjourn.

Tuesday, August 20th.—The following additional members appeared and took their seats, to wit—
From the county of Culpeper—Elijah Arnold.

Patrick—Greenville Penn and Abraham Staples.

On motion,

Ordered, that Henry Crease and Michael Forbes be appointed assistant door keepers.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Frederick,

The rule of the house which requires the order of the day to be taken up at 12 o'clock, was suspended for the present, in order to enable the house now to resolve itself into a committee of the whole.

Whereupon,

On the motion of the same gentleman,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the objects of their meeting.

Mr. Noland in the chair.

And after some time spent therein,

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Which leave was granted them.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Pittsylvania,

Resolved that this convention now adjourn.

Wednesday, August 21st.—On motion of Mr. Fitzhugh,

Resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a plan for defraying the expences of this convention.

And the said committee was accordingly appointed to consist of Messrs. Fitzhugh, Tucker, (of Pittsylvania,) and Turner.

Mr. Noland, from the committee of elections, presented a report, which was received and read as follows—

The committee of elections have, according to order, examined the certificates of the delegates returned to this convention from the counties of Albemarle, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Brooke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Frederick, Fauquier, Franklin, Greenbrier, Giles, Hampshire, Hardy, Harrison, Henry, Jefferson, Kenhawa, Loudoun, Monongalia, Monroe, Montgomery, Nelson, Ohio, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Prince William, Patrick, Randolph, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Wood, and find the elections to have been regular and pursuant previous to notice.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the delegates from the counties of Albemarle, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Brooke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Franklin, Greenbrier, Giles, Hampshire, Hardy, Harrison, Henry, Jefferson, Kenhawa, Loudoun, Monongalia, Monroe, Montgomery, Nelson, Ohio, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Prince William, Patrick, Randolph, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Wood, are entitled to seats in this convention.

And the said resolution being twice read, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house.

A letter from Andrew Russell and David Campbell, delegates chosen to this convention from the county of Washington, to the chairman of this convention, was presented; and, on motion,

Ordered to be read and lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Frederick—

The house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take again into consideration the subjects to them referred,—Mr. Noland in the chair;

And after some time spent therein, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Noland reported that the committee of the whole house had, according to order, had under consideration, the subjects to them referred, and had made some farther progress therein, but not having time to go through the same, had requested him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved that this house will again, on to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the subjects to them referred.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn—

Resolved, that the house do now adjourn.

Thursday, Aug. 22. Jacob T. Fishback, a delegate from the county of Wyeth, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Frederick—

The house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take again into consideration the subjects to them referred.

Mr. Noland in the chair;

And after some time spent therein, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Noland reported that the committee of the whole house had, according to order, had under consideration, the resolution to them referred, and had agreed to sundry amendments thereto, which be delivered in at the secretary's table, together with the said resolution.

The house then proceeded to consider the said resolution, with the amendments reported by the committee, which amendments were in the following words—

Resolved, That this convention do consider the existing inequality in the representation in the two houses of the general assembly of Virginia, as a grievance, and as derogating from the rights of a large portion of the good people of the commonwealth.

Resolved, that a committee of members be appointed to prepare, on the part of this convention, a memorial to the legislature of the state, to be presented at their next session, requesting them to recommend to the people of the state, the formation, on fair and equal principles, of a general convention, empowered to amend the constitution on every point on which it shall be found to be defective.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the word "unanimously," was inserted after the word resolved, in the first resolution; which resolution as amended, was again agreed to by the house.

A motion was made by Mr. Johnson to amend the amendment proposed by the committee, by striking out the second resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz.

Resolved, that a memorial be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, on the part of this convention, praying that a general convention may be assembled for the purpose of amending the constitution, so as to give a fair and equal representation to every part of the state, in both branches of the legislature, and so as to provide for subsequent amendments from time to time as the good people of this commonwealth may think expedient.

Resolved, that this convention will recommend to the people of this commonwealth, the adoption of a similar memorial to be presented to the legislature at their next session.

And the question being put on agreeing to the said amendment, was determined in the negative—ayes 28, noes 40.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Noland,

Ordered, that the ayes and noes on the said question be inserted in the journal.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Breckenridge (president) Woods, Porterfield, Johnson, Cameron, Blackburn, Boyd, Ward, Taylor, Edgington, Marshall, Tucker, (Frederick) Williams, Mayers, Seymour, Turner, Flood, Noland, Osburn, Edmundson, Rawlings, Cabell, Reeves, Brooke, McDowell, Leyburn, Lovell and Fishback—28.

And the names of the gentlemen who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Gordon, Leftwich, Arnold, Moss, Fitzhugh, Picket, Chapman, Burwell, Cook, Smith, French, Chapman, Jack, Armstrong, Pindall, Jackson, Redd, Hairston, Donnelly, White, Staley, Wilson, Estill, Woodville, Leffler, Chapman, McCoy, Dyer, Tucker, (Pittsylvania) Townes, Love, Penn, Staples, Duncan, Alderson, Bryan, Harrison, Samuels, Creel and Beeson—40.

A motion was made by Mr. Fitzhugh to amend the 2d resolution with the words "seven," which was agreed to by the house.

A motion was made by Mr. Johnson further to amend the 2d resolution by striking out at the end of the said resolution the words "on every point on which it shall be found to be defective," which amendment was agreed to by the house.

The question was then put, will the house concur with the committee in the said amendment, as amended? and determined in the affirmative—ayes 57, noes 11.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Noland,

Ordered, that the ayes and noes on the said question be inserted in the journal.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Breckenridge (president) Woods, Gordon, Porterfield, Johnson, Cameron, Blackburn, Leftwich, Boyd, Ward, Taylor, Marshall, Arnold, Moss, Fitzhugh, Tucker (Frederick) Williams, Picket, Chapman (Fauquier) Burwell, Cook, Mayer, French, Chapman (Giles) Jack, Armstrong, Seymour, Redd, Hairston, Turner, Flood, Donnelly, White, Noland, Osburn, Staley, Estill, Woodville, Edmundson, Rawlings, Cabell, Reeves, McCoy, Dyer, Tucker (Pittsylvania) Townes, Love, Brooke, Penn, Staples, McDowell, Leyburn, Bryan, Harrison, Samuels, Lovell and Fishback.—57.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Edgington, Smith, Pindall, Jackson, Wilson, Leffler, Chaplin, Duncan, Alderson, Creel and Beeson—11.

The main question was then put, will the house adopt the amendments reported by the committee as amended by the house, and determined in the affirmative, ayes 59, noes 9.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Johnson, ordered, that the ayes and noes on the said question be inserted in the journal.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Woods, Gordon, Porterfield, Cameron, Leftwich, Boyd, Ward, Marshall, Arnold, Moss, Fitzhugh, Tucker [Frederick,] Williams, Picket, Chapman, Burwell, Cook, Mayers, Smith, French, Chapman, Jack, Armstrong, Jr. Seymour, Jackson, Redd, Hairston, Turner, Flood, Donnelly, White, Noland, Osburn, Staley, Wilson, Estill, Woodville, Rawlings, Cabell, Reeves, Leffler, Chapin, McCoy, Dyer, Tucker [of Pittsylvania,] Townes,

Love, Brooke, Penn, Staples, Duncan, Alderson, Bryan, Harrison, Samuels, Lovell, Creel, Beeson, and Fishback—59.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Breckenridge (President,) Johnson, Blackburn, Taylor, Edgington, Pindall, Edmundson, McDowell, Leyburn—9.

On motion of Mr. Jackson,
Resolved, that this convention do recommend to the people of this commonwealth, the adoption of a memorial on similar principles, to be presented also to the legislature at their next session, and that the committee created by the 2d resolution just adopted by the house do prepare the draft of such memorial.

And a committee was appointed under the said 2d resolution, to consist of the following members, viz. Messrs. Fitzhugh, Jackson, Tucker [of Pittsylvania,] Burwell, Love, Tucker [of Frederick,] and Boyd.

Mr. Boyd, presented a communication from a committee appointed by sundry citizens in the town of Petersburg, which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn,
Resolved, that this house do now adjourn.

Friday, August 23. Mr. Noland, from the committee of elections, presented a report, which was read, as follows:

The committee of election have, according to order, examined the certificate of a delegate returned from the county of Wythe to this convention, and find the election was regular and pursuant to previous notice.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the delegate from the county of Wythe is entitled to a seat in this house.

The said resolution being twice read, was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr. Noland,
Ordered, That the communication from the Petersburg committee, with its enclosure, yesterday laid on the table, be read, which are in the following words:

PETERSBURG, 12 August, 1816.

To the chairman of the Staunton convention.

A letter directed to Mr. Francis G. Yancey and Mr. John S. Barbour of this town, requesting an association of other individuals with them for the purposes therein mentioned, was duly received and has been attended to—A committee composed of Robert Birchett; Christopher T. Jones, Samuel Crawford, John H. Brown, Thomas Shore, Francis G. Yancey, John S. Barbour and Alder B. Spooner, having consulted together, concluded to request a meeting of the citizens of Petersburg at the courthouse, by a public notice in the newspapers. Notice was given, and at the appointed hour, a large number of citizens assembled—An adjournment took place for the purpose of circulating more extensively among the people an address, forwarded by a delegation from several counties in the western section of the state, and on account of a general wish, that the subject might be maturely considered.—On Thursday last, another meeting took place, but was thinly attended, in consequence of the court having sat until a late hour. On Friday last, in the evening, according to adjournment, the citizens again assembled at the court house—The meeting was well attended—A larger number in fact, were present than is usual at our town meetings—A motion was made to adjourn indefinitely, but after much debate it failed.—The enclosed resolutions were then adopted almost unanimously by the meeting.

With sentiments of particular respect and consideration, &c. &c.

A. B. SPOONER,
S. CRAWFORD,

For and in behalf of the committee.

[The following are the resolutions of the citizens of Petersburg alluded to in the preceding communication—they were introduced by an eloquent preamble, which not being given in the copy of the journal we have before us, is reluctantly omitted.]*

Ed. Rzo.

Resolved, by this meeting, that it is inexpedient to send delegates to Staunton to aid in a plan, by which a call of a convention is to be effected.

Resolved, That however willing we may be to aid in a call of convention, by which the constitution of this state may be amended, we cannot for the present consent to adopt any other means than such as shall be approved by the legislature of our state.

Resolved, That we so far accord in opinion with the Winchester committee, as to the necessity of a call of convention, that we will instruct our delegates in the next assembly, to vote for and support a proposition to the people at their next elections, to know whether they will consent to call of convention or not.

Resolved, That the committee calling this meeting be requested to forward our proceedings and resolutions to the Winchester committee, as the result of our wishes and opinions upon the subject of a call of convention, presented to us for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Spooner,

Ordered, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be inserted in the different newspapers of this borough.

Signed by order and in behalf of the meeting.

ROBT BIRCHETT, *Chairman.*

FRS. G. YASSET, *Secretary.*

Whereupon, resolved, on motion of Mr. Noland, that the said letter and enclosure be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Noland,

Resolved that the committee appointed to draft a plan for defraying the expenses of this convention, be directed to contract for the printing of seven hundred copies of the journals of this convention.

Mr Fitzhugh from the committee appointed under two resolutions yesterday adopted by the house to draft memorials, reported a resolution and memorial as follows.

(RESOLVE.)

Resolved that the following memorial, to be signed by the president, and attested by the secretary be presented to the legislature of Virginia, as expressive of the sense of this convention on the subjects therein contained.

(MEMORIAL.)

Memorial of the Staunton convention, to the legislature of the state of Virginia.

The convention of delegates held at Staunton in the month of August 1816, for the purpose of devising the best and surest means of obtaining such amendments to the Constitution of the commonwealth as will secure to the good people thereof, all the rights and privileges to which they are by nature entitled, and of which they have been deprived by the early adoption of principles, which if not originally and radically wrong, have become so by the subsequent "operation of natural and

accidental causes," beg leave to lay before the legislature of the state, such an exposition of their grievances as will establish at once the certainty of their existence, the extent of their operation, and the necessity of their removal. Passing over many lesser evils, connected with, and inseparable from the existing constitution, they are satisfied on the present occasion, to confine their attention exclusively to one; not doubting that the same remedy which will be applied to it, will at the same time be extended to every principle in the constitution, inimical to the rights and happiness of an independent people. No doctrine has received a more universal assent, than that in a republican government the will of the majority should be the law of the land. And yet in a state boasting of the pure republican character of its institutions, this first and fundamental principle of republicanism, does not exist; for (to borrow the language of a late eloquent appeal to the people of Virginia) "the government of the commonwealth is actually in the hands of a minority; and what is still more pernicious to the general interests, in the hands of a minority, inhabiting a particular section of the state. Forty-nine counties, adjacent to each other in the eastern and southern sections of the state, including three of the boroughs situated in those counties, have a majority of the whole number of representatives in the most numerous branch of the legislature. And these counties and boroughs contained in 1810, only 204,766 white inhabitants, less than one half the population of the state, by 72,138 souls."

In the other branch of the legislature, the inequality is still more apparent. Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that while the country west of the blue Ridge, constituting three fifths of the territory of the state, and containing according to the census of 1810, a white population of 212,036 souls, has but four instead of nine senators, to which it is entitled; thirteen senatorial districts on the water containing, according to the same census, a white population of only 162,717, have thirteen, instead of seven senators, which would be their just proportion.

These facts are respectfully submitted to the senate and house of delegates of the state of Virginia, with the hope that they cannot fail to produce an impression, favorable to the cause of republicanism, and the just rights of so decided a majority of the white population of the state. This done, the convention look with confidence to the legislature for such aid as they have the means to grant.— They know that the power of extending to them immediate relief are not within the power of the legislature. They therefore do not ask it. They know that the several counties are entitled to two representatives on the floor of the house of delegates, and that a mere legislative act cannot prevent them from exercising an acknowledged right. Each senatorial district too, has a constitutional claim to one representative in the senate; and it may well be questioned whether there be a power in the legislature to alter or abridge this claim.— But what cannot be done directly, what cannot be done by law, may be indirectly accomplished thro' the medium of a legislative recommendation. And although the people cannot be commanded to act, facilities for acting may be afforded them to a very great extent.

*We copy from the *Enquirer*—which having before inserted the proceedings at Petersburg, merely refers to them.

The general assembly then are respectfully requested to recommend to the people of the commonwealth the election of a convention to alter and amend the defects of the constitution. And to

doing this, is it confidently hoped that such principles of representation will be adopted and such modes of election prescribed, as will insure to every part of the state, a weight in the convention to be assembled, proportioned to its white population. Thus and thus only can the excitements existing in the state be allayed, the great ends of republican government be attained, and the constitution be placed on a basis to insure its own durability, as well as the peace and happiness of those for whom it has been framed.

Mr. Johnson moved that the said resolution and memorial lie on the table, which was overruled by the house.

The question was then put "will the house adopt the said resolution and memorial," and decided in the affirmative; yeas 61, noes 7.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Noland,

Ordered that the yeas and noes on the said question be entered in the journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Woods, Gordon, Porterfield, Cameron, Lefwich, Boyd, Ward, Edgington, Marshall, Arnold, Moss, Fitzhugh, Tucker, (Frederick,) Williams, Pickett, Chapman, Burwell, Cook, Mayers, Smith, French, Chapman, Jack, Armstrong, Williams, Seymour, Pindall, Jackson, Redd, Hairston Turner, Flood, Donnelly, White, Noland, Osburn, Staley, Wilson, Estill, Woodville, Rawlings, Cabell, Reeves, Leffler, Chaplin, McCoy, Dyer, Tucker, (Pittsylvania,) Townes, Love, Brooke, Penn, Staples, Duncan, Alderson, Bryan, Harrison, Samuels, Lovell, Creel, Beeson, Fishback—61.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Breckenridge (President,) Johnson, Blackburn, Taylor, Edmunson, McDowell, Leyburn—7.

Mr. Fitzhugh from the same committee, also reported a memorial to be recommended to the people of this commonwealth as follows:

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

The Memorial of the citizens of _____ county.

The undersigned, inhabitants of _____ county, uniting for the purpose of obtaining such amendments to the constitution of this commonwealth, as will secure to the good people thereof, all the rights and privileges, to which they are by nature entitled; and of which they have been deprived by the early adoption of principles, which if not originally and radically wrong, have become so by the subsequent "operation of natural and accidental causes," beg leave to lay before the legislature of the state, such an exposition of their grievances, as will establish at once the certainty of their existence, the extent of their operation, and the necessity of their removal. Passing over many lesser evils, connected with and inseparable from the existing constitution, they are satisfied, on the present occasion, to confine their attention exclusively to one; not doubting that the same remedy which will be applied to it, will at the same time be extended to every principle in the constitution, inimical to the rights and happiness of an independent people. No doctrine has received a more universal assent, than that in a republican government, the will of the majority should be the law of the land. And yet in a state, boasting of the pure republican character of its institutions, this first and fundamental principle of republicanism, does not exist; for (to borrow the language of a late eloquent appeal to the people of Virginia,) "the government of the commonwealth is actually in the hands of a minority; and what is still more pernicious to the

general interests, in the hands of a minority inhabiting a particular section of the state. Forty-nine counties, adjacent to each other in the eastern and southern sections of the state, including three of the boroughs situated in these counties, have a majority of the whole number of representatives in the most numerous branch of the legislature.— And these counties and boroughs contained, in 1810, only 204,766 white inhabitants; less than one half the population of the state by 72,138 souls."

In the other branch of the legislature the inequality is still more apparent. Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that while the country west of the Blue Ridge, constituting three-fifths of the territory of the state, and containing, according to the census of 1810, a white population of 212,036 souls, has but four, instead of nine senators, to which it is entitled; thirteen senatorial districts on tide water, containing, according to the same census, a white population of only 162,717, have thirteen, instead of seven senators, which would be their just proportion. These facts are respectfully submitted to the senate and house of delegates of the state of Virginia, with the hope that they cannot fail to produce an impression, favorable to the cause of republicanism, and the just rights of so decided a majority of the white population of the state. This done, the undersigned look with confidence to the legislature for such aid as they have the power to grant. They know that the means of extending to them immediate relief are not within the power of the legislature. They, therefore, do not ask it. They know that the several counties are entitled to two representatives on the floor of the house of delegates; and that a mere legislative act cannot prevent them from exercising an acknowledged right.

Each senatorial district too, has a constitutional claim to one representative in the senate; and it may well be questioned, whether there be a power in the legislature to abridge this claim. But what cannot be done directly, what cannot be done by law, may be indirectly accomplished through the medium of a legislative recommendation. And although the people cannot be commanded to act, facilities for acting may be afforded them to a very great extent.

The legislature then are respectfully requested to recommend to the people of the commonwealth the election of a convention to alter and amend the defects of the constitution. And in doing this it is confidently hoped that such principles of representation will be adopted, and such modes of election prescribed, as will ensure to every part of the state, a weight in the convention to be assembled, proportioned to its white population. Thus and thus only can the excitements existing in the state be allayed, the great ends of republican government be attained, and the constitution be placed on a basis to insure its own durability, as well as the peace and happiness of those for whom it has been framed.

On motion of Mr. Fitzhugh,

Resolved, that the said memorial be adopted as the sense of the house, and that the secretary have printed 500 copies thereof.

Mr. Burwell then offered for the consideration of the house the following resolutions:

Resolved, that with a view to the attainment of the end specified in the resolutions yesterday adopted, if the legislature of the state should be indisposed, or feel itself incompetent to act on the subject, it be recommended to the people at their elections in April next, to express their opinions, as to

the expediency of recommending a general convention for the purpose of amending the constitution.

Resolved, that a standing committee, consisting of seven members, be appointed, with power to choose a select committee in each county of the commonwealth, friendly to the objects of this meeting; and that in case it shall appear that a majority of those who vote in the state are in favor of a general convention, the standing committee shall recommend to the people a plan to procure a convention of delegates at Staunton, to fix on the mode of electing representatives to a general convention.

Resolved, that the standing committee or a majority of them, be requested to meet together as soon after the spring elections as may seem expedient, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the latter part of the foregoing resolution.

A motion was made by Mr. Fitzhugh to substitute for the said resolutions, the following:

Resolved, that with a view to the certain attainment of the ultimate object of this convention, a central committee of such of its members as being favorable to its views are also members of the general assembly, be appointed to meet in Richmond during the next winter; and that in case the general assembly should either be indisposed or feel itself incompetent to take any part in the call of a convention, they be requested to organize committees in the different congressional districts in the state, for the purpose of procuring an election by the freeholders in each of the said districts, of six delegates to represent them in a convention to meet in _____ on the _____ day of _____ for the purpose of adopting such ulterior measures, as to them may seem necessary.

Whereupon, the question was put on the adoption of the said substitute, and decided in the negative.

The main question was then put, Will the house adopt the resolutions proposed by Mr. Burwell, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 61, noes 7.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Noland,

Ordered, that the ayes and noes on said question be inserted in the journal.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Woods, Gordon, Porterfield, Cameron, Leftwich, Boyd, Ward, Edgington, Marshall, Arnold, Moss, Fitzhugh, Tucker (of Frederick,) Williams (of Frederick,) Pickett, Chapman (of Fauquier,) Burwell, Cook, Mayers, Smith, French, Chapman (of Giles,) Jack, Armstrong, Williams (of Hardy,) Seymour, Pindall, Jackson, Redd, Hairston, Turner, Flood, Donnelly, White, Noland, Osburn, Staley, Wilson, Estill, Woodville, Rawlings, Cabell, Reeves, Leffler, Chaplin (of Ohio,) McCoy, Dyer, Tucker (Pittsylvania,) Townes, Love, Brooke, Penn, Staples, Duncan, Alderson, Bryan, Harrison, Samuels, Lovel, Beeson, Fishback—61.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Breckenridge (president,) Johnson, Blackburn, Taylor, Edmundson, McDowell, Leyburn—7.

Ordered that Messrs. Burwell, Boyd, Tucker (of Frederick,) Tucker (of Pittsylvania,) Jackson, Gordon and Love, be appointed a standing committee in pursuance of the said resolutions:

Mr. Johnson then presented for the consideration of the house the following resolution.

Resolved, as the opinion of this convention, that the constitution of this commonwealth ought to be so amended as to provide, as far as practicable, that

every part of the commonwealth shall bear its just share, only, of the public taxes."

Op motion of Mr. Tucker, (of Frederick,) Ordered, that the said resolution lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Williams (of Frederick,) Resolved, that this house do now adjourn.

Saturday, August 24th.—A member from his place announced to the house, that a delegation to this convention was elected from the county of Tyler, which has from accidental causes been unable to attend.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Ordered that the house now proceed to consider the resolution offered by him yesterday, and which was ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. Fitzhugh to defer the further consideration of the said resolution indefinitely; and the question being taken thereupon, was decided in the negative; ayes 48, noes 21.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn, seconded by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered that the ayes and noes on the said question be inserted in the journal.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Cameron, Blackburn, Leftwich, Boyd, Arnold, Fitzhugh, Burwell, Cook, Smith, French, Seymour, Jackson, Redd, Hairston, McCoy, Tucker (Pittsylvania,) Love, Staples, Bryan, Harrison, Creel—21.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Breckenridge (president,) Woods, Gordon, Porterfield, Johnson, Ward, Edgington, Marshall, Moss, Tucker (of Frederick,) Williams (of Frederick,) Pickett, Chapman, Mayers, Chapman, Jack, Armstrong, Williams, Pindall, Turner, Flood, Donnelly, White, Noland, Osburn, Staley, Wilson, Estill, Woodville, Edmundson, Rawlings, Cabell, Reeves, Leffler, Chaplin, Dyer, Townes, Brooke, Penn, Duncan, Alderson, McDowell, Leyburn, Samuels, Lovell, Beeson, Fishback—48.

Mr. Jackson moved an amendment to the resolution under consideration as follows:

Resolved, as the opinion of this convention, that the constitution of this commonwealth ought to be so amended as to provide safe and defined barriers between the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, and to maintain and preserve the independence of the judiciary.

Resolved also, as the opinion of this convention, that the constitution ought further to be amended, so as to define therein the right of suffrage and establish it upon a just and equitable basis.

A motion was then made by Mr. Fitzhugh to adopt a substitute to the said resolution and amendments, as follows:

Resolved, That the declaration in our memorial to the general assembly, that "passing over many lesser evils, connected with and inseparable from the existing constitution, they are satisfied on the present occasion to confine their attention exclusively to one, not doubting that the same remedy which will be applied to it, will at the same time be extended to every principle in the constitution inimical to the rights and happiness of an independent people," supercedes the necessity of any declaration of their views as to any particular principles proper to be engrafted on a new constitution.

The question was then put, Shall the said substitute be adopted, and decided in the affirmative; so the resolution and amendments were lost.

Mr. Tucker, [of Pittsylvania] from the committee appointed to prepare a plan for defraying the expenses of this convention, made a report as follows:

The committee who were required to prepare a plan for defraying the expences of this convention, beg leave to report:

That the citizens of Staunton, partaking of the interest felt by a large portion of the good people of this commonwealth, in the objects of this convention, and that disinterested spirit—without which those objects cannot be effected, have anticipated the purposes for which this committee was appointed, and have deposited in the hands of the secretary of the convention, a sum sufficient to cover the contingent expences that have been or will be incurred. And while your committee would have preferred that the citizens of Staunton had not superadded this to the many other instances of courtesy which they have manifested toward the members of this convention, yet having ascertained that the sum cannot be burthensome to the citizens of Staunton, they think their offer should be met in the same liberal spirit in which it was made, and should be accepted by this convention.

Resolved, therefore, unanimously, that in the opinion of this convention, the citizens of Staunton, in defraying the contingent expences of this meeting, deserve well of the friends of political reform in this commonwealth.

Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of this convention are due to Erasmus Stribbling, esq. for the assiduity, ability and disinterestedness with which he has discharged the duties of secretary to this convention.

The question being put on the said resolutions separately, they were unanimously adopted by the house.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, (of Frederick,)

Resolved, unanimously, that the members of this convention in continuing to pursue the great object of necessary reform, will never cease to cherish a desire to affect that important end, by temperate and peaceful measures; and that they will cultivate among their fellow-citizens, a spirit of moderation and forbearance, and a disposition to preserve unimpaired the peace, good order, harmony and happiness of our beloved and common country.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, unanimously, that the protest of the minority in this convention, signed by James Breckenridge, Allen Taylor, John Leyburn, James McDowell, Henry Edmundson and Chapman Johnson, be spread upon the journals of this convention.

PROTEST.

The undersigned members of the Staunton convention, having had the misfortune to dissent from a majority of their associates, in the means which they have adopted to secure the great object of reform, which all have in view, feel bound to avail themselves of the privilege of the minority, to spread upon the journals of the house, along with that dissent, a brief statement of the reasons for it.

They mean not to censure—Indeed, they cannot withhold their approbation of the calmness, temper and dignity which have characterised the conduct of the majority. But lest it should not be distinctly understood, from the votes already recorded, what are the real sentiments and wishes of the undersigned, upon the subject of reforming the constitution of the state, they here solemnly record them, by way of protest, against the measures which have been adopted by the convention.

They hesitate not to give their decided assent to the proposition, that the inequality of representation in both branches of the legislature, is a political wrong, and a practical evil which ought to be corrected.

They hesitate not to acknowledge, in its fullest latitude, the right of a majority of the people, to alter, reform, or abolish their political institutions, whenever they may think fit.

But they believe it to be a maxim of political wisdom, equally sanctioned by reason, and verified by experience, that the constitutional laws of every free government, should be contemplated with habitual reverence, should be approached with the most prudent caution, and touched with trembling timidity. They think, therefore, that the people of this commonwealth would not express an unwelcome distrust of themselves, by saying that they would never consent to any alteration in their constitution, which was not required by some palpable necessity, and the propriety of which did not challenge the assent of every unprejudiced, candid, intelligent mind.

Reform in the representation, they deem a measure of such palpable propriety, that they would not hesitate to recommend it. Connected with this reform, they think it essential also, that a constitutional provision should be made, securing every portion of the state from the imposition of an undue proportion of the public taxes. They would think it wise, too, to introduce into the constitution a provision, well guarded with prudent limitations, whereby, in all future time, other defects in our constitution, which may have already developed themselves, or which experience may hereafter unfold, may be corrected, without unnecessarily agitating the public mind, or endangering the public tranquility.

Thus far, for the present, are they willing to go, and no further. They are willing to recommend the call of a general convention, with powers limited to those specified objects. But they are unwilling to commit the whole constitution, with all its consecrated principles, to untried hands—they are unwilling to resign that charter of their country's rights, which is identified with the revolution, around which the best feelings of the heart are intimately entwined; and under which the good people of this commonwealth have enjoyed, for forty years, a share of political prosperity, and personal blessings, which have rarely fallen to the lot of man.

It is, therefore, that they protest—They protest against the call of an unlimited convention. They will, nevertheless, unite their best efforts, with those of the majority, in securing the great object for which this convention was assembled, by those means which appear to them, best suited to the end—by means of a limited convention.

JAMES BRECKENRIDGE,
ALLEN TAYLOR,
J. LEYBURN,
JAMES McDOWELL,
HENRY EDMUNDSON,
C. JOHNSON.

On motion of Mr. Jackson,

Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of this convention be presented to the hon. James Breckenridge, for the ability and impartiality with which he has performed the arduous duties of president of this convention.

Resolved, that this convention, do now adjourn, sine die.

Mr. Sheridan.

Lowdox, July 8. It is with deep regret we announce to our readers, the death of the right honorable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who, after a severe and protracted illness, expired yesterday at noon, in the 66th year of his age.

The various sensations, under which we, with the rest of the world, contemplated the course of this extraordinary man, while living, have been so far recalled to us by the recent event of his decease, that we cannot dismiss the account of it like a common-place article of the obituary.—We do not strive to check the pangs of grief and pity which mingle with our admiration for a lost son of genius. It is always interesting, whether gratifying or painful, to meditate the history of a distinguished man; and more especially of a man, from the materials of whose character even more of warning than example may be collected. From the mixture and counteraction of high endowments with vulgar infirmities and unfortunate habits, ordinary men derive lessons of candor and contentment. We cease to murmur at any seeming partiality in the distribution of intellectual gifts among mankind, when we see the most useful qualities withheld from, or disdained by those upon whom the most splendid ones have been munificently lavished. It extends our charity and abates our pride, to reflect with calmness on the fate of one who was equally the delight of society, and the grace of literature—whom it has been for many years the fashion to quote, as a bold reprover of the selfish spirit of party; and throughout a period fruitful of able men and trying circumstances, as the most popular specimen in the British senate of political consistency, intrepidity and honor.

Panegyric becomes worthless when it is no longer true—and we do not mean to eulogize Mr. Sheridan in unqualified terms. Neither fact nor principle will bear out the silly adoration with which, for some days past, he has been worshipped by the most furious of his old detractors—by men who seem inclined to pay their debts to his character with usurious interest, as if they were discharging a *post-obit* bond.

It is needless to say much on those intellectual powers whose living memorials are formed to command the admiration of every future age. The astonishing talent for observation, and knowledge of character, displayed by Mr. Sheridan in his dramatic writings, will surprise us more when we recollect that he composed the *Rivals* whilst yet a boy; and that his *School for Scandal* was written at four-and-twenty. Those who are best acquainted with the history of the stage for an hundred years preceding their appearance, can best appreciate the obligations of the public to an author, whose dialogue has the spirit of reality without its coarseness—who neither wearies nor offends his audience—but whose sentiment is animated, and his wit refined. His opera is another specimen of various power, which has eclipsed all but one of those which went before it, and all, without exception, of those which have followed. The *Duenna* has but a single rival on the stage: and if the broad licentiousness of the *Beggar's Opera* has given its author the means of indulging a nervous and pregnant vein of satire, to be found in no other English work, Sheridan has combined in the plot and language of his *Duenna*, the charms of delicacy, elegance and ingenuity; and in his songs has discovered a taste and pathos of high poetical beauty.

If we pursue Mr. Sheridan into political life, we shall have equal cause to admire the vigor and versatility of his genius. The field on every side of him was occupied by the ablest men who had appeared in parliament for more than half a century. Burke, whose mature mind was richly furnished from the intellectual stores of all ages and all nations—Pitt and Fox, not left, like Sheridan, to

chance, but trained and moulded into orators and statesmen; these were formidable checks to the rise of an adventurer, recommended by character nor connexion—never educated for public life—beset by a thousand mischievous habits—crusted over with indolence and depressed by fortune. Some wondrous internal power buoyed him up, and a temper invulnerable to ordinary attacks, left him at all times in possession of his unshaken faculties. In co-operation, therefore, or rivalry, or hostility, with the first men of his day, he distinguished himself amongst them by wielding with success the various weapons for which they were respectively celebrated. In flow of diction, he yielded not even to Mr. Pitt—in force and acuteness he might justly be compared to the great opposition leader—while in splendor of imagination he equalled Burke, and in its use and management, far excelled him. His sarcasms were finer, but less severe, than those by which Mr. Pitt indulged his anger; and the wit displayed by Sheridan in parliament was, perhaps, from the suavity of his temper, much less sharp than brilliant.

But the quality which predominated over all its companions in the mind of Mr. Sheridan, was his exquisite and highly finished *taste*. In this rare talent he had no competitor; and this it was which gave such inimitable grace to his expressions, and which, in arguing or declaiming, in eulogy or invective, disposed his thoughts with an effect so full and admirable. We cannot expatiate further on his rhetorical qualifications than by observing, that he joined to the higher attributes above spoken of, the natural advantages of a clear and melodious voice, a distinct, emphatic and unaffected utterance—and a manly and unaffected action. As Mr. S. has produced a comedy which may be described as nearly the best in our language, so did he by a curious felicity of genius put forth, in his speech on the trial of Hastings; the finest specimen of English senatorial eloquence of which modern times can boast. Of this divine oration, although none but those who heard it can adequately judge, enough remains to justify our praises in the fragments handed down to us by the publications of that period, and in the recorded sentiments of the leaders of all parties, who hung in rapture and amazement on his words. Mr. Sheridan then reached the pinnacle of his fame. No length of days could add to the celebrity at that moment poured around him, as an orator and statesman of comprehensive and transcendent powers—no human fortune could have surpassed the expectations then formed of his future eminence. Why they have not been realized, is a question which posterity will not fail to ask.

We pass by the details of his parliamentary progress, from the discussions on the regency in 1789 to those on the same subject in 1811. Many important questions, many dangerous crisis, which arose in the long interval between those periods, gave Mr. Sheridan the means to establish for himself an occasional interest with the people of England, distinct from any that could have been derived from mere proofs of talent, or influence of party. On the mutiny at the Nore, he enjoyed the credit of essentially contributing to save the state. Whenever the liberty of the press was attacked, that bulwark of the constitution found in him its most zealous and consistent defender; and when the early burst of Spanish patriotism had raised a strong sympathy throughout this country, it was Mr. S. who first gave form and expression to the feelings which swelled every English heart, and

who traced in parliament the natural relation between the support of Spain and the deliverance of Europe. Without instituting a too severe or invidious scrutiny into the justice of those high encomiums which have been passed on Mr. S.'s patriotic spirit, we shall merely observe, that one object of our admiration is the exquisite judgment—the dexterity of tact—with which he at all times seized the full tide of public sentiment, and turned it into the proper channel. But it must be acknowledged, that the longer he remained in the house of commons, the more his personal consequence declined. Mr. S. had never in his happiest days effected any thing by steady application. He was capable of intense, but not of regular study. When public duty or private difficulty urged him, he endured the burden as if asleep under its pressure. At length, when the pain could be no longer borne, he roused himself with one mighty effort, and burst like a lion through the toils. There are reasons for believing that his constitutional indolence began its operation upon his habits at an early age. His very first dramatic scenes were written by snatches, with considerable intervals between them. Convivial pleasures had lively charms for one whose wit was the soul of the table: and the sparkling glass—the medium of social intercourse—had no small share of his affection. These were joys to be indulged without effort; as such they were too well calculated to absorb the time of Mr. Sheridan, and sooner or later to make large encroachments on his character. His attendance in parliament became every year more languid—the *vis inertia* more incurable—the plunges by which his genius had now and then extricated him in former times, less frequent and more feeble. We never witnessed a contrast much more melancholy than between the brilliant and commanding talents of Mr. Sheridan throughout the first regency discussions, and the low scale of nerve, activity and capacity to which he seemed reduced, when that subject was more recently agitated in parliament. But indolence and intemperance must banish reflection, if not corrected by it: since no man could support the torture of perpetual self-reproach.

Aggravated, we fear, by some such causes, the natural careless temper of Mr. Sheridan became ruinous to all his better hopes and prospects. Without a direct appetite for spending money, he thought not of checking its expenditure. The economy of time was as much disregarded as that of money.—All the arrangements, punctualities, and minor obligations of life were forgotten, and the household of Mr. Sheridan was always in a state of nature. His domestic feelings were originally kind, and his manners gentle: but some had habits seduced him from the house of commons and from home: and equally injured him as an agent of the public good, and as a dispenser of private happiness. It is painful, it is mortifying, but it is our sacred duty to pursue this history to the end. Pecuniary embarrassments often lead men to shifts and expedients—these exhausted, to others of a less doubtful color. Blunted sensibility, renewed excesses, loss of cast in society, follow each other in melancholy succession, until solitude and darkness close the scene.

It has been made a reproach by some persons, in lamenting Mr. Sheridan's cruel destiny, that "his friends" had not done more for him. We freely and conscientiously declare it is our opinion, that had Mr. Sheridan enjoyed ten receiverships of Cornwall instead of one, he would not have died in affluence. He never would have attained to comfort or

independence in his fortune. A vain man may become rich, because his vanity may thirst for only a single mode of gratification. An ambitious man, a *bon vivant*, a sportsman, may severally control their expences; but a man who is inveterately thoughtless of consequences and callous to reproof—who knows not when he squanders money, because he feels not those obligations which constitute or direct its uses—such a man it is impossible to rescue from destruction. We go further—we profess not to conjecture to what individuals the above reproach of forgotten friendships has been applied. If against persons of illustrious rank, there was never a more unfounded accusation. Mr. S. throughout his whole life, stood as high as he ought to have done in the quarters alluded to. He received the most substantial proofs of kind and anxious attachment from these personages: and it is to his credit that he was not insensible to their regard. If the mistaken advocates of Mr. Sheridan were so much his enemies as to wish that he had been raised to some elevated office, are they not aware that even one month's active attendance out of twelve he was at all times utterly incapable of giving? But what friends are blamed for neglecting Mr. Sheridan? What *friendship* did he ever form? We more than doubt whether he could fairly claim the rights of friendship with any leader of the whig administration. We know that he has publicly asserted Mr. Fox to be his friend, and that he has dwelt with much eloquence on the sweets and enjoyments of that connection: but it has never been our fortune to find that Mr. Fox had on any public or private occasion bound himself by reciprocal pledges. Evidence against the admission of such ties on his part may be drawn from the well known anecdotes of what occurred within a few days of that statesman's death. The fact is, that a life of conviviality and intemperance seldom favors the cultivation of those better tastes and affections which are necessary to the existence of intimate friendship.—that Mr. Sheridan had as many admirers as acquaintances there is no room to doubt: but they admired only his astonishing powers; there never was a second opinion or feelings as to the unfortunate use which he made of them.

We have now performed an honest duty, and in many particulars an humbling and most distressing one we have found it. Never were such gifts as those which Providence showered upon Mr. Sheridan so abused; never were talents so miserably perverted. The term "greatness" has been most ridiculously, and, in a moral sense, most perniciously applied to one who, to speak charitably of him, was the weakest of men. Had he employed his matchless endowments with but ordinary judgment, nothing in England, hardly any thing in Europe, could have eclipsed his name, or obstructed his progress. It is the peculiar praise and glory of our political constitution, that great abilities may emerge from the meanest station and seize the first honors of the community. It is the noble praise and purer happiness of our moral system, that great vices throw obstacles before the march of ambition, which no force nor superiority of intellect can remove.—*Statesman.*

Perpetual Motion!

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

To the Public.—In order to satisfy their fellow-citizens as far as it might be in their power, upon a question of great public interest, the undersigned accepted an invitation made by Mr. Charles Redhef-

fer, in the public newspapers of this city in the following terms.—After complaining of the governor for declining to “nominate as many honorable men as he might think proper, in order to set at rest a question, which had, at different times, been agitated amongst ingenious men of all nations, whether it was possible to construct a machine on self-moving principles,” Mr Redheffer goes on—“I have, therefore, selected the following gentlemen, to make a full, fair and strict examination of my machine; to whom, I am ready and willing, to explain the principles on which it is constructed, and to state how, and in which way it is put in motion, and in what manner that motion is maintained, and may be perpetuated ad infinitum.” Mr. Redheffer then requests his fellow citizens to suspend their opinions concerning him, until the report of the committee, thus appointed by himself, should be made and published; gives the names of the gentlemen selected, and requests them to meet him at Peter Evans’ tavern on Wednesday, morning the 17th of July, at 10 o’clock.—They accordingly attended at the tavern of Peter Evans, when the following proceedings took place.

In pursuance of the public notice given by Mr. Charles Redheffer, the following gentlemen met at Peter Evans’ tavern in the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1816 to wit:—William Tilghman, Esq. chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; Robert Wharton, Esq. Mayor of the city of Philadelphia; Joseph Hopkinson, Benjamin Chew, Charles J. Ingersoll, Bays Newcomb, Robert Patterson, George Clymer, Nathan Sellers, Samuel Richards, William Garrigues, Moses Lancaster, Jacob Holgate, Rev. Dr. Beasley, Dr. Adam Seybert, J. Golder, C. D. Corfield, John Livezey, Joseph Mather, Charles Budd, Robert Brooke, Dr. Alexander Knight, and Johnson Taylor.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Esq. was appointed chairman of the meeting, or committee—and,

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, secretary.

Mr. Patterson stated, that it is Mr. Redheffer’s request (Mr. Redheffer being then present) that this committee shall attend on Saturday, the 27th instant at 10 o’clock, A. M. at such place as the Mayor shall procure and appoint, to see Mr. Redheffer’s machine put up; and to direct the further proceedings of the committee for the object of their appointment.

Ordered, That the minutes of this meeting be published.

Adjourned to meet as above directed.

The undersigned, again met on Saturday, 27th July, when the following proceedings took place:—

Saturday, July 27th, 1816.

At a room in the west wing of the state house, procured and appointed by the Mayor for this meeting, the chief justice being engaged in holding the supreme court, ROBERT PATTERSON was appointed chairman in his place.

The following gentlemen of the committee, who did not attend at the last meeting, were now present, to wit:—General Thomas Cadwallader, James Whitehead, James Ray, Thomas Barnet, George Knorr, James H. Cole, and W. Moulder, Esqrs. Also, the following persons invited to attend by certain members of the committee, according to Mr. Redheffer’s request:—Joseph Livezey, Rev. Dr. Jacob Broadhead, William Meredith, Joseph Reed, Maskel Carl, Richard Peters, junior, Dr. John Clopper, Joseph Cloud, Adam Eckfeldt, Rev. Burgess Allison, William Steel, Thomas Allibone, David Mandeville, captain William Jones, major William Jackson, and John Sergeant.

Mr. Redheffer attended with his Machine.—Mr. Golder (declaring that he attended as the counsel of Mr. Redheffer) stated, that Mr. Redheffer was ready and willing to put the machine up, and put it in motion, but declined to explain his principles to the whole committee, which he desired to do to a select number, to be appointed out of the committee.

The question was put—Whether Mr. Redheffer should now proceed to put up his machine, and set it in motion—and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Redheffer, accordingly commenced his operations, and at two o’clock, having made little or no progress in putting the machine together, he withdrew from the room, taking with him the mayor. On their return, the mayor stated, that Mr. Redheffer had informed him the wheels of his machine had been put out of gear, or injured, in removing them to this place; that it would require some time to repair the injury, and accordingly desired an adjournment of the meeting might take place for that purpose.—After some observations on this proposition, Mr. Redheffer was desired to state, what time it would take him to repair the alleged injury, and enable him to proceed to the performance of his undertaking. He replied, about a day, or perhaps less.—Whereupon it was agreed, that Mr. Redheffer should be allowed until the following Saturday, for the purposes he had mentioned.—And then the committee adjourned, to meet at the same place, on Saturday next, at 10 o’clock, A. M.

On Saturday the 3d of August,

The following proceedings took place:

A majority of the committee met, according to adjournment Moved and carried in the affirmative, that Mr. Redheffer be desired to proceed in putting up his machine, and setting it in motion.

Mr. Golder, on behalf of Mr. Redheffer, stated that Mr. Redheffer was willing to put his machine in motion, but wished to do it with safety to his own interest—and submitted the following proposition to wit:—

Charles Redheffer respectfully submits to the gentlemen who have done him the honour of their attendance to inspect his machine, that he is desirous of proceeding in such a way, as to obviate every difficulty and satisfy their wishes; and for this purpose, proposes, that two or three persons, say Nathan Sellers and George Clymer, persons of known probity and experience in mechanics, shall be authorized as a sub-committee to receive the explanations and charge of the machine; that he will, to these citizens, so explain the principles and operation, that they shall be able, and without any agency, or without the attendance of Charles Redheffer, to put the machine in motion, and explain the principles clearly and satisfactorily. That this sub-committee shall, when they think fit, and for such a reasonable period as the majority of the committee may think fit, have the sole charge, and the invitation of the members of the committee, until they shall be perfectly satisfied.

Moved and seconded, that the consideration of Mr. Redheffer’s proposition be postponed, and carried unanimously.

The chairman then, in compliance with the first resolution, desired that Mr. Redheffer should proceed to put up his machine, and set it in motion.

Mr. Redheffer, having retired from the room, Mr. Gress was requested to call him in, and went out for that purpose.

Mr. Redheffer returned to the room, when the chairman stated to him the desire of the committee

as above expressed. The chairman further stated to Mr. Redheffer, that the committee desired to have none of his secrets, but only required of him to put his machine in motion. Mr. Redheffer, replied, that he could not with safety—but refused to give reasons or explanations.

The undersigned, having thus attended on the call of Mr. Redheffer, with an intention and disposition to go into the examination of his machine, according to his own invitation and proposition, and on his own terms, think they own it to themselves and to the public, expressly to declare:—That Mr. Redheffer has declined, without any reasonable apology or excuse, known to them, to comply with his promise, as made in his said invitation and proposition. The undersigned, therefore, withdraw from any further attendance on Mr. Redheffer, with strong sentiments of disapprobation of his conduct. Of the feasibility of his project, no evidence has been given by him; and what inference should be drawn of his own belief in it may be made by the public from his whole conduct on this occasion.

Robert Patterson,	Robert Wharton,
Benjamin Chew,	John Livezey,
Jacob Holgate,	Adam Seybert,
Ja. Whitehead,	Rob. Brooke,
Joseph Mather,	James H. Cole,
Charles Budd,	Ch. Caldwell,
Joseph Hopkinson,	C. J. Ingersoll,
W. Meredith,	Frederick Beasley,
Samuel Richards,	N. Sellers,
Adam Eckfeldt,	Jos. Cloud,
Th. Allibone,	B. Newcomb, jun.
Richard Peters, jun.	Jno. Clopper,
Josiah White	

The facts above mentioned, are accurately stated, so far as they fall within my knowledge, which is confined to the first meeting. As to the rest, having perfect confidence in the gentlemen who have subscribed the statement, I agree with them in disapproving Mr. Redheffer's conduct, and withdrawing from any further attendance on him.

WM. TILGHMAN.

Society of Friends.

The following are extracts from the epistle of the yearly meeting held in London, by adjournments, from the 21d of the 5th month to the 31st of the same, inclusive, 1816.

To the quarterly and monthly meeting of friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

"We observe with pleasure the increasing desire manifested by Friends, to obtain a guarded and useful education for their children. The reports on the schools, under the notice of this meeting, indicate religious care and good order prevailing in them, and have yielded us great satisfaction. The improvement of the understanding, and the communication of that knowledge, by which it may be more extensively prepared for the service of Him to whom we must all render our accounts, are duties not to be neglected. We desire, however, to impress upon all, whether parents, or those to whom they entrust their tender offsprings, the supreme importance of inculcating the first of duties—the love and fear of God.

"A watchful parent will, at no time, be more alive to the welfare of his children, than when they are passing from the age to which we have just adverted to the succeeding stage of life. The situations in which they are then placed, and the companions with whom they associate, may have a decided in-

fluence on their future character. We would, therefore, encourage both parents and masters not to relax at this critical period, either in care or counsel, or in proper restraint tempered with kindness. Here we would advert to the importance of good example, and to the great blessing which will attend the labors of those whom we are addressing, as they seek to become preachers of righteousness, in life and conduct, to those around them. How inviting, how instructive, it is, to behold such as, by the purity of their lives, by the meekness of their spirits, and by the benevolence of their character, are adorning their profession! This is a duty which is enjoined by the highest authority—Matt. v. 16; and we earnestly press upon all to consider, whether their moderation, their self-denial, their habits of life, are such as become the christian religion.

"Our solicitude has at this time been awakened for our young men employed as travellers in business. The exposure of these to the temptations to which they are often unavoidably subjected, has tended to draw aside some from that simplicity, that purity of heart and thought, that strict morality, which our christian principles require. We would submit to the serious consideration of their parents and employers, the extreme danger of sending forth into such service, any young persons whose religious principles are not fixed, nor their habits formed; and we would encourage Friends in different places where those in this line of employment may travel, to continue and extend that kind of hospitable notice which has been already manifested. The situation of some of our young Friends in other occupations may deprive them of the advantage of virtuous and instructive associates; these also, we hope, will not be overlooked by those to whom they are known.

"We lament that reproach should have been brought on our society, by the failure of any of our members in discharging their just debts. We consider it to be the duty of all, but especially of every person under pecuniary difficulties, to inspect narrowly into the state of their affairs; and this we conceive might often prevent such an issue. Let all Friends be careful to live within their incomes, retrenching, if necessary, their expences; and we desire that it may be their uniform endeavor to conduct their business in such a way as may subject them to the least risk or danger. For those who, possessing integrity, yet from the pressure of the times, are, with honest and upright intentions, struggling under many difficulties, we feel great sympathy. Let these be encouraged; they will not fail, we trust, if they seek it, to obtain the kind advice of their friends. Let it be their earnest concern under these trials, to hold fast their confidence in our all wise and gracious Helper; as likewise their love to their brethren. This love, we believe, is peculiarly endangered, whenever the mind is disturbed by her perplexing care arising from embarrassed circumstances.

"The amount of sufferings reported this year, occasioned by claims for titles, and other demands of an ecclesiastical nature, with a few for military purposes, is upwards of 15,000£. Our brethren of all the yearly meetings on the American continent have again given proofs of their love, by written communications. The interesting work of Indian civilization still occupies their attention. In some of the tribes, the improvements which, notwithstanding the late commotions, have been gradually going forward, are truly encouraging. In others, those who are concerned in this good work have

probably already renewed their exertions where the ravages of war had desolated many of the settlements. The persevering labors of Friends in Virginia and some other parts, to procure the freedom of many negroes illegally as well as unjustly held in slavery, have in several instances been crowned with success; and it is very gratifying to observe, that the rights of this injured people are still dear to our American brethren. We hope that in this country, Friends will continue to feel a deep interest in the welfare of the African race; and not dismiss the subject from their thoughts until such wise and prudent measures may be adopted as shall promote and finally secure universal emancipation."

Interesting Law Intelligence.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, July 6, 1816.

OPINION OF TILGHMAN, CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Commonwealth, (ex rel. Eliza, a negro child)

Jacob Halloway, keeper of the prison of Philad. } Habeas Corpus

The facts in this case are few and undisputed. The mother of Eliza was a slave, the property of James Cone, of Maryland. She absconded from her master and came to this state, in which, after a residence of two years, her child Eliza was born. The question, therefore, is, whether *birth in Pennsylvania* gives freedom to the child of a slave, who had absconded from another state *before she became pregnant*. This question depends upon the law of Pennsylvania, and the constitution of the United States. On the first of March, 1780, the state of Pennsylvania passed an act "for the gradual abolition of slavery," by the third section of which it is enacted, "that all servitude for life, or slavery of children, in consequence of the slavery of their mother, in the case of all children born within this state, from and after the passing of this act, shall be utterly taken away, extinguished and forever abolished." The fifth section directs the manner in which the owners of slaves should enter them in a public register; and the tenth section declares, "that no man or woman of any nation, except the negroes or mulattos who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter, be deemed, adjudged or holden within the territories of this commonwealth, as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women, except the domestic slaves attending upon delegates in congress from the other American states, foreign ministers and consuls," and with certain other exceptions, not affecting the present case. Thus far, the act is too clear and too positive to admit of a doubt, nor can it be denied that the state of Pennsylvania had a right to give freedom to every person within her territory, however unjust or impolitic the extreme exercise of that right might have been, considering the situation of some of her sister states. But the situation of those states was neither unthought of nor neglected. Accordingly, we find it provided by the eleventh section, "that the said act, or any thing contained in it, should not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway negro or mulatto slave or servant, who had absented himself or should absent himself from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other state or country; but such owner, master or mistress, should have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave or servant, as he might have had, in case the said act had not been made. The terms of this proviso, do not extend to the *issue* of the absconding slave, nor is there any necessary implication by which it must be extended to the *issue begotten and born in Penn-*

sylvania. It appears to me, therefore, that, under the act of assembly this child is entitled to freedom. I desire it, however, to be understood, that it is not intended to intimate any opinion on the case, of children of domestic slaves, attending upon members of congress, foreign ministers or consuls; nor in the case of a child, with which a slave, absconding from another state, should be pregnant, at the time when she came into this state. All that need be said at present is, that those cases are distinguishable from the new one now decided, and may perhaps be found to turn on different principles. But the constitution of the United States has been acted on in opposition to the act of assembly; and if there be a repugnancy, there is no doubt but the act of assembly must give way. The constitution was formed upwards of seven years after the passing of the act of assembly. By that time the operation of the act had been fully experienced by the slave holding states. It was a subject on which their feelings had been excited, and therefore we must presume, that their representatives in the general convention of 1787 regarded this important object with vigilant attention. Neither can it be supposed, that Pennsylvania and the eastern states were inattentive to what had always been deemed by them a matter of importance: So that it is a case in which there are peculiar reasons for adhering to the words of the constitution. The subject is introduced, in the second section of the fourth article, which is expressed as follows, "no person held to labor or service in one state, under the laws thereof, *escaping into another*, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party, to which such service or labor may be due." This is in conformity with the law of Pennsylvania. The case of the absconding slave is provided for, without mention of the issue—I see not upon what ground the constitution can be extended beyond the act of assembly, nor does it appear that in the opinion of congress, it can be extended further. For in the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," (passed the 12th of February, 1793) there is no provision, except in case of persons held to labor in one of the United States, *who shall escape* into another of the said states. I am, therefore, of opinion, that, under the act of assembly of this state, and the constitution of the United States, the child Eliza was born free.

OPINION OF YEATES, JUDGE.

Respublica,

Keeper of the prison of the city and county of Philadelphia. }
The words of the 3d section of the act of 1st March, 1780, are general and comprehensive, and include the cases of all children of slaves who should be born within the state after that day:—"They shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life or slaves." The expressions are strong and imperative and cannot be got over. Where the meaning of the terms used by the legislature is plain, we are bound to adhere to it, and not to transpose their words, or insert others, unless the result would involve us in palpable absurdity, or gross injustice. Whatever may be our ideas of the rights of slaveholders in our sister states, we cannot deny that it was competent to the legislature, to enact a law ascertaining the freedom of the issue of slaves, born after the passage of the act within this state.

The only question left to be considered, is—whether there is any thing in the constitution of the United States, or any act of congress passed in pur-

stande thereof, which controls or abridges the operations of our state law, in its plain and literal sense. The convention who formed the federal compact, had the whole subject of slavery before them;—and we well know the prejudices and jealousies of the southern parts of the union as to their property in slaves. It was no easy task to reconcile the local interests, and discordant prepossessions of the different sections of the United States—but the business was accomplished by acts of concession and mutual condescension. The constitution of the United States, in art. 4, sec. 2, goes no further than to provide, that persons held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another state, shall not be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up. And the act of congress of the 12th of February, 1793, points out the mode by which fugitive slaves shall be returned to their former masters, in another state. It is not to be supposed for a moment, that the child in question, who was not in existence when her mother was away, had escaped, or was a fugitive. Her case, therefore, is not embraced, either by the constitution of the United States or by the act of congress. It irresistibly follows, that negro Eliza is not a slave. At the same time, it is to be fully understood, that my opinion goes no further than the case now before us. The children of the female slaves of foreign ministers, or of the members of congress of other states, which may be born amongst us, are not included therein. It will be time enough to decide those particular cases, when they shall occur and come before us for our determination.

OPINION OF GIBSON, JUDGE.

The Commonwealth,

vs.
Joseph H. Murray, keeper of the prison of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Habeas Corpus.

The case of the relator is embraced by the letter of the third section, and certainly does not fall within any of the exceptions of the tenth section of the act of March 1, 1780. By the provisions of either she is indisputably free. It is not for us to construe what provision would have been made, if the present case had presented itself to the consideration of the legislature. An attempt to supply what this court might consider deficient, would be an assumption of legislative authority. But the 16th section effectually guards against all constructions unfavorable to the class of persons intended to be benefitted. If, even an equitable construction in favor of the master were not precluded, I am far from being satisfied, that the present case would be proper for its exercise. The support of the relator has caused him neither trouble nor expense. He says, it is true, deprived of the service of the mother from the time she absconded. But this did not happen in consequence of any act of the relator, and gives him no claim on her. Whether his case is to be considered a hard one or not, will depend upon the temper with which the mind may contemplate the positive, and artificial rights of the mother over the mother on the one hand, and, on the other, the NATURAL RIGHTS OF HER CHILD.

Foreign Articles.

The European gazettes, as well as our own newspapers, are filled with letters and accounts of the degradation and proceedings of lord Exmouth at Algiers, and of the conduct of the Dutch. The latter had a cannonade with the batteries of the city, at double cannon shot distance. No harm was done on either side, except in wasting their powder. The Dutch fleet retired from the contest when

they discovered a parcel of gun-boats getting under way to come out to them. A part of our squadron was off the port at the same time, looking on—and was received very respectfully by the Algerines. Our officers speak of the barbarians with perfect contempt.

There was a complete revolution in *Tunis* early in June, which ended in the death of the bey, and the massacre of 600 christians. Whether the American consul was respected by the insurgents, or made his escape from them, we are not informed, but are satisfied with knowing that he was safe on board the *Java*.

Algiers, &c.—England has no way left to regain the good opinion of continental Europe, lost by her temporizing with Algiers, but in destroying the power of the pirates—and happily, this she seems determined to do.

The *Bann*, of 20 guns, has returned to England, from the coast of Africa—she was there only four months, and captured the American schooner *Rosa*, formerly the *Perry*, of 6 guns and 19 men, with 276 slaves; Portuguese ship *Teramerico*, 13 guns and 80 men, after an obstinate battle—this ship was fitted for carrying 600 slaves, but had only 40 embarked; the Portuguese brig *Antonio*, with 600 slaves. A Spanish schooner, with 400 on board, sprung a leak, and was taken as she was going into Sierra Leone.

The quantity of flaxseed imported into Ireland from July 5, 1814 to July 5, 1815, was 49,233 hogsheds; of which 28534 was American. There was imported at Belfast only, from January 1816 to April 13, 1816, 12,000 hogsheds. The number of hogsheds sown in Ireland in 1815 was 52,255!

An English letter from Paris, July 10, says, "*Soult* appears on the horizon with a military renown which far eclipses all competitors."

The French government have appropriated 24,000 francs for the education of vice-consuls.—They are to be lodged with the consuls. They are to be received between the ages of twenty and twenty-five; and admitted to the office of foreign consuls after four years service at home.

The amount of the national debt of England purchased by the commissioners of the sinking fund since its establishment is 308,300,000*l.* and the interest is 9,300,000*l.* which is appropriated to the further purchase of stock. All the debt contracted prior to 1796 is redeemed.

A Mr. Baird has a steam-boat which plies daily between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, Russia.

The crops in France are said to be good; but in Spain they are very discouraging, as to corn and oil.

The British revenue, for the last quarter, is said to be two millions one hundred and ninety-seven thousand pounds less than the corresponding quarter last year: and another account estimates it at somewhat less than 2,000,000*l.*

An act passed the British parliament on the 20th of June, amending the act of April 11th, for carrying into effect a convention of commerce concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America; which gives permission to American vessels to clear out from any port in the united kingdom for Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales' Island, with any goods, wares or merchandise which may be legally exported from the united kingdom to the said settlements in British built vessels, subject to the like rules and regulations as are now by law imposed upon the exportation of such goods to the said settlements in British built ships; and that this act shall continue in force so long as the convention to which it is an amendment.

A bill has also passed authorising the exportation of machinery for the erection of a mint, in the United States of America. The bill was introduced by Mr. Vansittart, the chancellor of the exchequer.

Gen. Rigand, condemned for contumacy at Paris, has been arrested by the Prussian government at Saarebruck, and, we suppose, will be "delivered."

Stocks.—London, July 15—3 per cent. cons. 63 3/4. French do.—Paris, July 12—5 per cents. 58 7-10.

A young man, at Paris, lately shot a young lady, who rejected his addresses, and then stabbed himself. But it was said the lady might recover.

It is intimated that the *Turks* will not view the war against Algiers with indifference. But it can hardly be supposed that they will have the temerity to assist the pirates.

The *Persian* ambassador at Paris, is said to be an American, "and of the Christian, not the Mahometan persuasion"—a man of creditable talents and of unblemished private character.

Various parts of Holland have suffered much by an overflow of the dykes.

A Neapolitan squadron is said to have had a battle with a squadron of pirates before Barletta, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of one vessel.

Jonaparte. We have a round-about West India account that Bonaparte has escaped from St. Helena, on the 22d of June. Particulars are not given, but the report is said to have been believed at Barbadoes! We have pretty late intelligence direct from the prison-island, which informs us that he was employed in writing his life. That he had been sick, but was then in good health.

The new British coinage of silver goes on rapidly—150,000 pieces are finished daily, and the quantity was expected to be doubled in about a week.

Worthy of imitation.—The prince regent of England lately gave a grand ball and supper—above 700 persons were present. With the cards of invitation was a request that all the guests would appear in British manufactures. This was even extended to the foreign ministers and their ladies. The princess Charlotte has interdicted the use of any other in her household.

Prussia.—It is with great pleasure we see it stated in a London paper that vassalage is declared to be at an end throughout the Prussian dominions. Are the people to have a constitution? We are anxious to hear more of this.

THE LAKES.—*London, July 8*—Several arrangements are in the course of progress, with a view to establish a respectable naval force upon the lakes of Canada. Sir Robert Hall, an officer of distinguished merit, who was lately commissioner of the naval yard of Quebec, is appointed to the command of the vessels upon the lakes. Their present force consists of *Tecumseh* schr. lieut. H. Kent; *Tagus* schr. lieut. Hambly; *Star*, capt. Herbert, acting; *Newash* schr. capt. W. Bouchier, acting; *Netley*, 10, lieut. H. F. Spencer; *Montreal*, capt. Edward Collier; *Kingston*, 24, capt. W. F. W. Owen, and *Huron* schr. lieut. J. Jackson. The *St. Lawrence*, 98; *Burlington*, 74; *Charwell*, 24, and *Chubb* cutter, are at present in ordinary. *Several officers, and a number of seamen, will proceed shortly to that station.*

[What can be the meaning—what the object of these exertions to place the British ships on the lakes on a "respectable" establishment? It becomes those in authority to look to it, and see, at least, that our ships are kept in a tolerable state for actual service, if required. The state of things adjacent to these lakes has, however, considerably changed since the war, and would give quite a different

aspect to another rencontre between the nations, if this it is that G. Britain has an eye to—their shores, then mere forests, now teem with little villages, and are most rapidly filling with inhabitants.]

Further of the state of England. A late London paper says—"It is really now become a melancholy duty which the journalist has to perform, in recording the daily failure of some great house, upon which so many respectable persons must be dependent. The casual reader passes over in one short paragraph, the information which is to entail misery on thousands. Let him pause for a moment when congratulating himself, as escaped from the wreck, to reflect on the agony which the same information may carry to many worthy families, who, in a single moment, are precipitated from all their various enjoyments, to absolute ruin; without comfort and without hope! Yet there are men hardly enough to condemn and to ridicule every appeal for retrenchment! Is it not idle to suppose that the purchase of a few articles for a fete can effectually relieve our great and pressing wants, with an expenditure of seventeen millions beyond our revenue? No, no—we must still call for, nay, we will entreat and beg for retrenchment. We hear a thoughtless clamor about taxing the rich, that is, the superior orders of the middle class, who are now so heavily taxed, they have no opportunity of encouraging trade. 'Wherever we direct an enquiry, the same answer is given, "the gentry have no money to spend, we take five shillings now, where formerly we took five pounds." The consequence will be, this superior class of the community must shortly disappear, and we shall have no other distinction than *rich and poor.*

You have fed upon my signoria,
Dispar'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods,
From mine own windows torn my household coat,
Kiss'd out my honors, leaving me no sign,
Saw men's opinions and my living blood,
To show the world I am a gentleman."

We have only room to add—we must hope for better days, and a frugal management of our resources!!

Another paper says—"We are sorry to learn, that the applications for passports to visit France, rather increase than diminish. There is an absolute mob of applicants at the French ambassador's house. We hear that constables have been sometimes necessary to preserve decorum. It is sometimes three days before passports can be had, so great is the number of applicants. Our Dover letter states, that eight families of fortune, with their own carriages, embarked at that place on Friday." [What a drain of money must this emigration cause! England will feel in it, some part of the evils that Ireland has suffered by the non-residence of her great landholders.]

Extraordinary circumstance.—A young woman who keeps the turpiki near Henley, upon Thames, Oxfordshire, and who has been married four years, has now nine children who are all living and well. At her first lying-in she had three children; at her second, three; at her third, two; and at her fourth and last, one. The circumstance has astonished the whole neighborhood, and is supposed to be without a parallel in any age or kingdom. [Lon. pap.]

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Holmes, on the part of the United States and Mr. Barclay on the part of Great Britain, are about to proceed eastward to decide to which power the islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy belongs, &c. *Academy at St. Stephens.*—We are delighted to

observe from a *St. Stephens'* newspaper, printed on the spot that was but as yesterday the seat of savage barbarity, an account of an examination and exhibition at the academy there, at which there are 70 scholars! *St. Stephens* is on the Tombigby, and all the country adjacent to it, lately a wilderness, was three or four years ago, as we feared, almost desolated by the Anglo-savage tomahawk in the hands of the Creeks.

The Cherokees.—We learn from Huntsville, M. T. that a settlement near Melton's Bluff, south of the Tennessee river, was attacked by a party of Cherokee Indians on the 11th ult. but they were beat off with the loss of three killed and one badly wounded and left on the ground. They were pursued by a party under capt. Burlesson, but the result is not yet known to us. We have not heard that this people have any thing to complain of, and suppose this is the act only of a few silly individuals—for the mass is too weak and too completely within the power of the whites to hope to redress their wrongs by force, if any they have to prefer against our people.

Flour, at Buffalo, Aug. 20—15½ per barrel. The crops in this quarter have been later than was expected. But new flour had not yet got into the market.

A *New-Orleans* paper of July 31st, says, that the weather has been extremely warm since the middle of June, but that the city remains healthy. It is gratifying to find expectation so far disappointed as to the effects of the recent inundation on the salubrity of that patriotic city.

United States' Bank. Notice is given that an election for directors of this institution will be held at Philadelphia on Monday, the 28th of October next.

The court-martial for the trial of gen. Gaines has met at New York.

It is said that the conqueror of the Guerriere, Capt. Hull, has volunteered his services to assist in the navigation of the steam-boat proposed to sail from New York to Russia.

A letter from Detroit says that the report that the British are building six vessels of war at Malden is exaggerated.

Mr. William Green, of Cincinnati, has introduced the gas-light into a mill near that town, and it is proposed to light the streets with it.

Five. Eighteen houses, principally of wood, were destroyed by fire at New York on Saturday morning last. As our cities improve, we shall become less subject to this calamity, from building houses of brick and stone, as is the law in most of them.

The *Richmond Enquirer* says—In October Mr. Dallas leaves the treasury, and Mr. Lowndes probably succeeds.

Feast on the 4th of July, at Paris. "The American navy, which can reply in the same manner to the Turks and the English."

The weather. In Peacham, Vt. on the 7th of June, Mr. Joseph Wallace, aged 88, lost himself in a wood storm, and his feet were frozen so that it was necessary to amputate his toes.

ERRATA NOTES. The notice respecting treasury notes inserted in our last, page 8, was copied from a paper that had been inaccurately printed.—The last named time for payment of said notes should have been October, instead of "November."

MARYLAND ELECTION The federalists have succeeded in obtaining a large majority of the electors of this state, whereby the election of a new governor for five years, is secured. Particulars will be given hereafter, for reference.

Elections. Col. Geo. Mulison is elected governor of Kentucky without opposition. G. Slaughter had 26,888, R. Hickman 11,733 and Jas. Garrard 7,723 votes for lieut. governor. The members of congress elected for this state, are Henry Clay; R. M. Johnson; Joseph Desha; Anthony New, in the place of Mr. McLean resigned; David Walker in the place of Mr. Sharp; George Robinson, in the place of Mr. McKee resigned; R. C. Anderson in the place of Mr. Ormsby; T. Quarles, in the place of Mr. Taul, resigned; Thomas Speed, in the place of Mr. Harden resigned; David Trimble, in the place of Mr. Clark resigned—Thomas Fletcher being elected to serve the ensuing session in the room of Mr. Clark. Gen. Villere is elected governor of Louisiana over judge Lewis—but the legislature, by the constitution, has a right to elect either of the two highest on the return. It is presumed, however, they will hardly reject a person having the majority. Jonathan Jennings is elected governor of the state of Indiana—his opponent was gen. Posey; Wm. Hendricks is elected to congress from Indiana. Peter Little is elected to congress from Baltimore, to supply the place of Mr. Pinkney.

All of the above named, successful or unsuccessful, are republicans.

Messrs. Mason and Boss are re-elected to congress from Rhode Island, without "systematic opposition." They are federalists.

UNITED STATES BANK.

From a *Philadelphia Paper*.

The following statement contains the amount subscribed to the said bank, and the number of shareholders, in each of the places designated by law:

PLACES	Number of share-holders.	Amount subscribed.
Philadelphia,	3,566	\$8,878,400
Baltimore,	15,610	4,014,100
Boston,	364	2,402,300
Portland,	22	203,600
Charleston,	1,538	2,598,600
New-York,	2,641	2,001,200
Richmond,	1,287	1,698,700
Washington	618	1,270,800
Lexington,	710	958,700
Augusta,	102	826,300
Providence,	144	741,900
Middletown, (Con.)	2,474	587,300
Wilmington, (Del.)	1,078	470,600
Cincinnati,	707	470,000
New-Orleans,	43	380,500
Raleigh,	266	258,300
New-Brunswick,	84	150,200
Portsmouth,	14	120,600
Nashville,	14	53,600
Burlington, Ver.	2	6,300
Totals,	31,334	\$28,000,000

The whole number of share-holders	31,334
Those residing in Maryland amount to	15,610
The share holders in all other places	15,724
In Baltimore 15,610 share-holders subscribed	4,014,100
In all other places 15,724 share-holders subscribed	23,985,900
Totals,	31,334 28,000,000

☞ This is a curious circumstance. Baltimore, in fact, may probably elect the directors of the bank. But many of the share-holders in other places have several votes, some as high as *thirty*, whereas in this city the most have only one. The *Custom* has been in Baltimore to take bank stocks on *proxies*, as well to secure the amount of the stock desired by individuals, as to give them a greater influence at elections—and there is nothing peculiar in this case; we supposed it was done every where—yet it is made a subject of abuse against “*Mob Town*,” by a *liberal* printer at *Philadelphia*.

Great quantities of pretended bank notes have lately been seized, with their makers, in various parts of the United States.

A putrid fever is making terrible ravages at Surinam—the governor and about half of the troops stationed there had been swept off with it.

EMIGRATION.

In our paper of the week before last, we gave a list of the vessels with the number of their passengers, accounts of whose arrival at the ports of the United States had reached us for the week just then past—the amount was 1474 persons. Last week they amounted (we believe) to about 800.—The week, ending yesterday morning, furnished us with the following list, which takes in, perhaps, about three-fourths, or four-fifths of the whole number; as we have probably overlooked some, not receiving papers from every port, and at others, if the passengers be not numerous, they are not noticed at all.

Ship	Names.	Where from	Arrived at	Passengers.
	Integrity,	Louisa,	New-York	11
	Cyrus,	Dublin,	—	22
	United States,	Harré-de-grace,	—	10
	Amity	Liverpool,	—	16
	Minerva,	—	—	12
	Laura,	Hull,	—	48
	Alexandria,	Dublin,	—	21
	Rockingham,	Liverpool,	—	20
	Howard,	—	—	160
	Jane,	Londonderry,	—	23
	Unity,	Amsterdam,	Philadelphia,	61
	Nancy,	Belfast,	Baltimore,	22
Big	Concord,	Dundee,	New-York,	56
	Swallow,	Waterford,	—	83
	Recovery,	Londonderry,	—	8
	Prince of Waterloo,	Belfast	Amboy,	48
	Aurora,	Aberdeen,	New-York,	24
	Elizabeth,	Dublin,	—	44
	Langdon Cheever,	Greenock,	—	66
	Elizabeth,	Dublin,	—	63
	Venus,	Sligo,	—	52
	Philippa,	Galway	Amboy,	—
	Traveller,	Leith,	New-York,	—
	Hope,	Newry,	Philadelphia	—
				897
				130
				1027

Add for the Prince of Waterloo and Philippa, which were regular passenger-vessels, 65 each,

Bolívar's expedition.—We have details of the defeat of Bolívar. He appears to have lost 400 men killed, and 350 wounded and taken prisoners. His whole force was only 800 men!—but he himself with about 50 officers and soldiers escaped. It is said, however, that he is not discouraged, but is preparing for new exploits, by raising new troops, &c.

The Carthaginians.—There was a report at Havana, about the 20th of August, that the Carthaginians had captured *Pensacola*—but the following accounts from New-Orleans are more to be relied on.

New-Orleans, Aug. 5.—We have been enabled to procure authentic and accurate information in relation to the squadron which has appeared off the Balize. We can assure the public, that it was not only a part of the Carthaginian fleet from Aux Cayes, but that the whole of the force under commodore Aury has actually arrived at Matagorda, and that he has in the name and under the authority

of the Mexican republic, taken possession of that port. The command of the expedition was assumed at Aux Cayes by commodore Aury in consequence of instructions directly from the Mexican government, and it consisted of 18 vessels; and upwards of 1000 men, well armed, and equipped. Little doubt can be entertained; that with such a naval co-operation, the whole coast will be in possession of the patriots before November next. So far from intending to resume the smuggling business we are permitted to state, that any attempt to violate the revenue, or any other laws of the United States, is expressly prohibited by the commander of the expedition, under pain of death. We are promised a copy of their proclamation and general orders as soon as they are received. Those documents, and any others that may have a tendency to illustrate their views and promote their glorious cause, will be most cheerfully published in this paper.—*Gaz.*

August 9.—There appears to be no doubt but that the small fleet under the Mexican flag which were last month at the Balize, are now at the bay of Matagorda, on the Spanish Main to the S. W. of the Balize, about 150 leagues: that the Mexican congress have the utmost confidence in their ultimate success; that the royal cause droops, and that next fall or winter will place the city of Mexico in the hands of the republicans.

John and William Perry, two Shawanese chiefs, and the son of the gallant *Logan*, who lost his life in our service during the war, have arrived in this place, on a visit to their army acquaintance, and to see the country. These Indians accompanied our troops as friends in most of the campaigns in the north-west, and always conducted themselves with faithfulness and gallantry. They will, doubtless, be well received and treated with hospitality. The celebrated chief *Blackhoof*, long distinguished by his attachment to our government, and three others we understand, are on a visit in Bourbon county.

Lexington Reporter.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London dates of the 22d July.

It is reported that the sovereigns who signed the “*Holy Alliance*” are to have a meeting, for purposes not stated. Direct accounts from *St. Helena* to the 6th of June have been received in England; and the contents of the despatches brought from thence were thought of such importance as to be sent to all the cabinet ministers—Bonaparte was well and in good spirits.—Four Spanish vessels captured off Cadiz by the Buenos-Ayorean privateers had 400,000\$ in specie on board. The princess of Wales has wandered to Constantinople. The matches between Ferdinand of Spain and his brother with the Portuguese princesses, have been broken off—the causes not stated.—A large part of Germany is threatened with almost a famine—the crops of winter corn having entirely failed. Lord Exmouth has sailed for Algiers—his fleet is equipped in the best manner, and consists of one ship of 100 guns, one of 98, 3 of 74, 1 of 50, 2 of 40, 2 of 36, 5 sloops of war, and 4 bomb-vessels—he expects also to be joined by several ships in the Mediterranean, as well as by the Dutch squadron! Mr. Gallatin has been presented to the king of France. The French priests are exposing the Holy Sacrament to ask of God a more favorable season for the products of the land—[we thought it had been excellent.] The inundations of the Rhine and the Neckar have done incalculable injury in destroying the crops.

British stocks, July 22—3 per cent. consols 63. 3-4 7-8!

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 3 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 263.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

France and the Bourbons.

Paris, July 5.—Yesterday the Americans now in Paris met to celebrate the anniversary of American independence. The banquet was very brilliant. Mr. Jackson, the American charge d'affaires, presided. Among the toasts drank was the following—"To France, our oldest ally; all our wishes are for her happiness and prosperity!"

There is no reflecting friend of the United States that will not subscribe to the sentiment expressed in this toast. Our best wishes are for the "happiness and prosperity of France." We are not of those who calculate much upon "checks and balances" among nations; a matter exploded by the great congress of Vienna, at which the human race was put upon a level with cattle, counted and disposed of according to their capacities, "in lots to suit the purchasers," without the least regard to their convenience or wishes. Nor do we build upon the friendship of nations; especially of those governed by kings, whose general political interests are hostile to ours: yet there are occasions when the interests even of such may coincide with ours, against a third party—as, in our revolutionary war, when France, to reduce the power of England, took part with us, and assisted us with men and money. Nor are we disposed to "seek protection under the cannon" of any foreign power, as a governor of Massachusetts, in a speech to the legislature of that state, advised us to seek it of Great Britain. Still it is manifestly to our advantage, a sort of guarantee for our own peace and quietness, that one restless nation should have a counterpoise in another. France seems the natural counterpoise of England; and we heartily wish her restoration "to happiness and prosperity."

A distinguished French gentleman, one of the nobility, I believe, and holding an office under Louis the eighteenth, observed to one of my friends sometime ago, that he felt surprised at the apparent hostility of republican Americans to the Bourbons. "I never did believe you hated Bonaparte," as the English reported of you," said he—"but why hate Louis?" "We are opposed to Louis," said my friend, "as well as we believe that he was imposed on the French people for their king, as because we do not believe that he is king. We think the French a weak and imbecile race, entirely unfit to direct the destinies of a great nation; better calculated for the cowl than for the crown."

If in these we are deceived—if they come out from under the foreign bayonet, and cast themselves upon the love and affection of their people, giving them, in return

for it, a liberal constitution, and doing their utmost to make France independent, as she ought to be—you will find that all of us will become *Bourbonites*; more true and trusty than any *Englishman* whatever." The Frenchman, on this, cast his eyes on the ground, and then turned them towards heaven; folded his hands and sighed. He was eloquently silent—he felt that his country was debased; yet he feared almost to trust himself with a knowledge of it, situated as things are, lest he might be impeached of disaffection to his king!

To France—we repeat it—we wish "happiness and prosperity." If the return of the Bourbons, borne on the spears of *Cossacks* and *Calmucks*, conduces to these—we sincerely rejoice that they are, *even so*, "restored." For the man that lately possessed the throne we have no regrets, except that he did not use his splendid talents and mighty power to liberate rather than to enslave Europe; a work that we thought he was designed by Providence to accomplish, and which *may* yet result from him, though he never escaped from the rock of *St. Helena*, where he is illegally held a *prisoner of war*. Heaped the royalty he should have cast down, and his affected dynasty has met the fate that we wish may attend every other in the world. Let him, in solitude, reap the harvest of folly and crime; unless it be for the "happiness and prosperity" of France, and of mankind, generally, that he should again appear upon the theatre. But without him, or some great master-spirit like him, it is to be feared that France will not easily return to her rank among nations. Her enemies are upon her; they have got her down, and will keep her debased, for their own advancement, if they can. But whosoever shall release her from this abject condition;—shall chase away the *foreigners* that dictate the law to the king, and give her the sovereignty that they now mock her with appearances of—whether he be a *Bourbon* or a *Bonaparte*, will entitle himself to our gratitude and respect.

There is something very melancholy in the present condition of France. Her king—her "lawful king," as they call him, though an alien to the present generation of Frenchmen, sits under foreign bayonets, and gives forth, as his ordinances, matters resolved upon, for the government of his country, at *London* or *St. Petersburg*. What a situation is this for "a descendant of *Henry the fourth*!"

By the latest dates from Europe, we are informed that the French government has avowed the impossibility of its continuing to support the allied armies in their country—(see page

45;) and it is stated that Russia has recommended that they should be withdrawn, if England will not pay them. Is England willing—is she able to pay them? How is Louis to dispense with their services? He is making great exertions to raise an army for himself—but the people enter it reluctantly, and are not to be confided in. If these things be true, we may look out for great events—possibly a war between England and Russia, and the return of Napoleon to counterpoise the vast power of the latter, of which the former is exceedingly jealous.

Population in the United States.

It was one of the leading doctrines of lord Sheffield's celebrated and absurd book, that at the conclusion of the revolutionary war, the United States had become stationary in population, if not in wealth. But Dr. Franklin, whose wisdom we every day see more reason to admire, predicted that our number would be doubled every twenty years, and that this increase would continue for at least a century to come. Our actual progress has, in an astonishing manner, coincided with this calculation; and as immense fertile regions have since been added to our territory, it is probable that the same geometrical progression may continue half a century beyond his estimate. It is impossible to imagine the changes that may take place in the world before that period arrives, so that any views taken of our propable political importance at that time might seem visionary. But if the *union of the states* should continue, it seems to us very reasonable to suppose, that there are many now living, who may see this nation become the most powerful one in the world: not, perhaps, in point of actual enumeration of heads, but in real strength. Power must still consist in numbers, union, wisdom and wealth: and certainly, no nation seems more likely than this one to attain all these. Great Britain, with her sixty millions in the East Indies, would find herself stronger, could she exchange them for one million upon a suitable territory, appended to her soil at home.

It is very true that these states commenced their national career under very unfavorable circumstances. The want of a proper circulating medium, and above all, the want of a regular government. There were many wants and few means to supply them. A depreciated paper currency, a total deficiency of manufactures, and an agriculture hardly more than adequate to their own supply. After three years of perilous experiment, the country gave some symptoms of decline. It was like the condition of a young man attempting to set up for himself in the world, without capital, or credit, or friends, or plan of procedure, or even settled habits. A new government, being established after much difficulty and delay—but it is not our object to notice political, nor even commercial changes here—except to mark the

dates of our progress in population. Towards the conclusion of the year 1789, and in 1790, it was perceived that we had begun to move forward. Since that time the tide has set in with an irresistible current, augmented by the wars of Europe, the revolutions of France and St. Domingo; until our prosperity became fixed on so firm a basis that, even during the embarrassments of the late war, we were actually increasing, both in numbers and wealth, as will be hereafter shewn.

We have no regular account of the population of the United States during the revolutionary war, but it is estimated at about two million and a half; and the census of 1790 will shew, with tolerable accuracy, how it was divided among the states. There is a table of the colonial population for 1753, (given in Marshall's life of Washington*) which estimates the thirteen states at one million and forty six thousand: and a table for 1749, (given by Pitkin in his "Statistical View") has the same sum total, and each item the same. Returns were made for the years 1783 and 1784, which appear to have been only estimates made in the different townships, &c. from the muster-rolls, tax-lists and similar data; and if they are tolerably correct, the population during the war must have been generally overrated. There was an actual enumeration made of Rhode-Island in 1783, and of New-Jersey in 1784, as will appear by the following table.

Territory	1753.	1783.	1784.	1790.	1800.	1810.
Vermont				95,430	114,465	217,895
New-Hampshire	30,680	82,000		133,848	153,818	229,406
Maine			349,000	64,710	141,710	229,406
Massachusetts	33,000	81,896		372,787	432,584	472,000
Rhode-Island	100,000	200,000	206,000	68,898	69,132	76,931
Connecticut	100,000	200,000	199,000	237,043	251,032	261,043
New-York	60,000		149,435	340,120	550,049	950,049
New-Jersey	230,000	350,000	220,000	184,139	211,149	245,568
Pennsylvania	84,000	400,000		434,373	602,545	815,091
Delaware		400,000		50,091	64,272	76,974
Maryland	85,000	100,000		310,728	339,692	386,546
Kentucky	45,000	10,000		747,610	886,149	974,022
North-Carolina	85,000	200,000		73,577	220,339	406,511
South-Carolina	20,000	200,000		393,751	478,105	565,600
Georgia	9,000	170,000		240,073	354,591	411,115
Western Territory				102,696	102,696	253,433
Tennessee				35,791		
Indiana Territory				105,402		261,727
Mississippi do.				6,011	34,530	46,333
District of Columbia				8,380	8,380	8,380
Ohio Territory				14,093		24,023
Illinois						54,023
Louisiana						70,836
Alabama						20,813
Michigan						12,282
Texas						4,782
Total	1,040,000	1,783,000	1,790,000	3,029,344	5,303,660	7,230,003

What will be the consequences, some enquire, of that great national growth which we anticipate? Will these ties that have kept us together during our weakness be sufficient to bind together forty or fifty powerful states?

See Register, vol. 1, page 234.

To suppose that it is our weakness, and not our strength, that is calculated to preserve the integrity of our union, is to err; in the first place, by considering that our ruling motive for remaining united is the dread of foreign danger; but it is absurd to apply to us maxims that refer only to despotic governments, and to nations that hold colonies. That is, those where the public will is not the moving principle, and those where some parts of the nation are governed solely with a view towards the benefit of other parts, or where the same political privileges and government principles are not extended to all the parts. In such cases the disposition to revolt will be a radical principle; and among such a wronged people, it will always be seen to increase exactly in the degree of their increase in wisdom, spirit and power. A jealousy, which even slaves cannot be insensible to, must evidently be excited, more by the selfish maxims of colonial subjugation, than by the impartial violence and insolence of simple tyranny. But, with regard to these states, it is plain that the natural bonds of union are only beginning to grow; that is, a natural dependence in trade—a market in one part for the productions of the other parts; and above all, a national feeling; a participation of each one in the glory of all. To what do we look as the preservative of our union? To the political wisdom of the people; to the reciprocity of interests, and to the compactness of our population. Our progress, in these respects, constitutes the national growth of which we speak; and it is principally for these reasons that we view this progress with satisfaction. We are already numerous enough for self-defence, and extended enough for happiness-sake; but we must become a great nation before we can present a convincing and a splendid display of the advantages of republicanism. It is for this reason, above all others, that we love republican principles, because we believe them to be necessary to the attainment of very high degrees of national greatness and refinement, and that despotical principles naturally carry back, towards their congenial element, barbarism, the nation that admits them. If Greece and Rome overshadowed all the other nations of antiquity, through the influence of the powerful spirit of democracy, what may not this nation attain to, commencing her career under an infinity of greater advantages? Be it for future ages, if unhappily it must be, to shew that the admission of aristocratical principles can again cause the decline and fall of the most exalted nations.

We hear talk of the old age and decay of empires, as if the people were born with different dispositions at different periods of their natural existence—as if the human mind could only be improvable for a while. We know of no instance of national decay that was not evidently caused by the people surrendering their rights; that is, by the prevalence of aristocracy

and corruption; except in cases where the sources of their wealth have become dry; as where the commerce of the east raised Venice to power and splendor; and, by changing the channel, left it to sink under poverty and pride. In such cases their ruin is as natural and certain as when the people and their rights are overwhelmed together by the tornado war.

PROBABLE POPULATION—1820.

If, in estimates like the following, we arrive at a probable result, without the adoption of arbitrary calculations to produce it, there is reason to believe that the calculations may have been drawn from a careful observance of the facts that belong to their subject.

The many considerations on which we have formed this table, are not easily described. A reference, in part, has been had to the experience afforded by the two last enumerations of the people of the United States; but much depended upon a variety of "indefinable somethings" which presented themselves to influence the judgment.

The rates per cent. were adopted without any fixed idea of what they would produce—but, on adding up the whole, the amount is esteemed a probable one. We have always thought, that our gross population in 1820 would be about ten millions—how nearly we succeeded in the location of the people, will appear when the next census is taken.

STATES, &c.	Increase per cent in ten years.	Population in 1820.
Maine	30	297,315
Massachusetts	10	519,244
New-Hampshire	15	246,629
Vermont	25	272,369
Rhode-Island	10	84,624
Connecticut	5	274,539
New-York	50	1,458,573
New-Jersey	17	287,306
Pennsylvania	33	1,080,121
Delaware	12	81,394
Maryland	10	413,460
Virginia	15	1,120,815
North-Carolina	15	638,825
South-Carolina	20	498,140
Georgia	30	329,202
Kentucky	60	650,417
Tennessee	75	458,021
Ohio	15	576,890
Louisiana	125	173,251
Indiana	70	171,640
Mississippi territory	125	90,792
Illinois do.	60	73,692
Missouri do.	50	104,075
Michigan do.	50	23,810
District of Columbia	50	36,034

If these estimates are to be relied on—the grade of *states*, as to gross population, will stand thus:—New-York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North-Carolina, Ohio, Massachusetts, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia, *Maine*, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Louisiana, Indiana, *Missouri*, *Mississippi*, Rhode-Island, Delaware, *Illinois*.

On a careful review of the preceding, and upon casting up, as it were, in our mind, all we have heard or understood on the subject, we see nothing that we are able to amend. The census may shew us some great errors, as indeed, there must be in estimates of this kind—the results depending so much on events that cannot be anticipated. The current of emigration often makes new stopping places.

NOTE.—The present state of Louisiana comprehends Orleans territory, with a population of 76,536, to which have been added some parishes from Louisiana and Mississippi territories, containing 10,480 souls, making in all 87,036, and leaving to these territories a joint population of 50,687, by the census of 1810. Therefore, Louisiana state would, at the rate of increase allowed, contain 200,000 inhabitants in 1820; we have estimated it as though its limits had remained unaltered. Missouri territory was, at the last census, called "Louisiana."

In proportion as a country becomes settled, its rate *per cent.* of increase diminishes. Ohio, for instance, had an increase at 400 per cent. for the ten years from 1800 to 1810, and the growth of other states was *proportionately* greater than we have allowed them now, by emigration. This will instantly explain the principle on which the estimates are made.

Spanish Royalty.

"Rejoice Spain—the Bourbons are restored."

MORRIS'S ORATION.

The following is a statement of a case (from respectable eye witnesses) which occurred at Cumana, in South America, on the 12th of June last past—

A young lady, of one of the first families in the place, made use of some expressions favorable to the cause of the patriots—for this offence she was brought into the public square, and placed astride on a jack-ass, her feet were tied under the belly of the beast, and her hands under the animal's neck, while her body was almost entirely naked; and in this shameful posture was she paraded through the streets, and at certain corners and public places of the city, this delicate young woman received from the arm of a stout negro man *ten severe lashes*, in the whole *two hundred*. When her long and beautiful hair, in some degree, defended her delicate skin, the black removed it with one hand, and inflicted the lashes with other! Ten armed soldiers and an officer marched beside the animal, the lady and the negro, to see that the latter did his duty faithfully. Captain Handy said he could not bear to see more than ten stripes inflicted, but that some of his people saw the whole tragedy. Towards the close of this torture, the poor young creature was past weeping; for it seemed as if the negro had nearly whipped the soul out of her body. The poor girl, on being released from these infernal scoundrels, refused medical aid and food, and a few days

after was said to have died of the disgrace and pain she suffered!

We are really at a loss for language to express our ideas of this monstrous transaction. Had she deserved death for what expert *inquisitors* could construe into treason, they might, in mercy, have inflicted it! But to serve a delicate young woman thus, is a refinement in barbarism that the *Algerines* would reject, and the more polished *Tunisians* blush to be thought capable of committing. To bring the case home to ourselves, we must enquire what *our* feelings would have been to have seen a punishment, so outrageous, inflicted on one of our own young women for wishing *Washington* success in *our* revolutionary struggle. Nay, even this will not carry the imagination far enough; for the causes that we had to revolt, great and manifold as they were, were as trifles, compared with those that the people of South America have to shake off the yoke of a villain-king and his accursed priests.—May heaven nerve the patriot's arm with strength to punish this aggression; and by a "chosen thunder blast the wretches," laboring to perpetuate the slavery of the new world, by crimes as horrible as those by which the possession was first obtained!

We have not seen this foul execution mentioned, except as a mere article of intelligence, in any one of the newspapers that used to tell us so much about *Bonaparte's* murders; that daily shouted in our ears the glories, or commiserated the distresses of the "Spanish patriots." They are "like fishes frozen up in a pond," cold and torpid, when *royalty* wars against *humanity*. But let *royalty* suffer, and *legitimacy* be opposed, and they are all "fire and tow" for "*religion, liberty and law!*" How many gallons of ink have they shed to rouse our feelings for the duke of *Enghem*, destroyed by Napoleon, for plotting against his throne! Heaven and earth were called upon to anathematize and punish the bloody deed; yet the lady of Cumana, so much more barbarously dealt with, excites not their pity! But the duke was of the *blood royal* and the virgin martyr was not: besides, he was active for the Bourbons, of whom he was one, and her *wishes* were against that branch of his house that oppresses and desolates her country. *These are essential distinctions!*—Shame on my country that it contains one man base enough to make them.

But good may grow out of this evil. May this woman's blood cement the patriots of South America into one firm bond of union, and fire their souls to fall upon and drive out the barbarians.

Original Anecdote.

A very respectable young gentleman of Baltimore, who was a considerable time a prisoner on board a 74 gun ship of the enemy, the *Dragon*, relates the following anecdote:

He was invited one day to dine with the lieut.

tenants of the ship—in the afternoon one of them returned from visiting a vessel which had been brought to by the Dragon, and there was, as usual, an eager enquiry for news. "It's bad enough," said the boarding officer—"The Constitution has captured the Java, after tearing her to pieces." After a short pause, an old lieutenant jumping up, exclaimed, "Thank God I'm in a seventy-four, and they've got none of 'em!"

"The Poor Haymakers."

The following is copied from a London paper of the 22d of July:

"The Poor Haymakers.—To this subject we would call the attention of landholders and parish vestries. It is impossible to conceive the distress in which these poor people (a majority of them itinerant strangers) have been reduced by the late incessant rains. At *Barnet*, on Thursday, a gentleman happening to go into the market-place, found about 140 poor people literally starving; he ordered them to be supplied with half a quarter loaf each, and to come back the next morning for another. On Friday the number that applied for relief was 338, when they got the same bounty. On Saturday morning these (all strangers) who applied were 779, who each received one third of a quarter loaf—and from the parish, the vestry having been roused to attend to the business, a quarter of a pound of cheese each—Go thou and do likewise; for in your own neighborhood there is a similar distress."

What a volume of remark is there in this little paragraph!—How clearly descriptive is it of the laboring poor in England. Seven hundred and seventy-nine persons, haymakers, collected at one small town, and reduced to a state of "literal starvation," in the "market-place," in consequence of a few days' rain—receiving for relief, one-third of a loaf of bread and a quarter of a pound of cheese, each! Who is there in America that can form a correct idea of such a condition as this? "Literal starvation," with the "market-place" only for a shelter, for 779 persons, because the rain prevented their daily employment. What prospect these people, with tens of thousands of others, had of bettering their condition, may be seen in the gloomy article below.

With such a picture before him, how is it possible for the humane *Englishman* to throw obstructions in the way of the emigration of men like these? He ought, rather, to feel grateful that there is a country where honest industry is rewarded by plenty; and where the loss of a few days' employment never reduces an entire class of society to starvation.

From a London paper of July 20.

THE WEATHER.—The continuance of the present very unseasonable weather has been attended with the most baneful effects in various parts of the country. Such an inclement summer is scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitants of London or its environs. The hay towards the southern counties has been so much injured by the incessant rains that the only alternative left to the proprietor is to convert it into dung for manure. The clover likewise has sustained equal damage with the hay, and has

been made the same use of. This unexpected visitation from Heaven, added to the severe distress to which the country is otherwise reduced, has infused into the minds of the people generally the greatest apprehensions and alarm. It is now to be feared, that not only the clover and hay will experience the ill effects of the weather, but that the corn will also be seriously injured by the heavy rains which have fallen. Should the present wet weather continue, the corn will inevitably be laid, and the effects of such a calamity, and at such a time, cannot be otherwise than ruinous to the farmers, and even to the people at large. The weather, it would seem, is not unseasonable in this country only; for we find that in Sweden, and many other parts, it has been equally unfavorable. In different parts of Sweden prayers are offered up in the churches daily to the Deity, for a favorable change. We may add, that the weather continues bad all over the continent. The situation of America is also, extraordinary in this respect.

Appalachicola.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at New-Orleans to the editor of Weekly Register, and details a very interesting event; with a request that I would use the facts to "make out a narrative in my own language," knowing how zealous I am "for the glory of our gallant little navy;" But I have preferred to give it in his own words; lest, in attempting to amend, I might injure the "unvarnished tale."

The gentleman well observes, "had this thing happened during the war, it would have resounded from one end of the continent to the other, to the honor of those concerned in it; for it yields in gallant daring and complete success to no incident that happened in the late contest."

"Ever since the declaration of war, in 1812, the disaffected negroes have been running away to a place called *Appalachicola*.—I believe, even before the event alluded to took place, a col. *Nichols*, of infamous memory, (no doubt you recollect him) met a number of them in the neighborhood of Pensacola, having, with a capt. *Woodbine*, of equal celebrity, after surveying the country, fixed upon a spot on the river just mentioned, as a proper place for a fortification; and to which, from its contiguity to Georgia, the Carolinas, Louisiana and the Mississippi territory, they could rendezvous without much inconvenience. The place was, in consequence, fortified with all due care, and according to the most approved modern method; and the batteries mounted with four long 24 pounders, six long 6's, a four pounder field-piece and a 5½ inch howitzer, well stored with all the munitions of war, and considered as almost impregnable from the difficulty of getting battering artillery to bear upon it. After the peace it was given up by the British to the negroes and Indians, as it stood, with all its stores of artillery, arms and ammunition: col. *Nichols* only demanding an oath, that they would never permit a white man, except an *Englishman*, to approach it, or leave it alive. Since when it had become a great nuisance, not only as a harbor for the hostile Indians, but for all the discontented negroes in the country, whose desertions were frequent. In consequence of the hostile attitude lately assumed by some of the Indians, it was found necessary to forward provisions and munitions of war to our army on the head waters of this river, and this could only be done by passing the fort which, it was understood, the negroes would not suffer any vessel to de-

Application was made to the commandant at Pensacola for permission to ascend the river, it being within the Spanish territory: this was granted, and two of our gun-vessels, under command of sailing-masters Loomis and Basset, reached the mouth of the river on the 10th of July, with their convoy, two small schooners. On nearing the fort, a boat and a watering party, with a midshipman, Mr. Lufborough, of Georgetown, and four men, were cut off and all murdered but one, who escaped by swimming. This was an act that could not be passed over, and it was determined to destroy the fort, if possible. Our vessels were ordered to co-operate with the army. I am sorry to say they received no support whatever, and that, on the contrary, they were dissuaded from attempting to pass or destroy the fort, as being impracticable from the size of their guns, only 12 pounders and but two of them. Not disheartened, however, our gallant little band, less than fifty in number, *all told*, began to warp up, every now and then throwing a shot to ascertain their distance correctly—the negroes firing their large guns, but evidently without skill. As soon as they found their shot reached the village in the rear of the fort, they determined, as they say, to see if they could not make a bon-fire, having previously cleared away their coppers to heat the shot, neither of them having a furnace. It seems somewhat extraordinary, and almost miraculous, but the very first hot shot fired by Mr. Bassett, a judicious, cool and very promising officer, who commanded gun-vessel No. 154, entered their principal magazine and blew up the fort! The concussion was felt at Pensacola, a distance of sixty miles. The fort contained about 300 negroes and 20 disaffected Indian warriors with their families—270 were killed, and the remainder, nearly all mortally wounded; only three escaped unhurt. Both the principal leaders of the negroes and Indians were made prisoners—on examining them, it appeared that one of the unfortunate sailors was made a prisoner, but only to experience a more dreadful death—he was tarred and burnt alive! When this was known, the two chiefs were seized upon by the friendly Indians, who scalped them and executed them on the spot—a terrible, but just act of retributive justice. They fought under the *British Jack*, with the red or bloody flag. In the fort there were nearly 3000 stand of British arms, in fine order, never used or opened; about 500 carbines, between 800 and 1000 pairs of pistols, 500 steel scabbard swords, and an immense quantity of British uniform clothing, amounting in the whole, to about \$300,000 worth of property—there was also 500 kegs of powder secured, which had been stored in the village outside the fort. You will have gathered, probably, from the foregoing, that the two gun-vessels were simply to convoy the provisions, &c. to the army, and co-operate, if necessary—You will also have perceived that they received no aid whatever from the land troops, other than that they confined the negroes in the fort, during their getting up with the gun-boats. Colonel Clinch, who, it seems, commanded the troops, had made an agreement with the Indians to give them all the plunder, except the cannon and balls, that they might capture; but surely he had no right to give away that taken by the gallantry of a separate and distinct corps. Yet such is the fact, that the Indians have borne off nearly the whole; a remnant only is left.

"The merits of this transaction, as it regards the navy, in a few words, are these:—surmounting the difficulties of a navigation to which they were entire strangers—approaching a fort, whose guns were not

only double their own in number, but absolutely twice their calibre, with eight times their force in men; and destroying a fort, that had cost the English so much time and more money to erect, in the space of 15 or 20 minutes from the first shot, without any other aid than their own resources afforded, and without the loss of a single man, the unfortunate capture of the boat before mentioned being excepted.

"It will, among other of its effects, strike terror into the Indians. It was their denier resort in all desperate cases. From the quantity of arms left in the fort, I am clearly of opinion that they were designed as a continual supply for the Indians, or as a secure depot by the British in any future transactions against us in this quarter.

"They are, however, happily frustrated, and I think, if they should ever have the temerity to visit us again, they will meet with a repulse similar to that of the 8th of January."

Review

Of the "Colonial Policy of Great Britain," on the means of keeping down America. "By a British traveller."

(CONCLUDED.)

We made some remarks, in a former number of the Register, upon this work, and we cannot dismiss it without making some more. The author has the hardihood to place in comparison the conduct of the British government and that of the United States in regard to the surrounding tribes of Indians—He is quite shocked at our treatment of them, but unluckily has not a single fact to allege against us on the subject. However under this deficiency he contrives a couple of stories, most stupidly and palpably absurd—affairs perfectly notorious, but which all the folly of British calumny never thought of before. He supposes the burial of Tecumseh to be little known by his credulous countrymen, and tells them that this brave chief, after being killed, "was found by the Americans, who, after flaying the body, stuffed the skin with straw and displayed it as a trophy! If this instance of barbarism be not sufficient to appal the admirers of republican America, it might be further observed, that about the same time, some advantage having been obtained over the western Indians, the nation was compelled to deliver up their chief, whom the victors condemned to be burnt alive!"

What a pity for us news-dealers that not one of us ever before heard, not merely of this barbarism, I do not talk of it important as it is, but of the Indian nation over which we gained any advantage at the same time of the battle of the Thames; or of any Indian chief that was ever delivered and punished at any time. At that time, a peace with the northern and western Indians took place, and the roasted chief was, we presume, only intended as a *feu de joie* of conciliation upon the occasion.

It is not worth while to answer this ridiculous fiction by any mention of the facts perpetrated at Frenchtown or Dartmoor or elsewhere, matters un-denied and undeniable—the outrages on humanity in the east and in the west; infinite and infamous violations of national and individual right, wherever they possessed the power of perpetrating them, from the days of Clive, down to Proctor and Cockburn in their little day.

"Partial attempts to improve the condition of the Indians" our writer says "have been made both by the British and American governments, notwithstanding the prevailing sanguinary views of the late

ter," &c. With the benevolent measures of the United States towards those tribes, and with the many thousands annually expended in attempts to meliorate their condition, every person is acquainted; but we are yet to learn the good that has been done for them by the British. We really have never heard that they received any thing from that government, except in pay for American scalps, and subsidies to engage them in hostility against us; unless in the case of Sir William Johnston's treaty, which indemnified them for certain damages done to them. The buying of their lands is an American idea—the British have a slighter way of coming at things. Our author is compelled to acknowledge that they do not attempt to make farmers of the savages, but indulge them in their bad habits. Their policy in this is very evident—they wish to keep their miserable, drunken, allies at the skin-catching and rat-trapping business. But it is the noble disinterested policy of this government to convert them into independent peasantry—not to supply them with arms, like the British, but to make them forget the implements of savage life,—to give them ploughs in place of guns, axes in place of tomahawks, and sickles in place of scalping knives.

It appears that in one instance the British succeeded in persuading the Buck Indians, or Arrowkwas, on the river Corantain, in Berbice, to clear a farm of two thousand acres, paying them for their labor with two pieces of lalampores and a puncheon of rum; but they deserted the farm and resumed their bad old habits, as soon as they had used up the puncheon of *Kill Devil*, as they called it.

We passed the name of Tecumseh without giving any testimony of the respect that we feel for the memory of that great man. We are very confident that none of our compatriots felt disposed to offer outrage to a dead warrior, as they all considered him, while living, possessed, not only of more heroism, but also of more humanity than any of those with whom he had the misfortune to act. It was lamented that he had not been to command at Frenchtown, that his generous spirit might have held in check the savage disposition of the allies which there broke forth uncontrolled.

The great object of our author's work is to serve the Canadians. We believe him to be a native of one of the British North American colonies, and no traveller at all; for he appears pretty well acquainted with Canada, and quite ignorant of this country and the West Indies, through which he professes to have travelled. He seems to have been in the New England states, about as far south as Boston; and there begins and ends his view of American politics and prosperity. He recommends to the British government to exclude the people of the United States from the fisheries, and to exclude our lumber and flour from the market in the West Indies, and from Great Britain, when there may be a market there: therefore to use every means to enable Canada to supply those articles.

We would not notice his system did not the British appear disposed to adopt it. From this it derives all its importance, for we should not have imagined that Great Britain would wilfully throw her prosperity into the lap of Canada. The plan has been animadverted upon by several of our newspapers, but among all the remarks we have seen, the true bearing of this colonial policy seems to have been passed over. The evident effect of the measures he urges would be to make us a manufacturing nation, and dissolve completely our connection with Britain—thus enabling us to establish our independence for ages. If we be not permitted

to find a market for our raw produce, we can have no means of purchasing British goods; we must therefore manufacture for ourselves. Is not this country already suffering under a scarcity of specie? If we were fully supplied with it, would we not again be suddenly drained, unless Great Britain and her colonies would accept our natural products in return for her goods? How soon would a stagnation take place again at the point where things have now stopt? England is writhing with envy and fear at our manufacturing progress while she is using every effort to force us into this course. Is it not plainly the interest of England to hold a "colonial policy" towards us—to open as extensive a market as possible for our raw articles, and thus make us supply ourselves with her manufactured ones.—They once held mighty exultation at our dependence upon them; telling each other that the real colonial bonds in which they held us were not broken by the revolution, and could not be broken for ages; and that in the mean time our independence must be merely nominal. Was not this, my fellow citizens, too true? Did not Great Britain wield over us a powerful influence. In the folly of her power, and in the desperation of her difficulties, she burst asunder almost all the ties that held us to her: she outraged and revolted our feelings, and repelled our interests. She has violently compelled us to rely on our own resources. She has thrust us from her—and hardened her heart against us; she has driven us into the wilderness—she has pursued us through the Red sea, and her mighty men have been overwhelmed in its waves. Now when we are longing to turn back from the land of milk and honey, to which we were journeying, and go again to riot on her flesh pots, she will not suffer us to return—she will not suffer us to go on. Ah! how little control has England, just now, over the destinies of the world.

The non-intercourse policy proposed by our author would only deepen the distresses of the British. That country is not now in a condition to make efforts of this kind—to enter a course of self-denial, that must press so heavily upon the manufacturing class, so numerous there, so important, and so miserable. But what would be the condition of the West-Indies, if compelled to look to Canada for supplies—Canada, that cannot supply herself with those very articles which she is to have the monopoly of, for the support of the numerous, luxurious, inhabitants of those islands—are not the West-Indies already disburbed and disaffected? Such policy would for a while check us in the accumulation of wealth, but not in the increase of our numbers. It would establish our national prosperity upon the surest basis; by compelling the present generation to live chiefly for the benefit of the next one. It is a proposal direct, to carry from Great Britain the most valuable of her people; to transplant them to the bleak barren woods of Canada. From that they would inevitably emigrate to us; for they could find no inducements to retain them there, unless the British government should find it convenient to pension them. Is it not plain then, at every point, that it will be less injury to us to do without England, than it will be to her to do without this country? We do not wish this disjunction to take place, but if their hostility causes such a change, we can submit to it, and possibly without any injury at all.

Columbia was marching forth to independence, but John Bull bound round her feet the cords of "colonial policy," and she stood still and grew big. Then John became alarmed at her formidable looks and wishes to unbind those cords, and tie them to

her hands, lest haply she should at any time give him a blow. Pray good master Bull let them alone, if you loosen them you will never be able to bind them again any where, and in the mean time mayhap she may kick you down stairs.

Speaking of the treaty of Ghent our author says he does not scruple to "assert that such a peace has been proclaimed as may prove the death warrant of the British nation." The Americans, he says again, "have even triumphed more by their negotiations than by their arms." What says the American British party to this? Are these really the results of the war by which we were losing every thing, and of the peace by which we were gaining nothing? It is no trifling gain to see the politics of "*Boston stamp*" losing ground daily. "No doubt," says our author, "lord Gambier, and his worthy coadjutors, acted from the dictates of honor and benevolence." But were they competent to the task of negotiating with such shrewd, not to say subtle men, as Bayard and Claitor? In what respect does he mean that the British commissioners acted from the dictates of honor? Was it in dictating their absurd *sine qua non*s, or in abandoning them? For this is, in a word, the history of their diplomacy at Ghent.

We find a very curious idea perpetually recurring among the British, namely, that they could have conducted the late war with a vigor that they did not choose to exert; and that they could have obtained advantages at the treaty which they did not choose to claim. Now is it worth while to remind them that we did virtually dictate the treaty of Ghent, as the United States' commissioners made no pretension during the negotiation which was not finally admitted, and that the British made none but what was finally rejected, except the stipulation relative to the Indians, which was so modified as to be perfectly compatible with our views?

In one place our author says that "the United States declared war for the real, though concealed, purpose of wresting Canada from Great Britain altogether. It was this circumstance alone that produced this war vote in congress." Again he says, that "the democratic government is notoriously influenced by Bonaparteian politics, and as it has for the sole purpose of serving him declared one war, under every symptom of rashness and presumption, unprovided with funds, with a dubious, defective, and untried force," &c. This is something like British consistency. At one time it was positively one way, and in a few pages it is notoriously an opposite way. How I pity those who have to weave sophistry, and invent their facts. In one place he imputes all to the "confirmed and rancorous malice" of the democrats, or the "*ruling faction*," as he terms them; though he allows the federalists to be the worst enemies of Britain. In other places he charges every thing to the administration, who wished to "inure the people to taxation—feeling an interest *separate from that of the nation*." Half a dozen words would have saved him from all these absurdities and self-contradictions. "*Free trade and sailors rights*."

Canada is represented as being more fertile than the United States, whose lands, he says, are bare and exhausted. And to make it more tempting he says, even in the depth of winter "it affords recreations of which the British know nothing;" but when it suits his purpose to insert a story about American soldiers turning their women and children out of doors, he can then talk very prettily about the horrors of a Canadian winter. He maintains that "had America continued a British province, she would have derived advantages in that state, vastly superior to any she now possesses in

her independent form." To what then is the rapid, the "gigantic growth" of the United States since the revolution to be attributed? To the weak and wicked government we possess, or to our exhausted soil? Or why have the extensive British provinces of the north, with superior fertility, and with all the boasted advantages of a colonial government, remained in their original insignificance?

It is very questionable whether those inhospitable regions be susceptible of much improvement. Their fisheries and their fur trade seem to constitute their principal value, and the latter can be preserved only by keeping the country in its savage condition. Settlements such as are proposed would extinguish it altogether, as far as ever they would extend. And with respect to the fisheries, it will not be possible for them to hinder the United States from a participation. We want none of the stipulations of the old treaty, about our fishermen drying nets on their shores. This was not necessary in carrying on that business, and a privilege not used by the regular fishing vessels, nor in fact by any, except for the purpose of smuggling. A right to the use of the main ocean is all we want for the business, and that we will be very apt to maintain. Our author admits that if they cannot guard us from the fishing banks, it will be in vain to think of excluding us from the market in the West Indies and elsewhere. As to flour, it appears that Canada, so far from supplying the islands at any prices, will not be able to supply itself; and an increase of population would be calculated only to increase the demand. The lumber trade is what we care nothing about. The United States will need all their own lumber. Then let the northern provinces furnish timber and horses, and let us furnish the rest of the "notions," or else the West-Indies may take a notion to dissolve the partnership if they can.

As to the "sanguinary character" of the people of these states, we do not know, nor do we much care about it; for we always thought that the last war was caused by the peaceful character that we had sustained. The British thought that we could not be kicked into resentment. I remember a story related by judge Brackenridge in his modern chivalry, about a medical man of his acquaintance who professed himself disposed to settle all his quarrels with the sword. The judge says he became alarmed and endeavored to withdraw from the society of this redoubtable duellist, but the doctor, to retain his friendship, apprised him of the secret policy of his professions. I am, said he, a very weak man, and a very great coward withal; and if I did not announce a terrific determination, I could not preserve myself from insult. Thus the British opinion of our ferocity may serve a similar purpose.

Respecting Springs of Water.

From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

It is well known, that water in its natural state will not rise above its level without the agency of some mechanical force. We, however, see water in an æriform state, rising up in steam and vapor.—Let water be put in a state of ebullition by heat, and it will send forth steam which, as is well known to the chymist, may be brought back again to the state of water by condensation.

Let a surface of water be exposed to the action of the natural agents, air, light, heat, electricity, &c. and it will ascend in vapor, form clouds, condense, and descend in rain.

These are phenomena with which we are intimately acquainted: and by the quantity of water evapo-

rated from a given surface in a given time, by the quantity of water produced from steam, by a steam engine condenser, and by the quantity of rain that falls, we are led to consider the power of those natural agents aforesaid, to be indefinitely great; and, therefore, amply commensurate with the effects hereafter attributed to them.

In those agents therefore, we find sufficient cause for the origin and continuation of springs of water, explained in the following manner: From reservoirs of water in the bowels of the earth, vapors by the action of those agents, rise up through the internal caverns and cavities of the earth, until they come in contact with the surface of a rock, or other stratum of low temperature, or within the sphere of a counter-action of one or more of the natural agents, and immediately condense into drops of water: these gravitate, and by the laws of hydraulics, collect and form a spring.

An artificial spring may be formed in the following manner.—Let the boiler of a steam engine be situated at the foot of a hill, and let the steam be conveyed by a pipe of proper temperature to the condenser, just beneath the surface of the top of the hill; it is evident that the steam thus condensed would, in conformity with the hydraulic principles, flow out and form an artificial spring. If, then, for this steam boiler we substitute the aforesaid natural agents acting on a quantity of water in the earth; for the pipe the vacuities; and for the artificial condenser, a natural one, such as the face of a rock, a cold stratum, or a different action of the same agents at a proper time and place, &c. we shall then have a natural spring, which will continue to flow so long as the aforesaid process continues. In this way, therefore, can we account for the origin and continuance of springs. But how is this reservoir of water in the earth to be supplied by subterranean connections with other collections of water—such as rivers, lakes, seas, rains, or subterranean canals, &c. (for there is a connection in the whole aqueous system.) These are sufficient to account for all the vapors necessary for the supply of springs.

We see that nature acts in a circle. The fluid particles which contribute to the formation of a plant, (and which in fact compose a considerable portion of it,) when the plant dies and decomposes, evaporate, condense and flow as formerly.

It is by means of vapor, formed by the aforementioned agents, that plants, directly or indirectly, receive their moisture; and it is by means of the same agents that they are decomposed and their moisture extracted from them in vapor. It is by vapors that waters, despising as it were the confines of the seas, and in defiance of the action of terrestrial gravity, ascends and forms clouds; and which, after condensation, descends and irrigates the surface of the globe.

We have already observed, that water will not ascend in any other from than in vapor unless, by the application of mechanical forces. For the truth of this, we may appeal to the uniform testimony of our senses. Some cause, therefore, for the phenomena of springs must be assigned, that shall neither violate this uniform unequivocal testimony, nor any known law of nature. Such a cause, it is presumed, may be found in the hypothesis of vapors and their condensation above delivered.

To suppose springs to originate and continue upon the hydraulic and hydrostatic principles of fluids alone, as some have supposed, would be absurd: for water will not rise above its head, nor will it flow without fall. If this head be produced by the condensation of vapor near the crown of a hill, it

is evident that a spring may also exist near the crown of that hill: and on no other admissible hypothesis, it is presumed, can we account for such springs—save only their partial supply by rains and melting snows, which are themselves the consequence of ascending vapors.

We may, indeed, suppose two neighboring hills of unequal altitude, and that aqueous vapors condense near the top of the higher, and run into a water-tight cavity of the rocks, which extends like an elbow under the vale, and thence to the top of the lower hill; now, in this case, the hydrostatic pressure would from a spring on the very apex of the lower hill: But it is easy to see, that such a case does very rarely, if ever occur.

Rains may give to springs considerable supplies; but there are many which the rains nor the drought do not apparently change, and which, it is evident from their locality, cannot be supplied by a head of water originating any other way than by condensed vapor. Some springs indeed may be the mere filtrations of bogs and morasses; supplied themselves by vapors, by rains, and by snows. But bogs are generally nothing more than a confused assemblage of springs, which the nature of the situation does not permit to discharge freely.

But a little reflection will convince us, that it is only a part of the water that falls in rain, and which penetrates the earth, and of the condensed vapors in the earth, that contribute to the supply of springs: There are very many fissures and chasms in the rocks, that lead these waters too low to issue forth in springs, without re-exhalation. There is little doubt, but that partial condensation takes place at every rocky obstruction and elbow, in the progress of the ascending vapors up through the fissures of the earth.

The fluid particles thus condensed, unite perhaps, to some produced by rain, collect in channels, and wander through the chasms of rocks, making every angle with the meridian, and every angle with the horizon, not exceeding 90 degrees. These, in the devious progress unite with others, and thereby from considerable subterranean streams, so often found in digging of wells; and which do sometimes, under peculiar circumstances issue forth on the top of some rock, in a great spring, such as Ingham's spring—or in some pond, such as the head of Muskonetcong Creek, &c. &c. or, finally lose themselves in reservoirs in the interior of the earth, until their particles, by the action of the natural agents, are again brought forth to go another round.

JONATHAN KNIGHT.

Washington county, Pa. 4th mo. 6th, 1816.

Frigates.

From the Philadelphia True American.—In looking over the Asiatic Annual Register, I stumbled over the particulars of the action at the mouth of the Ganges, between the Sibille, capt. Cook, and the La Forte, capt. Beaulieu, which terminated in the capture of the latter with terrible slaughter. It is the only instance I have met with in British official statements, previous to their late war with us, of a distinct statement of the respective force of the contending ships; and as such well deserves to be made known to the American public.

The La Forte was 170 feet long on the gun deck, and 45 feet beam; carried 30 24 pounders on the main deck—14 12 pounders on the quarter deck and fore-castle—8 36 pounder carronades on deck—total 52 guns, besides brass swivels mounted be-

tween her guns on the quarter deck, and had on board when the action commenced, about 470 men.

The *Sybilie* was 157 feet on the gun deck and 40 feet beam: mounted 28 18 pounders on the gun deck—10 12's on the gr. deck and fore-castle—10 32 pounder carronades on do.—total 48—and went into action with 340 men including a company of land troops. It is to be observed that both ships went into action in the highest state of preparation and with uncommonly fine crews. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes, when the *La Forte* struck, having lost 150 men killed and 80 wounded; the *Sybilie* had 4 killed and 19 wounded.

This statement appears to me very curious, and proves the following facts—

1st. That the French frigate was fully equal to our 44 gun frigates in size and strength. She had about two guns less, but her weight of metal (which is expressly stated to be French calibre) was superior.—It is therefore a false assertion on the part of the British, that our ships are 74's in disguise.

2d. That the British frigate was the size, (but rather less weight of metal) of the Macedonian, and that she captured with such immense disproportion of loss, too, a ship fully equal to our victorious frigates.

It appears therefore clear that the excuses made by the British for the loss of the *Guerriere*, *Macedonian* and *Java*, were unfounded. And on the other hand, that some of our Ultra Americans, who in my opinion very injudiciously, have attempted to throw doubt and discredit on the reality of the former superiority of the British at sea, were equally in the wrong.

Another feature in this statement, which is too long to be inserted here, struck me; it is its modesty and brevity, so very different from the inflated and blustering statements of Dacres, Carden, &c. The British at that period felt their strength, and were well aware that it required not the support of fiction.

H. P.

Spots on the Sun.

From the *Essex Register*.—Much has been said about the spots on the sun, but principally with a view to quiet the groundless fears of weak minds, who view the thing through the superstition incident to ignorance. Another class of speculators, rising a little higher in the scale of intellect, have attributed the coldness of the season to the influence of the spots. This latter class of philosophers have concluded to wait for Dr. Herschel's observations and speculations, and then the matter will be put to rest with them. Very little however has yet been done to give a history of these phenomena, which I have long expected and wished to see, as I have neither the means nor leisure to do it. But had I the stores of historical record before me, I would take some time and pains to collect all the observations respecting the appearances of the sun, in order to know something of the history of this principal instrument of the economy of nature.

One class of philosophers call every extraordinary appearance a judgment, or a sign; another class—view every thing as the working of matter and motion. These two sects are at war with each other; the one denounces the other as superstitious or atheistical. Whatever truth there may be in these allegations, it gives us no correct view of facts. They are distorted for party purposes. To me it is quite immaterial what changes take place in nature.—Whether new stars start into existence, or the planets assume new orbits, or the sun be-

comes black as sackcloth, I would not be disquieted, but would consider them as the movements of nature on a large scale; and why should not I contemplate these things with the same philosophical curiosity, as I would the eruption of *Ætna*, the extinction of a race of animals, the finding of marine shells on the tops of high mountains, and the various sports of nature?—Spots, however, do appear on the sun, and so they do on an apple. One set of philosophers account for them thus: They say that the sun is a globe of melted matter, kept burning by fuel, and that comets are this fuel to feed the flame. When the melted matter gets low the tops of mountains in the sun appear above the surface and thus exhibit the phenomena of spots. This is all contradicted by a more enlightened class of philosophers, who insist on it, that the sun is as cold as ice, or any thing else you please, and that the sensation of heat is only peculiar to certain bodies which come in contact with the matter excited by the sun.—This was Dr. Franklin's opinion. There is no reason therefore why the sun is not inhabited. Thus they go on speculating, and finally convince us that they know no more about the matter, than they do of the man in the moon.

Dr. Herschel however has spent the greater part of a long and useful life in observing the phenomena of the heavens, and had we a record of all the appearances of the heavenly bodies for two or three thousand years, we should probably be better able to speak of these things. Philosophy is of late date, and all we can expect from history during the dark ages, is a record of the most extraordinary appearances; and these will be accounted for, as bigotry, ignorance and craft would choose to dictate. It is vain to expect just astronomy from astrologers, true divinity from the old metaphysicians, or chemistry from the alchemists. It is of no use to appeal to lord Bacon and Mr. Boyle for these truths, they speak for themselves.

That the stars are suns, says Dr. Herschel hardly admits a doubt. Their immense distance would perfectly exclude them from our view, if the light they send us were not of the solar kind. Besides, their analogy may be traced much farther. The sun turns on its axis; so does the star *Algel*. So do the stars *beta Lyrae*, *delta Cephei*, *an Antinoi*, *omicron Ceti*, and many more, most probably all. Again, our sun has spots on its surface; so has the star *Algel*, and so have the stars already named, and probably every star in the heavens. On the sun these spots are changeable; so they are in the star *omicron Ceti*, as evidently appears from the irregularity of its changeable lustre, which is often broken in upon by accidental changes, while the general period continues unaltered. The same little deviations have been observed in any other periodical stars, and ought to be ascribed to the same cause. But, if stars are suns and suns are inhabitants, what field for animation opens itself to our views.

Phil. Transactions for 1795.

"Many of the principal fixed stars are observed to change their position with respect to the adjacent stars, and this change of place is called the *proper motion* of the stars. Dr. Herschel from this infers the motion of the whole solar system in absolute space.

But what shall we say to still greater changes than these? Several of the stars have been known to disappear, as the stars *beta* and *gamma*, in the constellation *Andr.* Dr. Maskelyne says, vol. iii. page 148 of his observations, that the 35th of *Hercules* has disappeared. Again, others called

Foreign Articles.

new stars have appeared, and then entirely vanished. One of the most remarkable of these appeared in the year 1572, about the beginning of November, which, with the stars *alpha, beta and gamma*, of Cassiopeia, formed a perfect rhombus. Its apparent magnitude exceeded that of Sirius, one of the largest of the stars, and sometimes it could be seen in the day time. It continued in the same place for sixteen months, and then disappeared. Its color was at first a splendid white, afterwards became red, and then gradually disappeared. On the 10th of October, 1604, a new star appeared in Serpentarius, which was as bright as the former, and entirely vanished October 8, 1605. Dr. Herschel has furnished us with a catalogue of stars which were formerly seen, but now no longer visible; and also a catalogue of new stars.

If stars therefore are seen to other systems, we see that some systems are becoming extinct, while others are coming into existence. Why may not this be, one day or other, the fate of our own? How small a portion of the works of an infinite being do we know!

After these considerations, how trifling in comparison do a few spots on the sun appear! Nay, if the whole sun was to be extinguished, how little would it effect the general system! How little in the eye of Him who sees

"Atoms or systems into ruin hurl'd,
"And now a bubble burst—and now a world!"

Let us now look a little more minutely into the history of the sun, as being more interesting to us who inhabit this nook of creation.

In 1761 on the 10th of July and 8th of August, more than fifteen spots were discovered on the face of the sun, and in the year 1783, remarkable for its fruitfulness and fine vintage, there were large spots observed on the sun, which could be seen with small telescopes, even when the sun was obscured with fog. But for a particular record of the various spots which are continually appearing on the disc of this luminary, I must refer to the philosophical transactions and the publication of Dr. Herschel.—I shall conclude with a mention of the two most remarkable records of this kind that I have been able to find in history.

In the reign of Constantine Copronymus, which began in 742, there was an extraordinary darkness, which lasted from the 4th of August to the 1st of October, nearly three months, there being little or no distinction during all that time between day and night. [Univ. History, Vol. XVIII.]

This fact is taken notice of by Mr. Gibbon who calls it an extraordinary paleness.

Again, in the year 1782, a little after sunrise, the solar light was lost, and the darkness continued till noon. At that time there was an eclipse.

These facts are as well authenticated as any in history. Let no one, therefore, be astonished, even if the sun should be entirely black, or the moon turn red or new stars appear, or old ones go out of the system, or earthquakes remove kingdoms, and shake down cities, or mountains vomit fire, or floods inundate countries, or kingdoms change masters, or comets gleam athwart the heavens, or stones fall from the sky, or rain, hail, tempests, hurricanes, warlike spouts, &c. &c. continue to appear; let no one be so ignorant of the mighty operations of nature as to conclude that no such wonders ever were seen. They are but the operations of nature, and though uncommon, are a part of the system of things, and are no more wonderful than the showers of spring or the return of winter.

Many of the English appear to have strong apprehensions that the overthrow of *Napoleon*, may prove the overthrow of England—and, smarting under the pressure of the times, some of them make no hesitation in expressing their wishes that he might be "restored" to the throne of France. This appears certain, that no year of war ever bore so hard on the people as the present year of peace; and the condition of society has, by no means, arrived at its most distressed state. For, with diminished business in every respect and to a most alarming extent, the demands of the government are but little lessened; nor can they be reduced a great deal except by striking at the national debt.

Notwithstanding the extreme want of employment in England, very great difficulty is experienced in getting the few men required for the navy, and it has been so ever since the peace. It may, probably, be attributed to the reluctance of the seamen to re-engage in a service in which they have suffered so many and such tedious privations. A late London paper says—"In further corroboration of what has been stated relative to the difficulty of raising men for the navy, we learn, that in the course of last week, ten young seamen from Scotland left their ship in the river and emigrated to America."

This is merely to keep up an excitement. Some British seamen may emigrate to America, but the number of such must be very small. We have not employment for one half of our own, which are always preferred. Nor are they a class of people that we wish for.

The complaints of the British prints about the emigration of the people to France, &c. are lugubrious indeed. One of them estimates a drain of cash equal to ten millions a year in consequence of it! This is, possibly, under the mark.

The princess *Mary Guelph's* wedding dress is composed wholly of British manufactures. This is approved of in England, and we say it is right.—Why should the British make it a complaint that we also have endeavored to encourage our manufactures? Yet really so it is, that this is spoken of as arising from a "hostile spirit!"

Many parts of Europe have been visited by terrible hail storms, destroying the harvests, &c.—The inundations by the rising of rivers, &c. have done incalculable injury. The Seine rose eight feet in a few days. The Rhine and the Nerkar have been particularly desolating, by bursting their banks. The damages suffered are immense.

The Algerines lately made a descent on Sardinia. A party of the peasants collected and by good management made them prisoners, capturing seventeen vessels—small ones, we suppose. The success had been celebrated in the church of St. Peter.

The latest London papers say that the proposed marriages of the Bourbons of Spain to the princesses of Portugal are not broken off, as has been stated. But the arrival of the women has been strangely delayed.

It is stated that in the Netherlands within six months, 50 churches have been robbed and 37 suicides committed.

A British letter from Paris, July 13, says, "military preparations are still carrying on with secrecy and activity. 13 Lt. Gens. and 24 Marcheaux de Camp, and a proportionate number of other officers, have been called into service."

July 18, the French funds were at 57.

Two 74's, a frigate, and a sloop of war, have been recently launched in Russia.

The London "Times" of July 23, gives a sombre picture of the situation of England. It appears that a defalcation in the revenue is among the new subjects of regret.

The fleet destined against Algiers, &c. will include three English Admirals.

By one packet from India, the British government received *three tons of despatches*.

The number of beggars, and other poor, supported by alms in the Roman states, and particularly at Rome, is stated to amount to 37,048 natives, and 7,750 foreigners.

Wilson, Bruce and Hutchinson have been released, their term of imprisonment having expired.

Some say that in case of the demise of the present king of Sweden, the succession of Bernadotte to the throne will be contested by Gustavus Adolphus, who is the "legitimate" heir.

The *prevost* of Paisley contradicts a report that a mob had paraded through the town with flags inscribed "bread or blood." But says that the greatest tranquility and good order has been observed there.

Savary and Lallemand are now said to have left Smyrna for Persia.

Gen. Montou Duvernet was shot at Lyons on the 26th of July.

Two very rich American merchants and bankers at Constantinople have had their wealth confiscated for *monopolizing money*.

The priests of Marcerata have been arrested and carried to Rome, charged with publishing a fabricated letter from *St. Paul to the Romans*, with dangerous comments.

The wife of Joseph Bonaparte, preparing to leave France for the United States, has offered for sale the beautiful estate Monfontaine; but proposes to have a clause inserted in the article of sale to reserve the right to repurchase the same, *in case any change should take place!*

The Persian Ambassador at Paris is an *Armenian*—in some publications this word had got changed into *American*.

By a decree of Louis, *foreign manufactured goods of cotton and wool*, are rigidly prohibited from being imported into France.

We have every day distressing accounts of the ravages caused by the sudden risings of several rivers of Germany.

A letter from Madrid says, that "an ancient French general, followed by forty or fifty officers of the same nation, and by one hundred deserters, have joined the independents of Mexico from New Orleans, and were received with great joy." The consequences of this aid are very seriously deprecated.

Neapolitan liberty.—A Paris paper of July 17, says, the king of Naples has prohibited the introduction of Sicilian journals into his continental territories. The liberty of the press is established by the constitution of Sicily.

State of education in England.—Mr. Brougham stated in parliament (after mentioning many particulars) that there were in London, only, *one hundred and ninety thousand children* wholly destitute of education and the means of obtaining any—and that at Manchester, in the course of a few years, there were 9,576 marriages and the parties were unable to subscribe their own names.

An article from Vienna, of the 14th July states the following:—

The confidence which people here have in the general peace; the financial operations of the government; the commercial speculations of the mer-

chants, which every day acquire more activity; the decrease of the government paper; the total disbandment of the militia; the leave of absence granted every day to officers and soldiers of every grade; the sale of military horses and wagons, which daily takes place; the dispersion of the different regiments to their separate contentions; and in fact, all in the Austrian monarchy shows tranquility, happiness, and the stability of the government. The emperor of Austria, whose good faith and fidelity to accomplish all his engagements, is decided to grant to his people a long peace, and begins to gather the benefits of it."

In the Austrian dominions, ten millions florins of paper money have been withdrawn from circulation, and destroyed.

Twenty-one beautiful horses from England, had arrived at Ostend, being a present from the prince regent, to the prince royal of Orange.

French marshals.—The following marshals, gird with their swords, took the oath of allegiance in presence of the king on the 14th of July, after which their truncheons were delivered to them: Moncey, Jourdan, Mortier, Macdonald, Oudinot, Suchet, St. Cyr, Clark, Perignon, Kellerman, Bournoville, and the duke of Cigny. The following were absent from various causes: Massena, Davoust, Victor, Serrurier, Lefebvre and Viomenil.

Oath of the French marshals.—The following is the oath taken by the marshals of France:—

"I swear before God, my Creator, on the faith and law I hold from him, and on my honor, well and loyally, to serve the king, here present and in the office of marshal of France, with which the said lord has invested me; that I will have no understanding or privacy with any person whatsoever to the prejudice of him & his kingdom; and that if I hear of any thing prejudicial to him, I will reveal it; that I will cause to live in good order, justice and discipline the military who now are or may be in pay or service, that I will prevent them from injuring the people and subjects of the said lord, and will cause them to observe the ordinances issued for the said military; that I will cause punishment, justice and correction, to be inflicted upon them, such as may be an example for all others; that I will provide, or cause to be provided, and give orders that the military live in conformity with the ordinances of the said lord; that I will proceed at all times that it may be commanded to every part of the kingdoms, to observe and examine how these military live; and prevent, as far as lies in my power, any oppression or molestation to the people; and I swear that on my part I will observe the said ordinances in every thing that is possible, and shall fulfil every thing that may be ordered in them, and perform in all, and through all, every thing that concerns the said office of marshal of France, such as a good and worthy person, who is invested as I am with that state, should and is bound to do, in every thing concerning the state.

"In sign whereof, and for the better fulfilling what is above, the said lord the king now gives the truncheon of marshal, as he has been accustomed to do, to all my predecessors.

From Spain.—From Cadiz, under date of July 24 we have the following articles:—

Mr. Erving, the American minister, has arrived at Madrid, but has had no interview with the king, as his majesty has gone to the baths, about twenty miles distant from Madrid, for the benefit of his health.

On Monday 2,000 troops entered the city, and that night began to impress for the army. They go

300 men. The troops arrived under sealed orders, to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday. It is supposed that similar orders have been forwarded to all other parts of the kingdom. There are many conjectures for what purpose these troops are raising. It is said that the emperor of Austria has declared in favor of Charles the IVth. and that he is determined to put him on the throne of Spain.

There was an impressment for sailors 10 or 15 days ago, in which they took from 300 to 500 men.

[We expect to hear doleful accounts of this conscription—this "HORRIBLE FRENCH CONSCRIPTION."—How must it shock the nerves of our "legitimates." We suppose they will make orations and preach sermons about it. But, may-be, fool Ferdinand cannot do wrong, and are not the people his property? Fy on the hypocrites!—It is thus that Britain supplies her navy, and every continental king raises an army.]

The "restoration" alluded to would give us pleasure—any exchange for such a wretch as fills the throne must be advantageous to the people of Spain.

Many jokes are made about Ferdinand's illness. We all recollect that the most famous thing he ever did was to embroder a petticoat for the *Virgin Mary*. This was a silly business to be sure, and gives rise to broad witticism—for it seems that his malady belongs to his devotions to *Venus*. It is advised that the "Boston folks," who got up a festival on account of his restoration to the throne; should hold a *fast*, that he might be cured of his complaint.]

The fleet of Cadix is fully blockaded by five or six Buenos Ayrean privateers, though the Spaniards say they have one 74, two frigates and a brig cruising off and on, to protect the trade. One of these, commanded by *Almeda*, as they say, is reported to have made 24 prizes, variously valued at from 300,000 dollars to three millions! They enumerate many of the vessels he has taken and give an account of their cargoes, among which there appears to have been large quantities of specie. Another of these patriot vessels attacked a ship within sight of the city, and killed 3 and wounded 6 of her crew and passengers—among the former was a lieutenant of artillery; but on receiving a broadside sheered off. Besides the vessels mentioned as captured, eight ships of the Havana fleet were missing.

Bonaparte.—There is very general suspicion that England holds *Napoleon Bonaparte* with the expectation of finding it convenient one day to release him—and many, viewing the present condition of England, cut up so much in her commerce and manufactures by a peace with the continent, suppose that the time for it is not far distant. We believe it will happen if the continental powers, pursuing the policy of Russia, shall exclude British manufactures to encourage their own. Never did a year of war pinch England half so much as this year of peace.

Loans.—The loans negotiated by the British government since the French revolution amount to 442,500,000*£*. equal to \$1,963,812,000.

British navy.—The British navy estimates for 1816, exceed by 24,000 sterling; those of 1814—the country was then at war, and now is at peace. The seamen and marines voted in 1816, were 140,000 for six months and 90,000 for the rest of the year; in 1816, they only amounted to 33,000. This is considered very "extraordinary."

The *Montreal Gazette*, in noticing the last accounts from England, which represent the sufferings of the manufacturers and farmers, observes—

"To the impoverished state of the continent of Europe, the diminished resources of the United

States of America, and the eagerness and speculative enterprize of a large proportion of the manufacturing and mercantile community of Great Britain, (particularly in their intercourse with America) may be attributed the principal causes of those melancholy results which are daily disclosed in the English papers—a peace of twelve months with America appears to have been productive of more real injury to Great Britain, than would probably have been experienced by a war of twice three years continuance."

Paris July 16.—All the accounts from Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, agree in stating, that so deplorable a season was never known in the memory of man: while the letters from Petersburg, Stockholm, and Copenhagen announce that a very warm and very dry season prevails in the North.

Paris, July 24.—The Algerines are sending into the interior all their riches, being fearful of a bombardment.

A Russian squadron was expected in the sound, which squadron has on board troops to replace those that are on the frontiers of France. The flag ship has on board bridal presents from the Emperor of Russia to his sister, the princess of Orange.

London, July 20.—The Flanders mail contains a letter from Lisle, in which the prefect of the department, in a circular to the sub-prefects, calls upon all soldiers, having unlimited furloughs, to serve in the legions of the north. It denies the intention of government to carry wars into distant countries, but states "that France is in want of an army, which may be the shield of the monarch and the glory of the nation!"—"France is in want of an army." True!—the assertion is beyond doubt. An army would be the shield of the monarch and the glory of the nation; but as we have heretofore observed, is this the precise moment for creating an army—and must she not delay her thirst for glory till some fairer opportunity.

July 23.—We received this morning the Paris papers of Friday last, and mails arrived last night from Holland, Flanders and Germany. The Dutch and Flemish journals continue to furnish details of military preparations making in France; and there is probably some foundation for those sentiments, notwithstanding the profound silence observed by the French papers on the subject. In these armaments, however, we can discover no cause of anxiety or alarm respecting the pacific relations subsisting between France and other countries, and they are probably made merely with a view of protecting the government of that country from the effects of any change in the councils of the neighboring states. The policy of France must, for a considerable time to come, vary with every fluctuation that may take place in our own country; and we are inclined to believe that the causes now operating in England, if duly weighed, would furnish a key to the recent conduct of the French government.

It is very generally understood, that a considerable difficulty has arisen among the allies, in consequence of the exhausted state of the French treasury. It is said that the French government has given in a formal declaration, stating the impossibility of France to continue in future to support the allied armies, owing to the immense failure in the direct contributions, and the impoverished state of the countries. Russia is said to have answered, that there are only two ways of remedying this dilemma, viz. t. e. troops should be withdrawn, or else that England should pay for them. It is con-

fidently supposed that the duke of Wellington's visit is partly connected with this point, which has produced no little dismay at the treasury.

[This report is flatly contradicted in another paper, which says that Wellington's visit to England was entirely personal.]

July 19. The Hamburg letters represent the state of Sweden and Norway as far from tranquil. The Diet at Christiana had been prorogued six or seven times, and was finally dissolved; but the result of its deliberations is studiously kept secret. The king of Sweden is seriously indisposed, and the physicians have reported he cannot survive many weeks.

June 20. The emigrations from England to France continue to be indeed alarming. As the produce of the taxes on domestic consumption falls off, the consumers diminish; and thus the deficiency increases in an accelerated ratio. "In almost every town in France the cry is still they come." In Paris there were, by the last accounts, 29,000 English; 10,000 had left that city for Switzerland. Geneva was so full, that those who wished to send their children thither for education could not find a family to place them in where there were not other English boarders. Boulogne had 1200 English, and lodging could not be procured for more. Be it remembered these are people of the middling and higher classes, principally stockholders or great landholders. Let us state them at 50,000; and this we are well assured, is below the mark. Then, at what shall we estimate their annual expenditures? An average of 100*l.* would give on the whole *five millions*. But can the average be so low as 100*l.*? Is not the sum of 200*l.* much more likely to be correct? If so, we may say we are paying a tribute of *ten millions* yearly to foreigners; for the selfishness of these emigrants has made them aliens to their country.

July 22. Captains Pring, Montessor and Lockyer, are appointed to command on the lakes of Canada, under sir Robert Hall. They will take their passage with the commodore in the *Dee*, 24, captain Chambers. Sir Robert arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning.

Copenhagen, July 9.—By a convention concluded between the Danish marine commissary Rothe and the Swedish admiral Fabricius, Denmark gives to the crown of Sweden its ships of war that remain in the harbors of Norway, for the sum of 95,000 dollars specie, (nearly 26,000*l.* sterling.)

Law Question.

From the National Intelligencer.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia.—A young female slave absconded from her master in Virginia, residing near the line, and remained in the state of Pennsylvania two years. Notwithstanding the diligent search of the master, the place of her concealment was not discovered until lately, when she was found in Pennsylvania, at the house of a white man, with whom she had cohabited upwards of eight months and was pregnant by him, at the time she was reclaimed by her master, who took her home to Virginia. She remained a very short time with her master, when she again absconded, and arrived at the place whence she had been taken, (after having been absent therefrom about three weeks,) and a few days after her arrival was delivered of a mulatto bastard child.

The question is whether this child be free or a slave.

The counsel for those who interested themselves on behalf of the child, it is said, contended that it

is free, being begotten and born in Pennsylvania. But the counsel on the other side insist the Virginia master was lawfully possessed, in Virginia, of a pregnant negro slave, who, in a state of pregnancy, absconded and went into Pennsylvania; and that he is equally entitled to reclaim the slave and her offspring.

What may seem still more singular, both parties rely on a late decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.—[See last No. of the Register.]

But for the late decision, it could not be conceived, that the laws of Pennsylvania afforded any protection to runaway negroes; on the contrary, the abolition law declares, that the master might have the like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave "as he might have had, in case this act had not been passed." Now, to apply the provisions of a law to cases explicitly excepted out of it, as has been lately done, may be a correct mode of expounding statutes in Pennsylvania, but is not so understood any where else.

If the exposition given by the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania of the act of 1780 be correct, to the title of "an act for the gradual abolition of slavery," might very appropriately be added "and also to induce negroes in the neighboring states to runaway from their masters." But such was not the intention of the Pennsylvania legislature, whatever their judges may say about the matter.

The judges observe that they must be understood as not including in their decision, the children of female slaves of foreign ministers or of members of congress from other states; and the chief justice adds, nor to the children of runaway negroes begotten out of the state. As the act, however, upon which he founds his opinion, has no reference to the place where the child may have been begotten, this may well be considered as a *make weight*, and is not noticed by the other judges. How the judges can exclude cases governed by the same principle, with a case decided, and only distinguishable by some immaterial circumstances, is not easily understood. The slaves of foreign ministers, and members of congress, and runaway slaves are equally excepted out of the act. And if freedom is to extend to the offspring of those who enter the state as runaways, shall it be withheld from the offspring of those who enter it with the consent of their masters?

The holders of slaves who reside near the borders of Pennsylvania will be seriously injured, if their female slaves, by stepping across the line, and depositing their burthens in Pennsylvania, may deprive the masters of all claim to their offspring so born. Indeed the townships in Pennsylvania near the line might greatly suffer from an influx of these infant paupers, were it not that they will generally perish, in consequence of being deprived of their mothers shortly after their birth. Thus the exposing of infants is legalized, however contrary to humanity.

CHRONICLE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have been politely favored with papers from South America—the *Gazeta* and *el Censor* of Buenos Ayres, and the *La Prensa Argentina*; a general notice of their contents must suffice all useful purposes. One contains a proclamation of don Francisco Casimiro del Paut, Angel, Diaz y Mendez Cabellero, with a list of twenty titles, governor and captain-general of Chili to the people. He notices

the spirit of insurrection which he says pervades the towns and the country; the attempts which are made to withdraw the soldiers from the royal service, and the communications held with those inimical to their policy, and announces that even legal testimony will not be required to convict those who may be implicated in such charges. He advertises that on a certain day all persons possessing arms, (of which he enumerates the kinds, including not only pistols and dirks but even clubs)—must repair to Santiago to deliver them up: that officers are appointed to receive them there, in order that they may be marked and registered, so that the owners at some future period may receive them again. All persons apprised of the concealment of arms, or who have any knowledge of mutinous proceedings are required to give information—even women are included, and the severest punishments are threatened. Any one who withholds arms, or is otherwise found opposed to the measures of government must suffer death together with confiscation of property.

Upon this proclamation the editor of the Buenos Ayres Gazette, makes some spirited observations. The precautions taken here, says he, to hinder depressed patriotism from bursting forth, shew the foolish system that is pursued to keep these provinces in degradation, and in obscure dependence upon the ancient dominion. It is impossible but that the Europeans must now be convinced of the inefficacy of the attempts to restrain the torrent of so many powers, united for the attainment of the same object. The history of the dismemberments suffered by imperial Spain, must shew, that inevitably these other Americans will maintain the same claims and establish the same character with those who have preceded them in the glorious enterprise.

But that tyrannical power is like a great merchant who sees himself about to be ruined by accumulating losses, and plunges into more hazardous speculation in the hope of retrieving his desperate fortunes.

Speaking of the military reputation that the royalists were endeavoring to gain by statements of events that had never happened, he observes in the words of another Spanish writer, that the incredible labors which Pizarro underwent in his travels and triumphs, were compensated by the right which he thereby acquired of telling ten times more than what was true.

The "*Prensa Argentina*" contains an anonymous letter from a patriot commander at Jujui. He says he was one of the immense number that had gathered to that place after the triumph of Pesuella. I am come, adds he, to destroy him. On account of my great age I cannot join the forces armed with clubs and stones, as the mass of the country is, conceiving it their duty to take every means to defend their children, their property, and their rights. I should be afraid to relate the scenes that have happened, had I not been an eye witness to them. After a month and a half of hangings and robberies that we held with the enemy, we won from them about 800 guns including those sent us by the natives, having been thrown away by the scattered royalists. Of these Padilla has 600, occupying Yamparaes, and making war on Chuquisaca. Betanos occupies from Chayanta to Puna. He has about 800 guns, and thus cut off the communication between Potosi and Chuquisaca, fighting against the former. Gardillas is at Totora with 200, Ganzoles at Poria with 500, Zuarez in Agguite with 100, Lopez in Pombamba with 100. La Madrid had 400 men, and Arevalo had 800, all armed. The marquis of Yave,

had 1500, of whom 600 had guns and 600 pikes. Arms seems to be the great desideratum, and it is stated that the people of Santa-Cruz were about joining them with 1500 fuses.

A Nantucket whale ship, just arrived from the South sea, was several times boarded by vessels attached to the squadron of the *Buenos Ayrean* admiral Brown, on the coast of Peru, and always treated with the greatest kindness and respect, being furnished with refreshments, &c. It is pleasant to observe, that it is thus the patriots of South America generally treat our vessels—we boast the best understanding with them. The admiral was blockading Callao, (the port of Lima) with 2 ships, 3 brigs and 2 schooners, and was daily expecting a patriot land army, when a joint attack would be made on the city.

For an interesting and original account of the destruction of the fort at *Appalachicola*, see page 37.

The U. S. sloop of war *Spark*, capt. Nicholson, sailed from New-York for the Mediterranean, on the 5th inst. She is supposed to carry out despatches that will compel the dey of Algiers to ratify his treaty, or try the chance of getting another by war.

Mrs. Carson and her associates have been transferred to Philadelphia from Harrisburg, for trial. The men had nearly effected their escape by cutting through their irons.

Hail. Hail stones or masses of ice, from three to twelve inches in circumference, fell about the 20th ult. near Cincinnati, Ohio.

Earthquake. Two considerable shakes of an earthquake were recently felt at New-Madrid, Missouri.

Specie continues frequently to arrive—66,000 dollars reached New-York a few days ago from Amsterdam. It is only 2 per cent. ad. in New-York, and the use of small silver coin is about to be resumed. We hope this will become general. The people of Halifax complain of a drain of it, to be invested in our stocks.

MARYLAND ELECTOR.—The electoral college to elect a senate for Maryland, will consist of 28 federalists and 12 republicans—majority 16. Yet in the state there is a majority of at least 5000 voters on the side of those who form this small minority in the college. The constitution virtually disfranchises the body of the people.

Separation of Maine.—We have returns from 56 towns—they give 5,729 for and 4,203 against separation. The act of the legislature requires 5-9ths of the votes to be in favor of it. The result is uncertain, though in the preceding there are 216 over 5-9ths.

Bread stuffs.—It seems highly probable that there may be a great demand for bread stuffs, which will do much to restore our trade towards a balance, if we can supply it. The European harvests have been very bad.

Coal has been successfully used in the New-York and Albany steam-boats—it appears to do quite as well as wood, and will be a great saving to the proprietors.

The lakes. The British ship *Montreal* of 60 guns, anchored off the mouth of the Genessee river some 15 or 20 years ago. The views of the British in equipping their vessels on the lakes, will soon develop themselves. Is the *right of search* to be exercised on *Ontario*, as well as on *Eric*? We shall see.

ALGIERS. We have a very interesting article on the subject of our relations with *Algiers* in the *Georgetown, (Col.) Messenger* of Wednesday last. We regret that at the late hour we observed it, nei-

ther time nor room was allowed to insert it entire. Its substance is as follows :

That the *original treaty*, dictated by com. Decatur, being lost in the *Epervier*, the ratification of the president was affixed to an authenticated copy which had been taken with a view to such a contingency. When this was presented to the dey, he said that *his copy* contained a stipulation for the restoration of the vessels captured, after which a treaty was to be made on the *usual terms*—that is, a peace was to be purchased by an annual tribute. It is per- known that com. *Decatur* would not listen to this—though he agreed to give the vessels up from *courtesy*—that the latter was not mentioned at all. In this state the business was referred back to the president, to whom, it is said, the dey wrote a letter in Arabic—the reply is supposed to have been carried out in the *Spark*, which sailed a few days since from New-York—and it is expected that his highness has simply the choice of abiding by the treaty or of renewing the war. Happily the force we have in the Mediterranean is competent for the latter, if such is the choice of “his highness.”

Though the great force sent out by lord Exmouth has for its avowed object to reduce the Algerines to an observance of the rules adopted by *Christian* nations, we expect to be excluded from his treaty, if he makes one. We have a precedent for this.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The English letter writers at Paris still continue to write about the arrangement by which Russia is to sustain the independence of *Mexico*; and about a treaty of *alliance* between Russia and the United States, which they even say was published at Paris on the 12th of July.

This treaty with Russia appears to haunt John Bull most fearfully. He may rest easy, however, as to treaty of *alliance*; I feel assured there is no such thing. But his fertile imagination may easily construe a treaty of commerce between the United States and Russia, to promote their reciprocal interests, into a treaty of *alliance* against him: as

“The wind and sea are Britain’s wide domain,
And not a sail without permission spreads!”

*Adjutant and inspector general’s office,
September 4, 1816.*

GENERAL ORDER.—Promotions and appointments to fill vacancies in the army of the United States, which have occurred since the first of August, 1816.

Corps of Artillery.

2d lieutenant. Francis O. Byrd, to be 1st lieutenant. 30th August, 1816, vice Vandeverter appointed major in the staff.

2d lieutenant. George D. Snyder, 1st lieutenant. 30th August, 1816, vice Robeson, appointed captain in the staff.

3d lieutenant. Thomas I. Baird, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st August, 1816, vice Mitchell, declined.

3d lieutenant. Jabez Parkhurst, to be 2d lieutenant. 30th August 1816, vice Byrd, promoted.

3d lieutenant. Robert L. Armstrong, to be 2d lieutenant. 30th August, 1816, vice Snyder, promoted.

Captain Wm. L. Robeson, appointed assistant deputy quarter master general, 30th August, 1816.

Post surgeon Walter V. Wheaton, appointed surgeon of the 2d infantry, 4th September, 1816, vice Bache, resigned.

Hospital surgeon’s mate, William H. Buckner, appointed surgeon 4th infantry, 4th September, 1816, vice Buck, resigned.

Charles Davies, appointed 2d lieutenant. corps of engineers, 31s. August, 1816.

Britton Evans, appointed 2d lieutenant. 3d regiment of infantry, 30th August, 1816.

William Downey, appointed 2d lieutenant. 5th regiment of infantry, 3d September, 1816.

William Elgin, appointed 2d lieutenant. 8th regiment of infantry, 3d September, 1816.

First lieutenant. Sackett and second lieutenant. Strother, of the 4th infantry, never having reported and joined their regiment, since the consolidation of the army, are considered out of service.

By order of the secretary of war,
D. PARKER, *Adj. and insp. gen.*

Blue Laws:

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

Mr. Folsom—Much has been said within a few years of the *blue laws* of Connecticut; and pains have been taken to ransack the archives of that state, and to publish extracts from laws, that were in force when they were first organized, but it is apparent that in many instances they took the laws of Massachusetts for a model, which were equally rigid, unjust, trifling and absurd. I have made a few extracts from the code of laws established by this state, to which, I have added some instances, of their judicial proceedings in certain cases. B.

Law 1st—PRIDE in wearing long hair, like women’s hair, others wearing borders of hair, and cutting and curling and immodest laying out of hair: grand jurors to present and the court to punish by fine or correction.

Law 2d—Excess in apparel, strange new fashions, naked breasts and arms, and pilonned superfluous ribbons on hair, &c. the court to punish at discretion.

Law 3d—Profaneness in persons, turning their backs upon public worship before the blessing is pronounced, the select men are to appoint officers to shut the meeting house doors or take any other measures to attain the end.

Law 4th—A loose and sinful custom of riding from town to town, men and women together, under pretence of going to lecture, tending to debauchery and unchastity, all single persons being offenders to be bound to their good behavior with sureties, or suffer imprisonment.

Law 5th—Tobacco takers and common swearers, the constable directed to present to the next magistrate to be punished at discretion.

Law 6th—For drunkenness, the offender to pay ten shillings, excessive drinking three and four pence, tipping about half an hour a crown.

Judgments of courts as they stand recorded for the following crimes.

1st. Josias Plaistowe for stealing four baskets of corn, to return eight baskets, to be fined five pounds and hereafter to be called Josias, and not Mr. as he used to be.

2d. Capt. Stone for abusing Mr. Ludlow, by calling him justass, is fined an hundred pounds and prohibited coming within the patent.

3d. Sergeant Perkins ordered to carry forty turfs to the fort for being drunk.

4th. Edward Palmer, for his extortion in taking two pounds thirteen and four pence for the wood work of the stocks, is fined five pounds, and ordered to set in the stocks one hour.

5th. Thomas Petit, for suspicion of slander, idleness and stubbornness, is censured to be severely whipt, and to be kept in hold.

6th. Catherine, the wife of Richard Cornish, was found suspicious of inconstancy and seriously admonished to take heed.

7th. John Wedgewood, for being in company of drunkards, to set in the stocks.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 4 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 264.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Progress of the United States.

It would go to the exclusion of much valuable matter from this volume of the Register, were we to give detailed tables of the progress and extent of American commerce; and, fortunately, it is unnecessary, as Mr. Pitkin's valuable "*Statistical View*" can easily be procured by all who may wish to examine the subject. The readers of that work might, perhaps, suppose it deficient in its account of the early condition and progress of manufactures; but, after a good deal of research, we convinced ourselves that better accounts are not to be found. Before Mr. Coxe wrote his view of the United States, people had not bestowed any attention upon the subject, so that he had few regular data to found his estimates upon.

As a general view of this subject is necessary to our purpose, we shall give such brief sketches, and sums total, as may shew our national progress, and refer those who wish for the items to more voluminous statements.

In 1660 it was first found expedient to check the prosperity of the colonies. The famous *navigation act* was then passed, entitled "an act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation," which restricted the trade of the colonies to the mother country. In 1663 another act prohibited the colonies from obtaining any European goods, except "in English built shipping, and through English ports;" where they were subject to duty, and several without drawback. In the year 1766, the colonial trade was confined to the mother country, and that part of Europe that lies south of Cape Finisterre; and to certain ports of Africa, for the purchase of slaves, and to the West-Indies. To the articles that were confined to the English market, by the navigation act, such as sugars, tobacco, cotton, dye-woods, others were at different periods added, such as molasses, tar, pitch, turpentine, hemp, masts, &c. copper-ore, iron, pot and pearl ashes, furs, hides, rice, lumber, &c. but the two latter articles were afterwards placed among the *non-enumerated commodities*.

Towards the year 1730 it appears, that the colonists began to attempt some rude manufactures of linen and woolen cloths, iron, paper, hats, &c. for their own use; but the British merchants and manufacturers began to complain; and, in consequence of their representations, the house of commons, in 1731, directed the board of trade and plantations to make report

"with respect to laws, manufactures set up, or trade carried on by the colonies, detrimental to the trade, navigation or manufactures of Great Britain." As their report contains the best account, that is to be found, of the condition of American manufactures, at that period, we shall take some of its statements. It first complains, that in "Massachusetts bay, an act was made to encourage the manufacture of paper." "In New-England," adds the report, "New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Pennsylvania, and in the county of Somerset in Maryland, they have fallen into the manufacture of woolen cloth, and linen cloth, for the use of their own families only."

"Flax and hemp, being likewise easily raised, the inhabitants manufacture them into coarse sort of cloth, bags, traces, and halters for their horses, which they found did more service than those they had from any part of Europe." "It were to be wished, that some expedient might be fallen upon to direct their thoughts from undertakings of this nature." &c. It was stated that in New-Hampshire, "there were no settled manufactures, and that their trade principally consisted in lumber and fish." In Massachusetts they only worked up their "wool and flax for their own use, and did not export any. That the greatest part of the woolen and linen clothing worn in the province was imported from Great Britain, and sometimes from Ireland." "That there was also a few hat makers in the maritime towns, and that the greater part of the leather used in that country, was manufactured among themselves. That there had been, for many years, some iron works in that province, which had afforded the people iron for some of their necessary occasions; but that they were not able to supply the twentieth part of what was necessary for the use of the country."

"They had no manufactures in New-York that deserve mentioning. Their trade consisted chiefly in furs, whale-bone, oil, pitch, tar and provisions. No manufactures in New-Jersey." "The chief trade of Pennsylvania lay in provisions and lumber; no manufactures being established." "By further advices from New-Hampshire, the woolen manufacture appears to have decreased." "The manufacture of flax into linens, some coarse, some fine, daily increased, by the great resort of people from Ireland, who are well skilled in that business."

"By late accounts from Massachusetts Bay, the assembly have voted a bounty of thirty shillings for every piece of duck, or canvass, made

in the province. Some other manufactures are carried on there; such as brown Holland, for women's wear, which lessens the importation of calicoes, and some other East-India goods." "By a paper-mill, set up three years ago, they (in Massachusetts) make to the value of £200 sterling, yearly." "In New-England they have six furnaces, and nineteen forges, for making iron, one slitting mill, and a manufacture for nails. That many ships are built for the French and Spaniards, in return for rum, molasses, wines and silks, which they truck there by contrivance." In Pennsylvania "were built many brigantines and small sloops, which they sell to the West-Indies." It was further observed, that "the trades and manufactures set up, prejudicial, &c. were to the northward of Virginia."

Macpherson, in his "Annals of Commerce," Vol. III. says of the colonists, "I am now to write of a people, whose frugality, industry and temperance, and the happiness of whose laws and institutions promise to them long life, with a wonderful increase of riches and power; and although no men ought to envy that virtue and wisdom in others, which they either can or will not practise, &c.—yet as old England suffers diminution by the growth of these colonies," &c.—he proceeds to shew how their prosperity ought to be restrained. His accounts of their productions and condition are similar to those given in the report above referred to.

In 1733 an act was passed, laying a duty of nine pence sterling on every gallon of rum, and six pence on every gallon of molasses, imported into the northern colonies, and it was called an act "for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies." It was much complained of, and was afterwards reduced to six pence on rum, and three pence on molasses. Another act was passed (5 Geo. 1732) prohibiting the trade in American ports, making it even unlawful to have them "loaden upon any horse, cart, or other carriage, to the intent, or purpose to be exported," &c. By the same act, no person in the colonies could make hats unless he had served an apprenticeship of seven years; nor could he employ more than two apprentices at any one time.

In 1750, an act was passed prohibiting, under severe penalties, the erection of any slitting mill, plating forge, or furnace for making steel. By the same act, pig iron was admitted, duty free, into England, and bar iron, duty free, into the port of London. Bounties had been given (by 3 and 4 Ann c. 10) upon the importation of tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, masts, yards and bowsprits, from the colonies; and subsequently upon indigo, hemp, flax, timber, raw silk, and staves: and the London society, "for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce," offered premiums, in 1753, upon the production and culture of certain articles in the colonies. And in 1762, gave premiums on

the importation of cochineal, sturgeon, raw-silk, scammony, opium, persian gum, silk-grass, salt-petre, pot and pearl ashes; and on the culture of log-wood, olive trees, vines for raisins, vines for wines, cinnamon, aloes, hemp, silk and sassa-parilla.

Lord Sheffield gives the trade between Great Britain and these colonies, that are now the United States, as follows:

Average from	Imports from		Exports to	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1700 to 1710	265,783	0 10	267,205	3 4
1710 to 1720	392,653	17 1½	363,645	6 11½
1720 to 1730	578,830	16 4	471,342	12 10½
1730 to 1740	670,128	16 0½	660,136	11 1½
1740 to 1750	798,943	9 6½	812,647	13 0½
1750 to 1760	802,691	6 10	1,577,419	14 2½
1760 to 1770	1,044,391	17 0	1,763,409	10 3
1770 to 1780	743,560	10 10	1,331,206	1 5

Imports from the United States to England, and exports from England to the United States:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
In the year 1784 . . .	£749,345	£3,679,467
1785 . . .	893,594	2,308,023
1786 . . .	843,119	1,603,465
1787 . . .	893,637	2,009,111
1788 . . .	1,023,789	1,886,142
1789 . . .	1,050,198	2,525,298
1790 . . .	1,191,071	3,431,778

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.
	DOLLS.	DOLLS.
In the year 1795 . . .	6,324,066	23,313,121
1796 . . .	17,143,313	31,928,685
1797 . . .	6,637,423	27,303,067
1798 . . .	11,978,870	17,330,770
1799 . . .	19,930,428	29,133,219
1800 . . .	19,085,603	32,877,059
1801 . . .	30,931,121	39,519,218

Total imports paying ad valorem duties:

YEARS.	DOLLS.	YEARS.	DOLLS.
In year 1801	55,569,253	In year 1807	57,820,532
1802	37,546,051	1808	21,216,935
1803	36,842,865	1809	28,549,588
1804	43,481,363	1810	52,476,125
1805	49,148,064	1811	21,874,953
1806	54,832,896	1812	24,729,282

Exports to Great Britain and Ireland, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, were at the following annual average:

Domestic produce,	£13,430,000
Foreign merchandise,	2,200,000
	£15,690,000
Average imports for the same years	£27,400,000

Exports to Great Britain and Ireland:

YEARS.	Domestic produce.	Foreign.	Imports from the same paying ad val. duties.*
	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	
In the year 1805	13,939,663	1,472,600	31,556,159
1806	12,737,913	2,855,583	35,779,245
1807	21,122,332	2,027,650	38,901,838
1808	3,093,978	106,327	18,818,882
1809	5,326,194	239,406	17,647,542
1810	11,388,438	892,435	29,123,605
1811	13,184,553	554,757	25,338,044
1812	4,662,296	37,187	7,663,179
1813			11,298,285

*As nearly all the British goods pay ad valorem duties, this list shews the imports from Great Britain with tolerable accuracy.

Value of exports from the United States each year, from 1790 to 1814, beginning with September 30.

YEARS.	DOLLS.	YEARS.	DOLLS.
In year 1791	19,012,041	In year 1803	55,800,033
1792	20,753,098	1804	77,699,074
1793	26,109,572	1805	95,566,021
1794	33,026,233	1806	101,536,963
1795	47,989,472	1807	108,343,150
1796	67,064,097	1808	22,430,960
1797	56,850,206	1809	52,203,283
1798	61,527,097	1810	66,757,970
1799	78,665,522	1811	61,316,833
1800	70,971,780	1812	38,527,236
1801	94,115,925	1813	27,855,997
1802	72,483,160	1814	6,927,441

Value of domestic produce exported from the United States, from 1803 to 1814, to September 30.

YEARS.	DOLLS.	YEARS.	DOLLS.
In year 1803	42,205,961	In year 1809	31,405,702
1804	41,467,477	1810	42,366,675
1805	42,387,002	1811	45,294,043
1806	41,253,727	1812	30,032,109
1807	48,699,592	1813	25,008,152
1808	9,433,546	1814	6,782,272

The exports of domestic growth and manufacture are distinguished as follows:

- 1st, The produce of the sea.
- 2d, The produce of the forest.
- 3d, The produce of agriculture.
- 4th, The produce of manufactures, &c.

The value of the produce of the sea is not ascertained until that of 1803, when the account of fish is 461,870 quintals of dried fish, 76,831 bbls. of pickled fish, and 11,566 kegs of do. all valued at \$2,635,000. In 1790, there were exported 373,237 quintals of dried fish, and 57,424 bbls. of pickled fish, and the quan-

tity increased gradually until 1803, from which time it was as follows:

YEARS.	Produce of the Sea.	Produce of the Forest.	Produce of Agriculture.	Produce of Manufacture.
	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.
In the year . . . 1803	2,635,000	4,850,000	52,995,000	1,345,000
. . . 1804	3,420,000	4,630,000	30,890,000	2,100,000
. . . 1805	2,884,000	5,261,000	31,562,000	2,500,000
. . . 1806	3,116,000	4,881,000	30,125,000	2,770,000
. . . 1807	2,040,000	5,476,000	37,832,000	2,120,000
. . . 1808	832,000	1,399,000	6,746,000	344,000
. . . 1809	1,710,000	4,533,000	23,234,000	1,506,000
. . . 1810	1,481,000	1,978,000	33,502,000	1,917,000
. . . 1811	1,413,000	5,286,000	35,556,000	2,376,000
. . . 1812	935,000	2,701,000	24,515,000	1,345,000
. . . 1813	304,000	1,107,000	23,119,000	390,000
. . . 1814	188,000	870,000	5,613,000	246,000

Thus, it appears, that in the years 1805, 1806 and 1807, before trade became embarrassed, the value of exports of domestic produce and manufacture was \$134,590,552, being an average of \$44,863,517 a year, and of exports of foreign produce and manufacture \$173,105,813 or \$7,701,937 a year.

Mr. Burke, in his speech on American affairs, in 1774, has the following observations: "As to the wealth which the colonists have drawn from the sea, by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought these acquisitions of value, for they seemed to excite your envy; and yet the spirit, by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather, in my opinion, to have raised esteem and admiration. And pray, sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the New-England people, of late, carried on the whale fishery. While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's and Davis' straits; while we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold; that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Faulkland island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place for their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them than the accumulated winters of both poles. We know, that while some of them draw the line or strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea, but is vexed by their fisheries; no climate that is not witness to their toils—Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprize, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent which it has been pursued by this recent people—a people who are still in the gristle and not hardened into manhood."

United States revenue, &c.

		Receipts.	Expendit'rs.
		DOLLS.*	DOLLS.
From 4th March, 1789,			
to the 31st of Dec.	1791	4,418,913	1,718,129
	1792	3,661,932	1,766,077
	1793	4,614,423	1,707,348
	1794	5,128,432	3,500,348
	1795	5,954,534	4,350,596
	1796	7,137,529	2,531,930
	1797	8,303,560	2,833,590
	1798	7,820,575	4,623,223
	1799	7,475,773	6,480,166
	1800	10,777,709	7,411,369
	1801	12,846,530	4,981,669
	1802	13,668,233	3,737,079
	1803	11,064,097	4,002,824
	1804	11,826,307	4,452,858
	1805	13,560,693	6,357,234
	1806	15,559,931	6,080,209
	1807	16,398,019	4,984,572
	1808	17,060,651	6,504,338
	1809	7,773,473	7,414,672
	1810	9,384,214	5,311,082
	1811	14,423,529	5,592,604
To the 30th of Sept.	1812	6,927,706	11,760,292
		215,786,783	108,102,221

*Cents are omitted but taken in the sums total.

Receipts from the customs,	\$199,524,131
Internal revenue,	6,460,003
Direct tax,	1,757,240
Postage,	667,348
Sale of public lands,	6,161,283
Miscellaneous,	1,216,775

\$215,786,783

For the present condition of American manufactures, we refer our readers to the tables on that subject in Vol. VI. page 323, et seq.; besides numerous facts, estimates and remarks, elsewhere in this work, Vol. I. p. 45 and 292—Vol. III. p. 173 and 329—Vol. VI. p. 172 and 217—Vol. VII. p. 280—Vol. VIII. p. 132, 151 and 291—Vol. IX. p. 94, 298, 189, 194, 329, 389, 447 and 451—Vol. X. p. 49, 82, 98, 219, 200, 231, 269, 322, 382 and 431.

Of the extent of manufactures, in the colonies, previous to the revolution, we can make no estimate; nor would it be important, if it were practicable; but it would be desirable as a curiosity. It was not then considered a business worth the trouble; to pass through the cottages of the poor—to count their webs and their stockings—to mark the humble, yet great efforts, which were silently, but securely, working the independence of a future mighty nation. It is not necessary to repeat the tales of the well known difficulties with which they had to struggle; nor of the astonishing ingenuity and perseverance which their necessities called forth; and which has since become our first national characteristic—a spirit, that after removing the miseries of penury from the huts, which rash adventure had scattered along the savages' forests—aspired to minister to the in-

initely more numerous wants of luxury and pride; nor stooped there—but marched, dark and dangerous, into the fields of battle, and stepped out upon the great deep, sweeping with ten thousand hands, the straggling commerce of the foe from every sea.

Before our revolutionary disputes commenced, the people had begun to feel that they would be compelled to render themselves less dependent upon Britain, and companies were formed for the encouragement of domestic arts and manufactures. In Philadelphia a board was established for the distribution of premiums to those who should produce certain quantities of silk cocoons; and several persons began to cultivate the *Italian, or white mulberry tree*. Besides, they opened a regular market, and a settled, liberal price was offered for the silk in cocoons. The revolutionary troubles that followed, and other causes, occasioned the plan to fall into neglect, and since that hardly any progress has been made in that curious and useful branch of manufactures. It is certainly not to the disadvantage of this country that silk is becoming supplanted by cotton.

But the great object has, all along, been the raising of wool. The first business of the Pennsylvania assembly, in the session of 1774, was the passing of resolutions to prevent butchers from killing of sheep; recommending frugality and attention to domestic manufactures; and announcing their determination, as individuals, to have no dealings with those who, in consequence of the scarcity (which appeared approaching) should raise the prices of their goods. The congress then sitting, did also strongly recommend those objects to the colonies "among other resolves for the preservation of American liberties," as it was stated. Meetings of private persons likewise took place, and measures were entered into for effecting the same purposes. On the 29th of January 1775, a "Convention" met at Philadelphia, to consider the state of manufactures and trade, having been elected from the city and different counties of Pennsylvania for that object. Their first proceeding in that business was, a resolve to use their endeavors to procure a law prohibiting the importation of slaves. The making of saltpetre was then considered of the greatest importance, though since, there has been no attention paid to it, on account of the immense quantities found crude in the caves of Kentucky and elsewhere. It was then thought advisable to establish a manufactory of *tin-plate*, but it seems not to have been practicable under better circumstances. In Pennsylvania there was then no manufactory of wool combs or wool cards, though it is stated that "some had been made in some of the neighboring provinces." No good steel had been made in America, and very little of any kind. Printing types were manufactured at one small foundery in Germantown, near

Philadelphia, and it was recommended to the printers to use no imported types. Many other resolutions were entered into at the same time, and such was the public spirit that prevailed then, that all their plans of economy and precaution were voluntarily and generally adopted, almost to the utmost practicable point.

In the city of Philadelphia alone, the number of sheep used in 1775, was 20,000 less than had been used the preceding year; which was said to be altogether owing to those patriotic resolutions.

At Savannah, Georgia, there was an "Association entered into by the deputies of the provincial congress," "to encourage frugality, economy and industry, and to promote agriculture, the art and manufacture of America, especially that of wool; and to discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially horse-racing and all kinds of gaming," &c. and measures were taken for that purpose. The frugality of the people of these states in early times, is hardly credible at this day; and it is for this reason that we said, that notwithstanding the wonderful progress of arts and manufactures among us, it is not quite certain that we are becoming more independent of other countries, for we have become incomparably more luxurious.—In 1774, it was recommended among the people of Philadelphia, to set up the fashion of wearing "leather doublets"! How would such a proposition sound now? I suppose most people recollect the Pennsylvania law made to prevent the members of the legislature from attending the sessions barefooted, and sitting on the porch of the state-house to eat their dinners of journey-cake and jerk.*

When Spain was making war upon the united provinces of the Netherlands, she sent an ambassador to see when it might be prudent to make peace. That envoy was first desirous of obtaining a view of the legislative council—the "states general" as they were called. His host placed him at a window, and informed him that at a certain hour the states would be seen to pass in a body through the street. The hour passed—the envoy saw nothing unusual, and enquired the reason. Did you not, said the innkeeper, at such a time, see a crowd of men pass by with knapsacks on their backs? Yes—well, those were the *states general*.—What! exclaimed the envoy, those plain fellows, and what had they in their knapsacks? Their dinners, replied the innkeeper. The envoy immediately wrote to the court of Spain, advising them by all means to make peace—that it was absurd to think of conquering a people whose legislators carried their dinners on their backs, and lived on a shilling a day.

We shall conclude this part of the subject with the following extract from an oration, de-

livered by Dr. Rush, in 1774:—"Nations, like individuals, never rise higher than when they are ignorant whether they are tending. It is impossible to tell, from history, what will be the effects of industry, temperance and commerce, urged on by the competition of colonies, united in the same general pursuits, and in a country which, for extent—variety of soil—climate and number of navigable rivers, has never been equalled in any quarter of the globe. America is the theatre, where human nature will, probably, receive her last and principal literary, civil and military honors."

British Revenue, &c.

The revenue of Great Britain for the year ending July 6, 1816, was as follows:

Customs	- - - - -	9,821,998
Excise	- - - - -	25,343,872
Stamps	- - - - -	6,223,843
Post office	- - - - -	1,472,000
Assessed taxes	- - - - -	6,020,302
Property tax	- - - - -	14,226,442
Land taxes	- - - - -	1,087,266
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	371,850
		64,567,533

"The revenue of Great Britain in the quarter ending July 5, 1815, was 15,703,519—In the quarter ending July 5, 1816, 13,982,917. Which latter amount is equal to the same quarters in 1813 and 1814.

The revenue of the year ending the 5th July, 1816, upon a comparison with the same period in 1815, is lessened about 2,800,000*l.* but exceeds the produce of the year 1813 by 5,599,669*l.* and that of 1814 by 1,611,436*l.*

The ordinary, or permanent revenue in 1805,	36,314,138
was	15,847,519
extraordinaries and war taxes	20,466,621

The product of the loans for the year being added gave a grand total of 76,769,450

The above 64,567,533 includes the ordinaries and extraordinaries—a continuance of the "war taxes" for a time of peace, and shews an increase of taxation in eleven years of 13,395,866, or at the rate of 25 per cent. for that period. But in the year 1805 the "property tax" produced only 4,377,583*l.*—which we see in 1816 amounted to more than 14 millions. Whether this great difference resulted from an increase of the *per centum* or of the valuation, or was in part made up by additional taxes under the same head, we do not recollect to have heard.

The "property tax" only, of all the extraordinaries or war taxes, has been repealed. The *other* "war taxes" in 1805 produced nearly 9 millions; and they may now be considered as permanent. They consist of extra duties on customs and excise. The revenue for a *peace* establishment, deducting the "property tax" which leaves 50,341,091, for 1816, is nearly equal to the *war* requisitions of 1805, then thought so burthensome

The depreciation of the value of money has been frequently relied upon by British writers to shew the ability of the people to pay the increased amounts levied upon them. But if we take the stocks for a criterion of the value of money, this will not avail them; for the stocks in 1805, when the nation was extensively at war, and carrying on what appeared to be a hopeless and interminable contest, were from 7 to 8 per cent. better than they are now, in peace;

*Jerk is the name given to dried venison.

after the "glorious battle of Waterloo," and its important consequences.

The deficiency of the last quarter of the year 1816, as stated above, has excited some alarm. The deficiency for the next quarter will be greater, and it must necessarily increase as the necessity of economy presses upon the people. Twenty-five millions is raised by *excise*—the want of a consumption for the articles taxed is loudly complained of, and naturally will become more and more to be apprehended, as poverty grinds down the poor and middling classes.

But the "property tax," about one-fourth of the whole, is lost to the government. The repealing act was passed in opposition to the ministry, who had included it in the ways and means. A retrenchment of expenses is out of the question, while a majority of parliament is interested in the disbursements—but much more than the amount of the proceeds of that tax will be required to meet the expenditures.

The total expenses of the British government in 1814, were given at 118,872,813*l.*—see vol. IX. p. 233. But in this amount was included the great subsidies to foreign powers, nearly 16 millions, and what were called "miscellaneous services at home and abroad," chiefly for *secret* purposes, which cost more than 4 millions.

The present year's expenditure will be about as follows:

Amount of the interest of the national debt, exclusive of what may be produced by the sinking fund	133,000,000
Civil list, courts of justice, royal family, pensions, civil list of Scotland, &c.	2,500,000
Army—estimated at 150,000 men, at an expense of 22,398,000 <i>l.</i> —But of these 30,000 are to be maintained by France; deduct one-fifth	33,318,400
Navy—estimated at only 37,000 men; but from some causes unexplained, it appears that the estimate of its cost this year exceeds by 300 <i>l.</i> the estimates for 1814, when for an average 115,000 men were voted, and the expense was 21,999,024—suppose the half of this	10,999,512
Ordnance	2,000,000
Miscellaneous, perhaps 4 millions—say	4,000,000
	173,816,912

Ireland's proportion of this being deducted, will leave about the round sum of seventy millions to be paid by *Great Britain*, shewing a deficiency of five millions supposing the property tax were estimated, and the other branches of revenue were not to fall off for the rest of the year. A gentleman in England, in a letter to his friend at New-York, says the deficiency is at the rate of *seventeen* millions a year—and pretty well agrees with our estimate, which, without regard to the property tax, is at the rate of 19 millions and a half.

It then results, that a *peuce* establishment costs the people of England 70 millions of pounds, or 312,800,000 dollars a year—and that the revenue, including some of the *war* taxes, is about 50 millions, leaving a deficiency in peace of about 20 millions.

What we asserted several years ago is realized. We said that *Great Britain* would find it more difficult to support a peace establishment than she did to carry on the war. With the former state, a vast quantity of her people have been thrown out of employment, and, instead of bearing a part of the burthens as they did while their labor was productive, now add to them by their pauperism, without any material diminution of the expenses of government, in which, indeed, no effectual retrenchment, that we can discover, can be made, unless by applying the sponge to the debt—a remedy as dreadful as the disease.

If the present state of England is faithfully described, and we cannot but believe that the condition of the people is wretched beyond all precedent, the yet remaining taxes must be abated; or,

by *non-consumption*, will reduce themselves. Meanwhile the tythes are collected and poor rates increase, and jointly amount to 14 millions.

The entire expense to the people of *Great Britain* is as follows:

Cost of government	170,000,000
— the clergy of the established church	5,000,000
— poor rates	9,000,000
	184,000,000

besides other county rates and taxes.

Exclusive of the army and navy, paupers, &c. and other exempted persons, there are about 8 millions of people in England that may be called tax-contributing individuals, which is at the rate of 11*l.* 5*s.* per head—or, for a family of eight souls, in all, exactly 90*l.* or 399 dollars 60 cts. per annum.

How are we to imagine a state of things like this? The *United States'* revenue, estimated at 20 millions, all told, which is more than we want for a peace establishment, reducing our debt, perhaps, quite as fast as it may be deemed expedient, gives an amount for each tax-contributing individual of about 250 cents, or for a family of 8 persons, 20 dollars a year.

Gallipolis, Ohio.

The editor of the *Weekly Register* has been requested by many of his friends at *Gallipolis*, to give a place for the following—and he does it with pleasure, as well to gratify his very numerous subscribers there, as to expose the malignity and falsehood of the *British government*-writers. He had already done this pretty fully in regard to some of them in the second volume of this work, see pages 94, 114, 141, 162, shewing an utter disregard to truth in *Smyth*, *Ashe*, &c. The latter appears to have strangely marched in company with hireling *Schultz*—for he, very moderately, *killed off* all but "sixteen persons" of the "five hundred families" who settled at *Gallipolis*, and *Schultz* has done the rest by sweeping away the place whereon the settlement was!—*Par nobile fratrum*. See vol. II. page 142. The probability is that neither of these fellows ever were within many hundred miles of *Gallipolis*—But they were paid for making a book. Several chaps have lately travelled to the *United States* for the same purpose. Four of them landed at *New-York* two or three weeks ago on a Monday, and left it for *England* again on the Thursday following, "disgusted with the country" whose books of travels we may expect with the spring importations of new goods and wares. From the *American Standard*, printed at *Gallipolis*, Ohio.

To *Christian Schultz* "Junr" Esq."

Sir,—I never had the pleasure of perusing your "Travels on an inland voyage" &c. &c. in 1807 and 1808 till a few weeks ago: which work I have read with particular attention, as it was said to be generally correct: but when I came to your description of the town of *Gallipolis*, in the state of *Ohio*, I could not but feel indignant at the imposition practised upon you by your informant or historian (as I am persuaded you have never seen the place,) and by you upon the public, by giving a statement so widely different and foreign from fact.

You say "*Gallipolis* was first settled by a number of French families, and is said to have once contained near one hundred houses. At present it is fast declining, most of the inhabitants having removed in consequence of the sickness of the place. The land immediately back of the town is low, having several stagnant ponds and marshes, which no doubt are the cause of its unhealthiness. This evil, I am of opinion, might easily be remedied, at a very trifling expense, consider-

ing the magnitude of the object. When the river is high, and overflows its banks, a considerable current sets through these ponds, this is evident from the quantity of drift-wood lying upon their margins, which could have got there by no other means. Taking advantage of this circumstance when the water is low, a canal or sluice might be opened to the river both above and below the town, which, passing through these ponds, would thus effectually free them from the stagnant matter which they contain. The compact part of the town at present consists of about twenty-five houses, and the land on which it stands has evidently been formed by accumulations from each successive flood. At present, by some change in the course of the current, it is fast washing away again; so that in all probability, in fifty years to come, even the acite of Gallipolis will be forgotten. Trees which were buried for ages are now seen exposed in every part of the bank, as it daily tumbles into the river."

"The land on the Virginia shore is much more elevated than that on the Ohio side, and along the river is said to be equally good; but the greatest proportion of bottom land is evidently on the Ohio shore."

Now sir, to follow you through the above maze of errors, and make necessary comments and deductions—and convince those who are strangers to our country, that you have done this place injustice, would require a work almost as voluminous as your *Celebrated Travels*—I shall therefore content myself, at this time, by barely stating the real facts, on the several points which you have so grossly misrepresented,

In the first instance, the town, at the time you pretend to have visited it, contained as many houses as at any previous date—and owing to the remarkable healthiness of the place, and other very flattering natural advantages, has ever since been rapidly increasing. "The land immediately back of the town is" as high and dry as any other part of the town, neither is there a pond or marsh, within several miles of the town, into which a single drop of water from the Ohio river, or any other stream, was ever deposited. The town is built on an extensive plain, fourteen and a half feet above high water mark. I am at a loss to conjecture where you found your "drift wood"—the charms of the town must be uncommonly coaxing to attract a part of the Ohio river up a solid bank, fourteen and a half feet higher than any other person has ever seen it, for the simple purpose of decorating your journal with a little "drift wood!" I am acquainted with the situation of almost every town on the banks of the Ohio; and shall be warranted in saying, that the streets of Gallipolis will be dry, when every other town will be entirely destroyed and swept away by the water.

Gallipolis at this time consists of about one hundred houses, built on a solid foundation, which has certainly never been washed by any flood since the days of Noah: and will remain till ages after the "Travels of Christian Schultz, jun. esq." are forgotten. The course of the current of the river, is, to all appearance the same as it was a thousand years ago; and if we have a right to judge from the present prospect, we may rationally conclude, that in fifty years' this town will equal in magnitude any other town on the Ohio (Cincinnati and Louisville only excepted.)

The land on the Virginia shore, is about sixteen feet lower than that on the Ohio side. Opposite Gallipolis is a very rich bottom which extend

about fifteen miles in length, and is nearly one mile wide.

Should you happen to travel this way, you will find, on a review of Gallipolis, that my statement is correct: and when, as a gentleman, you will be willing to correct your own. A CITIZEN.

Gallipolis, August 29, 1816.

Public Law.

From the Aurora.—We have been favored with the following, as being an opinion delivered by a magistrate of this city, with respect to a British seaman, who is said to have deserted from a British merchant vessel, in a port of the United States, and against whom process of arrest was desired.

SIR—The application which has been made to me, for process against a British seaman, who is represented as having entered into articles of shipment in the port of Londonderry, for the performance of the voyage from thence to the United States, and back to the said port; and who it is alleged, absented himself from on board the British vessel in a port of the United States, has been attentively considered.

My opinion is, that no alderman, or justice of the peace, has a right to compel the foreign British seaman, to render himself on board the vessel; or in other words, to compel his departure from the United States.

Cases have occurred, in which process of this nature have been issued; but as far as my research has gone, that process has been exclusively founded upon the conventional law of nations; or in other terms, upon express stipulations by treaty.

In examining the late treaty with Great Britain, (made at Ghent) no provision of the nature alluded to is to be found; and, of course, the general law of nations only can be applied.—Under our former treaty with France, an express provision was introduced; whether it has been since continued by a later compact, I cannot ascertain, not having the public documents under my inspection.

What then is the general law of nations? A recourse will not be had to quotations from Vattel, Grotius, Puffendorf, or other eminent writers; but I will be satisfied with drawing your attention to the requisition made by Mr. Genet, the French minister here, in 1793, a compliance with which was refused by the government of the United States, during the administration of president Washington.

The silence of Mr. Genet upon the receipt of Mr. Jefferson's answer, leads to the conclusion, that the former acquiesced in the position assumed by the latter. The following is the substance of Mr. Genet's letter:

Galbaud, Tanguy, and others, had been on board some French vessels in the waters of the United States, and had been actors in a mutiny, and had escaped from on board the French ship Jupiter, in the state of New York; the application of Mr. Genet was, that the United States' government would cause them to be arrested.

To this application, Mr. Jefferson, who was then secretary of state, made reply—"The laws of this country take no notice of crimes committed out of their jurisdiction. The most atrocious offender coming within their pale, is received by them as an innocent man, and they have authorized no one to seize or deliver him."

I am aware of the practices prevalent in some nations of Europe; and have no doubt but that an American seaman deserting in some of the foreign ports, would be ordered to return to his vessel for

the performance of the voyage. But cases have occurred, even in England, where interference was refused. Different states have adopted different regulations. In some, redress must be sought for through the *admiralty*;—in others, the municipal regulations of the country, founded upon statutory provisions, may suffice. But in those nations where there are no established laws, the will of the magistrate operates as law, and this can form no rule, because the acts of the man are not binding on his successor.

At last, however, it is resolved into what is termed the *comity of nations*. Its introduction among us is a matter of *desire*, not of *regret*.—Strong, however, as that desire may be, reflection will hesitate in giving an assent to the exercise of jurisdiction, in cases of this kind, to *minor spagiates*, in hastily sending emigrants from any country, under the protection of whose laws they seek refuge.

The act of congress, which may be *emphatically styled* a part of our navigation system, bears no operation upon this subject. It refers to seamen employed in *our own vessels, and under our own laws*. It does not embrace the case of foreign seamen.

The reasons for the refusal to grant the writ, are thus thrown hastily together. I may be wrong; but under present impressions, all process in cases analogous to yours, will be refused.

With sentiments of respect,

I am, dear sir, yours, &c. M. K.

To Mr. _____, Merchant.

Chickasaw Notice.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG.—*Brethren of the whites*—It is with the most unfeigned pleasure that we contemplate the long and steady friendship subsisting between our nation and our American white brethren, and the late hospitable and generous magnanimity manifested towards ourselves and our nation, as well by the government as by the citizens of the United States, gives us an additional proof, that when we renounced the friendship of all other nations, for yours, on that day we obtained the surest guarantee for our happiness and our interest—the friendship of a nation too generous to do wrong, and too brave to oppress. We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to declare, on the part of our nation, that every friendly and hospitable attention so strongly manifested on the part of the whites, is as strongly reciprocated on the part of ourselves and our nation. Feeling ourselves perfectly secure in the enjoyment of all our rights, so far as they depend on the friendship and the justice of the American people, we consider it our greatest interest (as we know it to be our greatest pleasure) to cement by the most sincere interchange of friendly and hospitable attention, that friendship that so happily subsists between our respective nations, as well by promoting the interest as by administering to the wants of those whose chance and destiny may afford us the opportunity of manifesting by our practice what we now declare to be our profession.

Impressed with these sentiments, we feel it a duty incumbent on us to make known, that at a late council held by the Chickasaw nation, it has been unanimously decided, that the horde of straggling pedlars that have so long infested our nation (and who, we presume, are unknown to any regulation of their own government and unauthorised by law) is dangerous to the good understanding that now subsists between our nation and the citizens of

the United States. Was any argument necessary to enforce this idea, it will be found in the history of the late transaction that has taken place in the Cherokee nation. The ignorant and unwary of our nation are continually imposed on by those speculators, who bear no more resemblance to merchants than "Jew brokers" do to bankers. And this is too often followed by violence on the part of our people, whose minds have not as yet undergone so radical a change, nor the early habits of their education sufficiently eradicated, as to feel themselves content with that redress which is drawn from the tardy (though certain) process of the law. We therefore caution, in the strongest terms, all such persons from entering our nation, for the purpose of carrying on their (heretofore) course of traffic, as the nation will not feel themselves responsible for the chances springing from their transactions.

Being now about to enter the limits of our own nation, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to acknowledge our sincere gratitude for the many kind and hospitable attentions that we have experienced from the people of Nashville, and all other parts of the union that we have visited, and we would be happy of the opportunity of returning those friendly civilities at any time in our nation.

WILLIAM COLBERT,

Brig. gen. of the Chickasaws.

JAMES COLBERT,

U. S. interpreter to the Chickasaws.

August 7, 1816.

Banks and Bank Notes.

Treasury Department, Sept. 12th, 1816.

The propositions made by this department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the first day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the state banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments.—And as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the state banks, cannot be conveniently made until the bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on the said first day of October, 1816.

But in pursuance of the resolution of congress, passed on the 29th day of April, 1816,

Notice is hereby given,

That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes or notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

And all collectors and receivers of public money are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

The collectors of the customs, and of the direct tax and internal duties are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power. And the printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS, *Sec'y of the treasury.*

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

At a convention of representatives from twenty,

three banking institutions, incorporated by act of assembly of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburgh on the 12th Sept. 1816, in pursuance of Circulars addressed to all the country banks, by the officers of the Harrisburgh bank:—

ANDREW GREGG, Esq. president of the Centre bank of Pennsylvania, being appointed chairman, and

JAMES DUNCAN, Esq. president of the Carlisle bank secretary.

The following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the country banks of Pennsylvania, represented at this meeting, in compliance with the public wishes and fiscal arrangements of the treasury department, will resume the payment of specie on the same day on which the banks of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore shall have adopted a similar measure; and that in order to a simultaneous movement in the resumption of specie payment, a committee of this convention be directed to communicate with the city banks and endeavor to effect an arrangement on this important subject.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be forwarded to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, and be published in the newspapers.

ANDREW GREGG, chairman.

Attest—JAMES DUNCAN, secretary.

Harrisburgh, 13th Sept. 1816.

OHIO BANKS.

Delegates from nearly all the chartered banks of Ohio, convened at Chillicothe on the 6th inst. for the purpose of agreeing on some general course respecting the resumption of specie payments.—Their deliberations resulted in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it would not be safe or prudent for the banks of Ohio to resume the payment of their notes in specie until the payment of specie shall become general at the banks of the Atlantic cities.

Resolved also, That as soon as it shall be ascertained that the payment of specie has become general at the banks of the Atlantic cities, the banks of Ohio, here represented, are ready, and pledge themselves to pay specie for their notes.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the president and secretary of this convention, and that the president communicate a copy thereof to the secretary of the treasury of the United States as their answer to his circular letter of the 22d of July last.

New York, Sept. 17.—At a convention of delegates from the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, held in Philadelphia, on the 6th of Aug. 1816, the following resolution and preamble were passed unanimously.

WHEREAS, it is believed, That the bank of the United States and the branches thereof, will not be in complete operation at an earlier period than July next; and it being considered as important to the safe return of the state banks to the payment of specie for all demands upon them, that the measure should be nearly as practicable, simultaneous on the part of the state banks, and the bank of the United States in Philadelphia, and of its branches in New York and Baltimore—therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the banks in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to resume their payments in specie on the first Monday in July

next, that each of the banks forthwith pass a resolution to that effect, and communicate the same to the secretary of the treasury: *Provided, however,* That this resolution is not to be construed as to prevent any bank from resuming specie payments at an earlier period, if it shall be thought proper.

The general committee representing the bank of New York, Merchants' bank, Mechanics' bank, bank of America, City bank, and the bank of the New York Manufacturing Company, give notice, That the boards of directors of these institutions, have severally passed resolutions to resume their payments in specie on the first Monday of July next.

This resolution has been adopted in conformity with the recommendation of the convention of banks in Philadelphia; and the banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore, have also agreed to recommence specie payments on the same day.

The general committee are aware that an earlier day would have been desirable on many accounts, and especially to meet the views of the government to obtain payment of the revenue in legal money after the 20th February next; but they have no doubt that the considerations which influenced the convention of delegates to recommend a day so distant, and the several boards of directors to confirm it, will be duly appreciated.

To fix a definite period when the banks in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York, should simultaneously resume their specie payments, and that the period named should be such as to preclude the possibility of disappointment, appeared to be the most essential objects.

To make the reduction of mercantile accommodation which the resumption of specie payments would render necessary, as gradual as possible, when the merchants were suffering under the severest pressure from the state of our commerce, was also a desirable object. It was believed that the bank of the United States and its branches, would, at that time, be so far in operation, as not only powerfully to aid the merchants in their payments to the custom house, but to apply, in part, at least, that accommodation which the state banks would be obliged to abridge.

When the circumstances of the times rendered it absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the general committee, to suspend payments in specie, they relied on the support of their fellow citizens, if such steps were taken by the banks as were likely to diminish the dangers incident to a paper circulation, when unchecked by the only effectual restraint, the payment of specie. For this purpose, they pledged themselves to each other, and to the public, to prevent an improper increase of paper, and they limited, very strictly, their loans and issues. When their conduct is reviewed with a due allowance for the difficulties of the situation, the general committee rely with confidence, that they will be justified in the opinion of their fellow citizens, and that it will be admitted they have redeemed their pledge. By order of the general committee. (Signed) WM. FEW, chairman, CHAS. WILKES, sec'y.

Foreign Articles.

The great banking house of Gordon, Murphey, O'Farrel and co. of Madrid and London, has stopped payment. This was one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the world—in their various establishments they employed 360 clerks. They estimated their profits at 237,000£ and returns at 7 millions sterling. Mr. Gordon is a member of

parliament, and Murphey and O'Farrell are considered as noblemen in Spain. The father of Murphey some years ago purchased an estate in Ireland for which he paid £370,000 sterling. A London paper of the 30th of July notices the failure of the Chipping Norton and Tanworth banks. These institutions appear daily failing.

A second dreadful massacre has taken place at Tunis—in which many Christians were cut off—English, French and Spanish.

The French funds decline: 5 per cents only 57 1-2. A few executions still take place; the usage is to cut off the right hand and then gullotine the condemned. The harvest in Spain is now said to be very abundant. A Russian minister has arrived at Vienna with very important despatches. Sir R. Wilson and his companions on being released, were ordered immediately to quit France. Smyrna is represented as in a very distressed state by the "venerable" government of the Turks. The plague has ceased its ravages. The ex-king of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, is living retired and apparently contented at the baths of Lucca. Jerome, ex-king of Westphalia, is to reside at Brunn, Moravia, by permission of Austria. The ex-empress Maria Louisa was expected at Lucca. British stocks, Aug. 3—3 per cent. consols 63 1-4. Denmark is said to have acceded to the "Holy alliance."

The deficiency of the French revenue is stated at 200,000,000 francs—about one fourth of the estimated expences of the year. If this be so, the report that France declared her inability to pay the allied armies is probably true.

Meetings were daily held throughout England, to take into consideration the distresses of the poor, and to provide the most effectual means of relief.

A very large and respectable meeting of the nobility and gentry, was held at the London tavern, on the 29th of July, to take into consideration the distressed state of the lower classes, and the most effectual means of extending relief. The proceedings fill the Courier of the 30th. A subscription was immediately opened, and a considerable sum was deposited.

The countries on the Black sea have had most luxuriant harvests. Many vessels filled with grain have arrived at Malta, seeking a market.

The plague rages in Cyprus and at Alexandria. It has ceased in Cprfu and Calabria.

While they were chopping off the hands and cutting off the heads of some persons lately executed for treason at Paris, it is exultingly said that the people most lustily shouted *vive le roi! vivent les Bourbons!*

Messrs. Savary and Lallemand had been some time at Smyrna. The latter had left that place, it was supposed, for England. Savary remained, and was preparing a narrative of the late events; he states that Napoleon was received by captain Maitland in condition that he should remain in England.

Mad. Lavalette is said to have joined her husband at Munich.

American Stocks at London, Aug. 4. 3 per cents. 51; 6 per cents. 81.

In consequence of the great silver coinage now going on in England, they who had hoarded up small change have thrown it into circulation, and it is said that the retailer and banker is absolutely oppressed with it. There is a vast quantity of specie detained in the hands of individuals in the United States, which, if liberally brought forth, would be fully competent to every needful purpose.

The emperor of Austria appears determined to have a small navy—five light vessels have been

launched at Venice, and a ship of the line and a frigate are on the stocks. He has some cruising vessels in the Adriatic.

A party of 12 dragoons, headed by a surveyor of the excise, proceeded on the 20th of July last, to a place near Inniskean, Ireland, to seize an unlawful still, which they got possession of. But the people collected, a hard fight ensued, in which the dragoons expended all their ammunition, three of them were left for dead on the field, and the still was recovered and carried off in triumph. Such little battles are by no means unrequent. Force is the law of the government and people of Ireland.

Bankruptcies are still numerous in Great Britain and Ireland. Some of them for very great amounts.

In May last a young Greek, only 18 years old was induced to abandon his religion and turn Mahometan; he soon repented, and returned to the Greek church. This being reported to the grand vizier he was brought before him, and, after reproaches, was directed again to receive instructions preparatory to his second joining with the Mahometans. But he refused to be instructed, and advised the judge to turn Christian. Upon this he was beheaded.

The enlistment of boys as drummers and fifers for the recruiting service in England, is ordered to be discontinued, "except in the case of corps stationed in India and the cape of Good Hope." But the boys at present enlisted are to be retained.

The Ionian Isles. By what is said of the republic of the Ionian Isles, in the proclamation inserted below, it will appear they are as mere colonies of Great Britain.

Lord Exmouth's expedition occupies a large share of the public attention. We have accounts of his arrival at Gibraltar, where it is said he was collecting transports to carry the troops to Algiers. The fleet consists of 18 sail, and besides has been joined by the Dutch squadron and some other vessel in the Mediterranean. We are very impatient to learn the result of these vast preparations; but have our apprehensions that the hope of the civilized world will be disappointed.

Some accounts say that the dey has made great preparations to receive the British, being assisted by many French engineers—others again inform that the most valuable effects had been removed into the interior, and that the resistance, if any would be weak and ineffective. There has also been a report that a squadron of Turkish ships had arrived at Algiers; and it is said that the Captain Pacha, with 25 sail, is cruising in the Archipelago.

The British frigate with the Algerine ambassador to the Sublime Porte remained at the island of Tenedos, the grand seignior refusing to allow her to pass the Dardanelles. The ambassador wished to be landed at the island; but the commander of the frigate declared he would carry him back to Algiers, unless he was allowed to land him at Constantinople.

The Lakes.—A London paper of July 30, observes—The Americans lose no time in adding to their navy, and accumulating hands. About the middle of June, the schooner Erie, of about eighty tons, was launched at Black Rock.

[This schooner Erie is a merchant vessel. The British must build many ships on the lake before we shall find it necessary to increase our force there. The editor who made this paragraph, no doubt was ignorant of Perry's victory on lake Erie, by which we possessed all the vessels on it. The British are exceedingly jealous about these lakes, and seem bent upon something we do not understand

dition to the facts lately spread before our ears on this subject, see the *London* head under the date of August 1, inserted below.]

The Lascars.—A letter from Calcutta says—Three country ships have been burnt by the Lascars within a month, and two more partially destroyed; one at Java and three attempted at Calcutta. Some discontents among the Lascars occasioned these acts of villainy."

India.—The British have terminated their war with *Napaul*, after several smart actions, in one of which the natives lost 500 men and killed many of the enemy. A treaty was thereupon made. The commander of the British forces, general Ochterlony, is said to be a native of Boston. By this treaty *Napaul* renounces her claims to the territory that was in dispute, to the East India company, and cedes other extensive possessions. In short, they have bound the rajah hand and foot.*

The inordinate ambition of the East-India company, whose invasions have been marked by the greatest ravages ever committed on an unoffending people, casting the desolations of Alexander in the shade, calls to mind the case of the savage, to whom it was proposed to make three wishes:—his first was that all the lakes and ponds, rivers, streams and springs, were rum—his second, that every tree was a deer: he seemed now to have all that he wanted, but being urged for the third wish, he said he believed he would have a little more rum! Thus with the East-India company—their wishes are—1. All the territory of the east; 2. the plunder of the globe; and 3, a little more territory.

"Hostility to England!" We have already stated that *Russia* has forbidden the import of 191 descriptions of goods she heretore received from England. France has absolutely prohibited the reception of British and woolen goods. *Spain* has partially done the same as to the latter, and a deputation has been sent from Barcelona to the king "to prevent the introduction of English merchandize, which destroys Spanish industry, and produces nothing to the revenue, because, the custom house officers are easily corrupted by the English traders." In many parts of Germany similar measures are taking; and a recent article of July 24, says—"The day before yesterday, the workmen employed in our manufactures made on the corn market an *auto defe* of English merchandize. It seems that the articles burnt, consisting of shawls and handkerchiefs, were furnished voluntarily."

Thus it must be in other parts, and it must come to us in the United States—not from "hostility to England," as her silly scribblers would make some believe; but for the benefit of the people of the nation so doing, in encouraging a home-supply.

The Princess of Wales. There are many hints in the *London* papers that the regent is seeking a divorce from his wife. What can he charge her with, of incontinency, debauchery or madness, that she may not retaliate?

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA. *London, July 30.* Yesterday morning, Mr. Latchford the king's messenger, arrived at the foreign office with despatches from St. Petersburg. Some importance was attached to the despatches which he brought, from the speed with

which he travelled, having come in a chaise and four, which is a novel sight in time of peace.

which he travelled, having come in a chaise and four, which is a novel sight in time of peace.

DECEASE!—*London, July 30.*—We regret to hear, that in the continued indisposition of our amiable and beloved princess, her illustrious lord and the nation are alike disappointed in the hopes to which the first symptoms so fondly and so universally gave rise. In plain language, her royal highness has experienced a miscarriage!!!"

Another paper, however, denies the report, and rejoices to let the world know that Charlotte carries a Dutchman's child! What wretched stuff. It reminds me of a fact which occurred shortly after the dauphin, son of Louis XVI. was born: the ladies got up a color for new dresses, which they delicately named after the excrements of the baby, and so publicly called it. This is a legitimate fact. The Londoners appear in a fair way to rival the Parisians of the "old school."

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

A Proclamation. By H. E. the right honorable sir THOMAS MAITLAND, G. C. B. of H. B. M. most honorable privy council, lt. general, and commander in chief of H. M. forces in the Mediterranean, governor of Malta and its dependencies, and H. M. lord high commissioner in the United States of the Ionian islands.

From the moment of his excellency's landing in these states, it has been his most earnest wish and constant endeavor to hush the contest of the passions which hitherto agitated the public mind, and to compose the unhappy differences to which had given rise the uncertainty of former political relations.

In adopting this principle, his excellency was solely actuated by the desire of burying in oblivion the memory of the past, and carrying into full effect his gracious sovereign's beneficial intention towards this nation, which the treaty of Paris has placed under his exclusive protection.

But, while his excellency wished to draw a veil over all past occurrences, it was not to be supposed that he could view with indifference in any quarter, and subsequent to his arrival, any attempt to revive former jealousies, or to create new grounds of differences and quarrels.

Animated with these principles, his excellency on the one hand, saw with great satisfaction, the generally exemplary conduct of the natives of these states; but on the other, perceived with the utmost regret, that a few insulated individuals of quite a different temper, showed an inclination to cherish ancient feuds and to raise new ones, to propogate dissensions under false and imaginary pretences, and lastly to consolidate their improper and usurped authority, by endeavoring to establish a diversity of interests between the protecting sovereign and the protected states.

But every sense of moderation must yield to the sense of his excellency's duty to his sovereign and to the people of these states.

The time is come at last, when the nature of British forbearance should be explained, and the grounds of British moderation made known.

The lord high commissioner, acting upon these principles, has this day, reluctantly transmitted, to the most illustrious president of the senate of Corfu, the documents annexed, for the information of the public, to the present proclamation. And, however painful it may be for his excellency at any time to adopt measures of this description, he will shew, whenever the case shall require it, that the British government has the necessary authority to carry into effect its just and moderate views, and

that his majesty's representative will know how to resist every pretension that might secretly or openly compromise that unity of action and interests between the protecting sovereign and the protected state, which was the essential basis of the Paris convention.

The present proclamation shall be printed in Greek and Italian, and published for the information of all.

Puluce, Corfu, May 23, 1816.

By his excellency's command,

WM. MEYER. *secr'y to government.*

[By the above mentioned documents, four senators and the secretary of the senate are deprived of their situations. *Very "moderate."*]

Paris, July 27. The following is an accurate account of the present place of abode of the 38 persons mentioned in the second article of the ordinance of the 25th of July, 1815, and driven from France by the law of the 12th of January, 1816—

Felix Lapelletier, Excelmans, Fressinel, Lamarque, Harel, Barrere, Arnud, Pommeroul Gorrau, Merlin (of Douay,) Defermont, Bury, Saint Vincent, Garnier (of Saintes,) Mellinet, Hullin, Courtin, and Vandamme, are at Brussels, or its environs; Soult is at Dusseldorf; Alix, at the property of his wife, near Hesse Cassel; Bassano, at Gratz, in Austria; Marbos, at Frankfort; Bouisy (de la Meurthe) at Coblenz; Mohee de la Touche, at Constance; Thibadeau, at Prague; Carnot, at Warsaw; Lobau, at Aix la Chapelle; Pipe, in Russia; Regnault (de St. Jean d'Angely,) at Philadelphia; Arrighi (of Padua,) Derjean, the son, and Durbach, in Austria; Real has embarked at Antwerp, for the U. States; Bouvier de Moulard is at Sarrebruch, where he possesses property; Dirat, at Philadelphia; Felix Desportes, at Mayence; Cluys, in the United States; Forbin Janson, at Rome; Le Lorgue d'Iderville, in England; Gilly, Grouchy, Clausel, and one of the brothers Lellemand, comprised in the first article of the same Ordinance, are in America; Ameilh, after having been arrested in the kingdom of Hanover, has embarked for America; Lallemand, the elder, and Savary, have left Smyrna, on their way to Persia.

London, July 19.—There is a falling off in one branch of iron works in Staffordshire, which the friends of humanity have no reason to regret. It is that which consisted in making neck yokes, chains, thumb screws, &c. for the negro slaves in the West Indies.

July 24.—Some additional papers have to day been received from the U. States, and private communications adverting to a situation of affairs of considerable importance. It is said that the unambitious character of Joseph, ex-king of Spain and the Indies, has been powerfully worked upon, by a numerous body of generals, who regained their fame under Bonaparte, and who having fled to America for refuge, are uneasy at the state of inaction to which they have been reduced. These persons, we are told, have urged Joseph to resume his pretensions as king of the Indies, and have offered to unite their means with those of the Insurgents of Mexico, to drive the Spaniards from their colonies, and to establish a mighty empire on the shores of the Pacific. We are further informed, that nothing has prevented the immediate engagement in this enterprise, but the refusal, on the part of the government of the United States, to undertake any ostensible co-operation. [*Manufactured.*]

An article from Nuremberg of the 3d inst. says—“The celebrated Sacro Catino, or the holy vessel which Christ is said to have used at the last supper, and which was brought to Genoa in 101, is

come back from France to Genoa, with other curiosities. The king designed to give it back to the church of St. Lorenzo, where it was always kept. On the 15th of June, the case in which it was packed was opened in the presence of the magistrates and the clergy; when, to the grief of all the persons present, the vessel was found to be broken. On this occasion Genoa has recovered several valuable MSS. and the celebrated painting by Julio Romano, representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen.”

The application of the nobles of Pomerania to the king of Prussia to re-introduce the feudal system has been rejected by a royal cabinet order, which the chancellor, prince Hardenberg, has accompanied by a severe reprimand.—[*Good.*]

Stocks—Without any apparent cause, stocks have declined this morning, and the market closed as follows:—

Red Ann. 63 7-8—Consols 63 1-2—Do. for acct. 64 3-4.

As a proof of the defalcation in the revenue, in the article of wine, we understand that the orphan tax alone (received by the corporation of the city of London) on that article, for the last half year, which used to average 2,200l did not exceed 700l.

August 1. A considerable sensation was produced in the city this morning by the following unexpected notice from the transport board:

“*Transport Office, 31st July, 1816.*

“Wanted conveyance of the undermentioned stores, viz.—5,200 tons of ordinance stores, to Canada. Tenders to be received on Saturday the 3d of August.

This notice was immediately considered as a hostile symptom. We believe we can remove any apprehensions of this kind. Several fortifications were begun upon the lakes immediately after peace was made. Some vessels also were laid down—both require guns and stores. It is known also that the barracks at Quebec were burnt, and a considerable quantity of stores destroyed. These must be replaced, and government are sending them out at a proper time of the year.

A Sicilian frigate had been at Gibraltar, and taken on board about 400,000 dollars. She was expected to wait in the Mediterranean for the British squadron.

July 30.—We received this morning American papers to the 6th inst. a very late indeed.

Lavalette is said to have arrived in Philadelphia—we disbelieve it. But the report affords the editor of a Boston paper an opportunity to pay the most fulsome compliment to Messrs. Wilson, Hutchinson and Bruce, and to lament that the gallant Ney and the accomplished Labedoyre had not been equally fortunate. The editor characterises the treason of which Lavalette was convicted, as merely “a difference of opinion from his oppressors.” This he says was the only cause! Robbery he might as justly describe as a mere change of property. And yet the American editor would be offended perhaps, if any one was to call his patriotism and love of freedom into question. There seems to be a strange want of correct ideas upon almost every subject in America. Thus one of the most estimable officers in the American service, a brave and humane man, commodore *Decatur*, gave as a public toast lately, “Our country: in her intercourse with other nations, may she be always right, and always successful right or wrong.” And this toast the official paper of the American government calls: “a just sentiment never better expressed—a noble patriotism never more beautifully illustrated.”

Trade is dull and distress great in all parts of the United States—That the same complaint should be general at the same time both in the old world and new, is not one of the least extraordinary circumstances of these most extraordinary times.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London dates of the 12th of August.

Business was extremely dull in London, August 9, and no freights to be had. The best of ships could be chartered, with crews, &c. for 450*l.* to any part of the United States.

The duke of Wellington was expected to leave England on the 13th of August.

The king of France is making the greatest efforts to get an army. He is resorting to "conscription," and has taken into his employ officers of all ranks, who served under Bonaparte, not marked as "decided enemies of the Bourbons. The government is very vigilant in preventing the introduction of British goods.

It is again stated that the princesses of Portugal have refused an alliance with fool Ferdinand and his brother. This is probably true.

A (British) king's messenger appears to have been assassinated at Madrid. The cause is not stated. He was buried in a garden. "Legitimacy" here allows no public burial place to the protestants.

The British poor.—Subscriptions are raising for the relief of the poor manufacturers and laborers. Nothing effectual will be done—can be done. A man they call lord Arden, who enjoys *sinecures* to the amount of 30,000*l.* (\$133,200) per annum, has most generously returned to the people he *leeches*, one hundred pounds. Among the contributors is the duke of Berri, who has given 200*l.* Some of the London papers are very indignant that one of the Bourbons, so lately a British pauper himself, should have been called upon for assistance.

Some parts of Europe have been deluged by continual rains, and others are parched up by a long series of dry weather—to the great injury of the crops in both cases.

The articles, monuments of the arts, carried off by the French from Madrid, have been restored.

It is said that the Jews have appealed to the Pope as a mediator between them and some of the Christian sovereigns—and that the pontiff, seeing the opposition to the Jesuits, repents their re-establishment.

The Neapolitans talk of getting their supplies of cloths from France.

There is a report that the emperor of Austria has fallen deeply in love with the widow *Murat!*

The British are making great exertions to turn the current of emigration to their own N. American colonies. Free passages to Halifax, &c. would be very convenient to many. A number have arrived from thence in the United States.

London papers say that the police and the Inquisition have filled Spain with spies, where a person hardly dares think on political affairs. They complain loudly of the interdiction of their manufactures by so many of the continental powers, which "bids fair to produce equally as great effects as the Berlin and Milan decrees, or the late confederation of the Rhine, about which our ministers made so much noise."

"A congress of sovereigns" is soon to be held at Carlsbad.

It is stated, that Alexander, of Russia, has intimated his desire to the Turks that the Algerines should cease their piracies. Hence, probably, it is that we have a report that war between them is likely to break out.

There is a rumor that the dey of Algiers had been assassinated, and that his successor arrested all the English there. But another account says he had 6000 slaves at work on his fortifications, which were to be mounted with 1500 pieces of cannon.

An article from Cagliari, of the 22d of July, says, that the American squadron was met steering for Algiers, which they were to attack before lord Exmouth's arrival. [*Improbable—our ships must at this date, have been at Naples.*]

London, Aug. 8. The Duchy of Lauenburg has at length been delivered up to the Danish government.

Aug. 7. Price of stocks this day at twelve o'clock. Reduced 65 1-2 5-8—cons. 63 1-2 1-4—for acc. 63 3-8 1-2—4 per cent. 79 3-8 1-2—5 per cent. 93 1-2 5-8—bonds 8s. 9s. prem.; bank long anns. 16 5-16ths 3-4—exchequer bills, 3s. 6s. prem.

August 9. The stocks experienced a considerable decline this morning—3 per cents 62 1-8 for money; 62 3-8 for account. Five per cents 92 7-8.

Some letters from France, via Holland, speak of a conscription (a "French conscription,") of 60,000 men being about to be raised in September to be incorporated with old troops.

August 3. Recent letters from Madrid state that an order had been issued by the government for a levy by ballot of 60,000 men, to be embodied as a militia. In the opinion of some persons this measure is adopted with the view of leaving the regular troops at the disposal of government; for the purpose of sending them to South America and to Mexico, where their services are much wanted. Others talk of an expedition being intended for W. Florida, in the contemplation of a war with the U. States!

An American frigate is said to have arrived in Sicily, having been dismasted in a gale.

We understand the transport Board have not succeeded in obtaining ships which they deem sea-worthy, for the transport of ordnance stores to Canada. Those tendered have been in most instances, detected as unfit for service, and even the freight demanded for them was double what excellent ships could have been procured for a month ago.

It is said that orders have been issued at the war office for disbanding the following regiments, viz. the 7th and 8th West India regiments; 4th royal Veteran Battalion; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Canadian, and Glengary Fencibles, the Brunswick Hussars, and Rolle's regiment.

Extract of a letter from the agents to Lloyd's at Naples, dated July 15:—"By this day's letter from Corfu, we have the disagreeable tidings that the plague has broken out in Cephalonia, and that 35 persons fell victims to it in three days."

A German paper says—"According to a pamphlet published in defence of the late French minister of Finance, Mr. Louis, it seems that the allies by a private engagement, received money, viz. 250,000,000 of francs, from France, in the year 1815."

Paris Aug. 4.—An English traveller informs us that there is at present in the plain of Cerea, in Greece, a monstrous serpent, which ravages the whole country.

CHRONICLE.

New-Jersey election. The election for electors of president and members of congress, takes place in New Jersey on the first Tuesday in November next. There is no federal opposition.

Vermont election. Gov. Galusha (rep.) is re-elected governor of the state, and there is an increased republican majority in the legislature. Returns not yet received. The representation in congress is changed from federalists to republicans.

Pennsylvania election. A. J. Dallas (present secretary of the treasury) A. Seybert, W. Anderson, and J. Sommer, are nominated by the republicans to represent in congress the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware.

MARYLAND ELECTION. On Monday last, the gentlemen composing the electoral college, met at Annapolis to elect a senate of Maryland for 5 years—when the following were chosen:

For the Western Shore.

- John E. Howard, Baltimore county
- George Winchester, city
- John Leigh, St. Mary's county
- Clement Dorsey, Charles
- Peter Emmerson, Calvert
- Robert P. Magruder, Montgomery
- Archibald Van Horn, Prince George's
- R. B. Taney, Frederick
- Roger Perry, Allegany

For the Eastern Shore.

- Levin Gale, Cecil
- William Spencer, Kent
- Henry Holliday, Talbot
- Joseph E. Muse, Dorchester
- William Hughlett, Caroline
- George W. Jackson, Somerset

The unsuccessful (republican) ticket was composed of—

- John T. Mason, Washington county
- Thomas Hawkins, Frederick
- Thomas B. Dorsey, Anne Arundel
- John Stephen, Annapolis
- Isaac M'Kim, } Baltimore city
- Nathl. Williams, }
- N. R. Moore, Baltimore county
- Gen. Robert Bowie, Prince George's
- Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert
- F. W. Veazy, Cecil
- Unit Angier, Kent
- James Brown, Queen Anne's
- Frederick Holbrook, Caroline
- Lemuel Purnell, Jr. Worcester
- Edward Lloyd, Talbot

The state of parties in New York.—The whole representation in the legislature of New-York is stated to be 157, of which 115 are republicans, and 42 federalists—or thus:—

	Republican.	Federal.	Total.
Senate	25	7	32
Assembly	90	35	125

Separation of Maine. Whether the proposed separation will take place or not, is very doubtful. It is thought the question will not be ascertained until the votes are counted by authority, the returns given in the papers being supposed very inaccurate. The general opinion, however, seems to be, that 5-9ths of the votes are in favor of separation—the proportion required. The returns, as given in the Portland Argus, stand thus—

For separation 11,640—against it 9,830

A valuable Mineral Spring has been discovered about 18 miles from Baton Rouge—and within a month a village of 20 or 30 houses has sprung up near the spot—and invalids flock there from a considerable distance.

The corporation of the city of New York, as a tribute to the memory of the celebrated ROBERT EYROR, have changed the name of Beckman-slip,

Fair-street and Partition-street to that of Fair street, which consequently extends from the Hudson to East river.

GENERAL RIPLEY. The people of his native town Hanover, N. H. have presented an elegant sword with an appropriate address to the brave Gen. Ripley.

The U. S. ship Washington, 74; frigate Java, a sloop Erie, arrived at Naples about the middle of July. It was thought Mr. Pinkney would effect the object of his mission to that court. The rest of the squadron in the Mediterranean was expected there. The Washington was only five days from Gibraltar to Naples.

The master of a vessel arrived at Boston, say that Mr. GIBBS, American consul at Palermo, has in consequence of his embarrassed circumstances put an end to his existence, about the 17th ult. It was said he had failed for 500,000 pounds sterling.

There appears to be a sort of a war among the British settlers in the north west. A Montreal paper of Sept. 7, says—"we were this morning informed, by good authority, of the arrival last evening of a gentleman from the north west, bringing the intelligence of fort Williams having fallen into the hands of lord Selkirk's party. Wm. M'Gillivray Esq. is said to be taken prisoner."

Hail. Hail stones, or masses of ice, from three to twelve inches in circumference, fell about the 20th ult. near Cincinnati, O.

Earthquake. Two considerable shocks of earthquake were recently felt at New Madrid, Missouri.

Jamaica. Letters from the West Indies state that they are collecting troops at Jamaica from the islands, to prevent an insurrection of the slaves.

A curious circumstance is said to have happened in the county of Cumberland, Va.—A whole family, with the exception of one person, had died eating a part of a cabbage, which was boiled without opening it a scorpion was found in the centre.

Curious Bequest.—The will of an English gentleman, which some time since became the subject of litigation, contained the bequest following—"I give to my son —, who is at Eaton, and intended to obey holy orders, my five years old *Belzebub* mare.

Slave Trade.—One of the last British appropriation laws develops the following important fact. That 300,000 sterling (nearly a million and a half of dollars) has been voted to discharge judgments obtained by the Portuguese owners of vessels employed in the slave trade, against British commanders who have captured them.

Court of Inquiry. A court of inquiry was convened at the request of capt. Lewis Warrington, of the navy, on board the U. S. ship Independence on Tuesday the 3d inst. to ascertain the facts of the rencontre between the U. States sloop Peacock and the E. I. co's cruiser Nautilus, which took place in the Straits of Sunda, on the 30th of June, 1815. The court is composed of com. Bainbridge, president; capt. Jones and Morris, members, and Gen. Blake, Judge advocate.—*Bost. Gaz.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Fete of St. Louis.—Should the 25th of August, being the fete of his most Christian majesty the king of France, on Monday, the 26th, it was celebrated on the banks of the Raritan at the country seat of Mr. Hyde de Neuville (French minister.)

The dinner, to which many citizens of the United States were invited, was splendid and the attendance was numerous.

After the appropriate toast of the day

most Christian majesty" was given, the minister arose and gave the following:

"To the president and congress and to the prosperity of the United States of America."—His excellency added, "that his majesty Louis the 18th was and would continue the friend to the American government his unfortunate brother Louis the 16th had formerly proved."

The greatest cordiality presided at the repast, and the toasts evidently manifested how strong is the desire of all honest men for a perfect union between the two nations.

Many toasts were given during the day among which we remarked the following:

General G. Washington and Louis the XVI.—To the memory of the first president of the United States and to the memory of Louis the 16th—their friends and ally of America.

"To the clergy of the United States." This gave occasion to the last toast by the minister, which we notice with much pleasure.

Tolerance and union between men of different religions—To my fellow Protestants of the south and other parts of France." His excellency added, "They are the children of my sovereign; they enjoy in common with the rest of my French brethren the full fruits of the paternal government of his majesty, Louis the 18th. They are not persecuted for their religious opinions, except in certain foreign journals, which have had the hardihood and baseness to fabricate and circulate an odious calumny. Yes sir, continued the minister, (addressing himself to a reverend bishop of Jersey, present at the fete,) I declare on my honor this is an atrocious calumny; no individual is persecuted on account of his religion; all kinds of worship are tolerated by law and in fact all places are open to all; the favors and kindness of the king my master are shewn to Protestant and Catholic without regard to other distinction than that of merit, fidelity and honesty."

The day concluded in the utmost harmony and to the apparent satisfaction of the minister and his respectable guests.

Huntsville, (M. T.) Aug. 17. It is with regret we notice the occurrence of an unfortunate affair in the Cherokee nation, between some of the whites and the indians. It is almost impossible, perhaps to ascertain at this time, a correct statement of the facts, as the representation of the whites, differs materially from that of the indians. The statement of the whites, is substantially as follows: That a man called Taylor, had rented from a member of the nation, called the Black Fox, a field—that several indians came to his house, a few days before the accident alluded to, insulted his wife, and, as he was apprised by the Black Fox, determined on killing them. Taylor and his wife escaped by flight; went to the house of captain James Burlesson, (the father of Mrs. Taylor) and communicated what had occurred. Burlesson, Taylor and six others, went to the place before named, in the nation, found a number of indians collected, and, through the Black Fox, requested an explanation of their late conduct. The indians in reply, raised a yell and said fight. An attempt was then made by the whites to cut them off from their arms, as it is said, for the sake of mere security. This produced a conflict, which terminated in the death of two indians.

Copy of a letter from colonel Richard Brown, (a Cherokee) to a gentleman in this place, dated, Creek Path, Cherokee Nation, Aug. 13.

Sir—I wish you to inform the commanding officer of your country, that there were two indians killed by the whites on the 12th inst. about 8 miles

below the head of the Muscle Shoals. They were drinking, and went to the house of a negro who kept whiskey to sell and told him they wanted some—he started off—they called him, but he would not return; they then agreed to drink, and pay for the whiskey. About sun-set, while they were drinking, there came ten or twelve whites, together with the negro, on horseback, fired four guns, killed two indians, and missed the other two. I have informed my men that they must not kill any white man, for all we want is satisfaction, and the way we want it is, by the laws of the United States—therefore, we wish the men who committed the murder, should be apprehended and kept, until the law can have its course on them.

New Orleans, Aug. 12.—Joseph Vidal, esq. of Concordia, opposite the city of Natchez, has picked and ginned cotton of this year's growth. Captain Gale, of the steam boat New-Orleans, arrived yesterday morning, brought down one bale 360 pounds of this cotton. It is a superior quality, 36 cents per pound has been offered for it. This is a very extraordinary production of the earth, but a few days more than four months from the time the seed is put into the ground until the cotton is picked, ginned, baled and in market!

Kingston, (Canada) Aug. 24. In the course of the week, the 99th regiment, (formerly the 100th) much distinguished for their gallantry at Fort Niagara, arrived in town.

THE STATE OF LAND IN ENGLAND, &c.
From the Aurora.

	ACRES.	AVERAGE VALUE.
Gardens and nurseries,	20,000	70l per acre.
Highly cultivated near towns,	500,000	50
Hop grounds,	100,000	40
Cultivated lands superior quality	12,000,000	30
Do: inferior quality,	18,000,000	20

Total cultivated in England and Wales, 30,620,000—at 24l av. val.

Lands not Cultivated

Waste and common, but capable of cultivation,	5,500,000
Unimprovable	673,000
Roads and waters,	540,000
Uncultivable,	6,714,000
Cultivable,	30,620,000

Thus the cultivated land of England is about the same number of acres as is contained in the state of New York altogether; and the uncultivated equal to about the surface of Maryland or Vermont.

Ireland contains 12,001,260 Irish acres, or in acres of English measure 19,439,960—or equal to the surface of South Carolina, of which about 1,000,000 is irreclaimable, and 3,500,000 susceptible of cultivation.

Newnham's estimate of land in Ireland is as above, thus described:

	English acres
Irreclaimable land, taxes, &c.	1,000,000
Waste but reclaimable,	3,500,000
Employed to furnish exports,	1,000,000
One year with another unproductive,	1,500,000
Cultivable land,	12,439,960

Acres, 19,439,960

Died, on the 11th inst. in Virginia, JOHN CLIFTON, esq. for more than 28 years a representative in congress from that state.

Died, on the 10th inst. at Charleston, gen. *Alston*, late governor of South-Carolina, aged 38.

Died, at Philadelphia, Bernard M^cMahon, the famous nursery and seedsmen.

The late president Adams, at upwards of 80 years of age, is hale and hearty—rejoicing in the happiness of his country.

A letter to the editor of the Register from Pendleton S. C. says—"on account of the drought, the state of things here is gloomy and distressing. Half crops will be great crops, except on the bottom lands."

Mexico. We have a variety of vague rumors tending to make us believe that the patriot cause makes good progress in Mexico. The war carried on is a war of extermination. The patriots, it is said, have lately forwarded several sums of money to procure materials for war. The royalists have closed all the ports except *Campeachy* against foreign vessels, and that would be shut as soon as troops could arrive there for the purpose. But *Huasa Huales*, on the south side of Vera Cruz, is possessed by the patriots—it is said to be one of the best ports on the shore. The Mexican patriot fleet, of 18 sail, well manned, have taken *Punta Gorda*, in the bay of St. Bernard, where they were about to organize a court for the trial of prize causes. It is also expected they have captured *Tampico*, another port. It seems the opinion of some well informed men that the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz will soon fall before the patriots.

There is a report that the Carthaginian fleet has captured Pensacola. It is said also that the people of *Vera Cruz* have refused to receive the new viceroy of Mexico, who lately arrived there, via *Havana*, and have made prisoners of him and his suit. We have no news from *Caracas*, except that the royalists have very coolly shot and murdered all the prisoners they took, late of *Bolivar's* army.—There are various rumors that the people of *Cuba* are ripe for revolution. How important might this delightful and extensive island become under a liberal government.

Snow. About the 12th inst. there was a considerable fall of snow at *Springfield, Mass.* The Vermont mountains are said to have been covered with it for several days.

The Tennessee militia. A Knoxville paper says that the funds of the district paymaster in East Tennessee are again exhausted, and that many of the militia are yet unpaid.

Plague at Guadaloupe. By a vessel arrived at Boston we have a report, that the plague was raging at *Point Petre, Guadaloupe*, and "had swept off nearly all the inhabitants."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman lately arrived in Baltimore from Paris, to his friend in New York.

"Dear Sir—I am once more in your happy country, and hope you have likewise safely arrived in the bosom of your family. As I know the lively interest you take in my discovery, I think you will not be sorry to know how it goes no—had you remained some days longer in Paris, I could have shown you a Whale 15 feet long, swimming in the air!! and carrying in its mouth, to a distance of 150 paces, a wreath of flowers to my wife!—You should have seen it ascending and descending through the ætherial plain, or crossing it in an horizontal or circular line, by the mere impulse of its own mechanism!—Henceforward, man may, at his will, hover in a calm day, over the surface of the earth, or, in tempestuous weather, rise to the

middle region of the air, where reigns an eternal calm! It is useless to add, that when the wind is favorable, it may fly as quick as the wind itself and at any distance from the ground!

"Such is till now the fruit I have gathered from 15 years meditations. I saw at first, that since man had found the means of making heavy bodies float in the air, it was only necessary to apply with intelligence to these bodies, a power to propel and direct them. I thought that the means till now invented to obtain that end, had been badly contrived and calculated; I imagined, that a body floating in the air could be compared to a fish which being supported by the element in which it lives, wants but a feeble power to advance, very different in that from a bird, which being a thousand times heavier than air, has need of large wings and an horizontal tail to support itself. Starting from that principle, elated by the grandeur of such a discovery, by the glory it will reflect on its author and still more, by the persuasion of the immense advantages which will result from it to the human species, I abandoned myself with enthusiasm to my ideas on the subject.—In fine, after 13 years of reflection, and 2 years of labor, I made, on the 14th of January, 1815, at the *Chateau de Bercy*, an experiment, in the presence of my friend G.....—with what violence did my heart throb when I touched the spring!—the animal starts, the animal flies!—

"From that time I have not ceased to work with ardor to reach perfection—now it rises without the necessity of throwing out any part of the ballast and can descend without letting out any portion of the gas—flies with the facility and velocity of a bird—add to this, that, if executed on a large scale the mechanism would cost but a trifle, and be easier to manage than a small boat.

"I see from here a crowd of incredulous persons smiling out of pity; but I will imitate *Diogenes*, who when asked by the Persian ambassadors how he would prove the existence of *moien*, walked in their presence—I will make my aerial animal fly—If on the formidable element which encircles the globe, no danger can appal your intrepid countrymen, they will not, I presume, be afraid of trusting themselves to the one of which I am speaking to you.

"Do not laugh at my hobby horse, for, I am convinced, that, like its predecessor *Pegasus*, it will one day carry man across the ætherial regions."

The age of invention.—A correspondent informs us that a Mr. Martin, of *Rahaway*, of N. J. has invented a boat which is propelled by weights with great velocity, and he conceives that it will eventually save much fuel and horseflesh. [*L. I. Star*]

Whale, Shark and Porpoise. A whale was a few days since harpooned in *Prospect Harbor*. He had been chased into shoal water by a shark, who was likewise taken. The shark was 16 feet in length and had five rows of teeth; a small porpoise was taken out of his belly, and a barrel of oil extracted from his liver.—*Portsmouth, N. H. po.*

Productive turnip yard. Mr. *Erastus Ware*, who manages Mr. *Gardiner's* farm in *South Salem*, has sold this present season, from a piece of ground of only one-quarter of an acre, turnips to an amount exceeding two hundred dollars; besides having on hand between 50 and 60 bushels. [*Salem Gaz.*]

☞ An article from the "Genius of the Lakes," with letters from *Athens, O.* and *Cannonsburg, Pa.* are intended to be noticed in our next paper.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 5 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1816.

[WEEK NO. 265.]

Ilac olim manibusse jurabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXEMPLIFICATION, which is inserted in page 70, was received from a gentleman of distinction, with the following letter:—

"I have read with pleasure the article "*Probable population—1820*," (see page 35, present volume) and inclose you a "*Geographical exemplification*."

"If this trifle shall serve to amuse you for a few minutes my object will be obtained."

We thought it might also serve to "amuse" our readers—so we reduced it to a scale for the size of our pages and marked the periods 1790 and 1810, &c. Much labor and pains have been bestowed on this curious article, to make it absolutely correct. It must be regarded, however, by the scale of inches marked on the margin, though they may not be exactly what they ought, in consequence of the shrinking of the paper in drying.

FIGURES.—The hasty and sometimes careless manner in which printers too often read their proof sheets, permits many errors—but these should be especially guarded against when things are represented by figures. A very neat newspaper, copying our article on *Louisiana*, (see last volume, page 353, *et seq.*) made it out that there were only 25 acres of land in that state suitable for the culture of cotton, 25 for sugar, &c. instead of 250,000, &c.—and we, copying from other papers, raised the income of the college at Athens, Ohio, from 8,000 to 30,000 dollars; and the money said to have been received by the allies from France in 1815, by a private engagement, from 25 millions to 250 millions of francs. Another paper told us that the British stocks had fallen to 65½—they have not been so high for a long time: it should have been 60½. But, in our table, page 34, shewing the population of the United States at different periods, we left out that of *Ohio*—which should have been, for the N. W. territory, (a part of which now is the state of Ohio) in 1800, 43,565; in 1810, 230,760.

The 12th of September, 1814.

The calling out of the Baltimore brigade of militia on the 12th instant, to honor the anniversary of the battle at *North Point*, near this city (which, however, was prevented by the inclemency of the weather) gave rise to the following remarks, intended for last week's paper, but of necessity omitted.

The 12th of September, 1814, was, perhaps, the most remarkable day that occurred in the period of the late war; and, certainly, among the most memorable in the annals of the new world.

On *this day*, the most powerful and best appointed army ever gathered together on the American continent, consisting of not less than 14,000 men, in the highest state of discipline, and honored with the appellation of "*Wellington's invincibles*"—inured to all the toils and versed in all the stratagems of war—

drilled to the business of the battle by numerous combats with those who had been considered the best troops in the world, and commanded by officers of experience and renown, fled like "stricken deer" from *Plattsburg*, before a handful of raw militia just from the plough, rude and unskilled in the science of attack or defence. But—they had witnessed the capture of their whole fleet on the lake by the gallant *Macdonough*, and had found that their mighty force, with all its vast supplies of ordnance, bombs and rockets, was incompetent to drive the brave and accomplished *Macomb* from his hastily-raised batteries, manned and supported by less than 1500 regular troops, a part of whom were invalids.

On *this day*, having landed 8 or 9000 men at *North Point*, near Baltimore, their leader, general *Ross*, to be known to posterity as the *burner of the Capitol*, received a just reward in a sudden and inglorious death, being killed in a petty skirmish, which was followed by the battle, and that by the bombardment of fort *M'Henry* on the 13th, and a precipitate and disgraceful retreat to their ships on the 14th.

On *this day*, a large fleet, having on board several thousand land troops under command of sir John *Sherbrooke*, after reducing the country east of the *Penobscot*, was threatening the coast of *New-Hampshire*, &c. and prepared to take instant advantage of expected successes in the north and middle of the United States.

On *this day*, the British effected the landing of a considerable force—a motley collection of whitemen, negroes and indians, at *Mobile Point*, and on the 15th attacked fort *Bowyer* with their ships—but were completely defeated with the loss of the commodore's ship and many men, with other great damage, by major, now colonel, *Lawrence*.

At *this time* also, a squadron of ships, with great supplies of arms and a considerable force in men, was off the southern coast, to seize upon any fortunate circumstance and prevent the march of the militia from the sea-board to the relief of their brethren on the *Indian frontier*. At *this time* also, the remains of a gallant army, driven by the weight of numbers to fort *Erie*, was cooped up there by a far superior force, and its total capture or annihilation was expected by the enemy.

In all these expeditions there must have been employed nearly 50,000 men, viz. in the land and water service at *Plattsburg* 15,000; at Baltimore 12,000; on the coasts of *Maine*, *New-Hampshire*, &c., not less than 8,000; at *Mobile* and the parts adjacent 2,000; on the

southern coast 3,000; on the Niagara frontier 8,000, &c. We have not counted the heavy squadron which, just at the moment, was ready to sweep lake Ontario and destroy our fleet at Sackett's Harbor, nor that which was off New-London, &c.

The coincidence of date unquestionably proves to us that all these movements and expeditions were simultaneous. An attack was at once made upon the flanks and rear and centre of the United States!

The design and hope of these mighty preparations were—

1. That sir George Prevost, after the fleet on lake Champlain had beaten Macdonough, and he himself had captured Macomb, expecting also to be joined by thousands of the American people, would have made a triumphant march to Albany and New-York, which places were to have been his winter quarters.

2. General Ross, after having burnt Baltimore, was to have re-embarked his troops and made a landing at the head of the Chesapeake, from which, by a rapid movement, he was to have advanced upon Philadelphia, and, having sacked it, proceeded to join the commander in chief at New-York—or to act as circumstances might justify.

3. Sir John Sherbrooke, after reducing the country east of the Penobscot (which he did), was prepared to land his force at any point in the eastern states that might be weakened by detachments to assist in repelling sir George Prevost. But he was soon relieved of a prospect of duty in this respect, for he found that Massachusetts would not defend even herself, much less send assistance to her sister states.

4. The force at Mobile, after capturing fort Bowyer, was to have collected a vast body of negroes and indians (to arm which they had abundant supplies) and have let them loose to ravage and destroy the frontiers of the south and south-western states; and, by exciting insurrections of the black population, entirely prevent them from attending to transactions in the centre of the union.

5. The force on the east of Georgia was to co-operate with that at Mobile, as events should justify.

6. The annihilation of our army on the Niagara was to preserve sir George Prevost from an attack on his rear—to which also the fleet on the lake, threatening Sackett's Harbor, was to be subservient.

These were, indeed, great schemes, and, had they succeeded, might have done much to "cripple us for fifty years," as was fairly proposed. But, instead of ruining the republic—instead of putting down "our dangerous example of successful rebellion," they resulted in the security of our country—for all of them failed, except the partial success that attended sir John Sherbrooke in capturing a part of Massachusetts.

The panic and retreat of the main body from Plattsburg has appeared ridiculous for its precipitancy, the weakness of the force opposed to it being considered; but it was this only that saved it, if not from total capture at least from immense loss. Sir George Prevost was well aware of the effect that Macdonough's victory and Macomb's defence would have in rousing the whole people to arms; and that, in two or three days, retreat would be difficult, if not impracticable, through a country like that from Plattsburg to Canada; and he was also perfectly convinced that his army would be much weakened by desertions, which the nature of the warfare to be made upon him was eminently calculated to facilitate. He would have been Burgoyne if he had staid before Plattsburg five days, and he acted wisely to run away as fast as he could. The abandonment of the expedition against Baltimore was a necessary consequence of the repulse they had met with, combined with the failure of the attack on fort M'Henry.* The movements in the south amounted to nothing, and, besides, Jackson was ready to annihilate the enemy if he had ventured into the country; and the force on the Niagara was most completely thrashed by general Brown, whose sortie from fort Erie, was, perhaps, the most splendid feat in the war.

Progress of the United States.

IN LITERATURE.

When we come again to speak of the depressed literature of our country—when we begin to sketch its "short and simple annals," we are at a loss to imagine what language patriotism should hold upon the subject. In the mingled feelings of humiliation and hope, we forget the high national destinies we had predicted. In this desolate department there is nothing to be seen of our "gigantic growth," that has astonished the nations of Europe. After passing by the glories of our arms, and the prosperity of our arts; when we come to look for the "march of mind"—for the monuments of genius; for the power to consecrate to the love and veneration of posterity, what the spirit of our country's chivalric age has won—its object of a better pride; the attainment of a higher ambition; the ornament, as it ought to be the offspring of freedom and civilization—we see ourselves in the poverty of our national outset, and feel again the subjugation of a "colonial policy."

It is not for the pride of learning, it is not for the mere honors of a national literature, that we feel any zeal; it is because we think it indispensable as the preservative of our liberties that a taste for study should be generally diffused. Our wisest and best men have made learning the business of their lives, not for themselves, but for the benefit of their country: not as an idle embellishment, but as the

*We are lost in admiration when we reflect on the failure of the attack on this then "egg shell" fort, as the admiral called it. They threw at it from 15 to 1800 of their huge bombs, at distances to please themselves, out of cannon shot—it had no works whatever calculated to resist them, and was saved!—"The case is altered" now.

pelladium of our freedom; as the only antidote that can be found against the meanness and selfishness of avarice and ambition. The strongest and most disgraceful trait in our national character, say foreigners, is an inordinate love of gain. This perhaps is the only charge they make that cannot be repelled. It is too true—we see this foul spirit every where; inveterate, restless, resistless, and universal. Among the poor we see it frugal, industrious, humble, and useful—but sinking in spirit as it rises in its views; becoming of consequence only as it becomes corrupt; here mingling in war, and there raving for peace; here villainously filling public office, and there violently inflaming party opposition—carrying patriotism to the market and principle to the devil.

Dr. Beattie says of literary taste, that he who has it not

*"Must delve for life in Mammon's dirty mine,
Snack with the scoundrel fox, or graze with glutton swine."*

We have sometimes, in the public journals, heard classical learning mentioned with contempt. We are very sure that those who wrote thus, were not only ignorant of their subject, but also profoundly ignorant of human life. In the fine arts, and in what is termed fine literature (the department least useful in the common employments of the world) there are various obvious and incalculable uses; not merely as they present an honorable mode for the rich to dispose of their superfluous wealth; nor because they afford the best occupation to those in the higher circles who have no regular business, (the employment of whose time is nevertheless of the greatest importance to society) nor as they fill delightfully the vacant spaces that must sometimes occur in the lives of the most busy; and by all these means, furnish a preservative against dangerous and disgraceful habits; but chiefly, from the "high soul" generous sentiments they inspire, and the vigour and ardor they give to the mind. Without literature, there is no civilization—Few are aware how fictitious the sentiments of the world are; how radically different they have been in different nations: Animal instinct points out our few natural wants, and if we live for nothing further, our souls are unnecessary to us—but all beyond is within the province of genius; and eloquence, poetry, painting, &c. are the means which she uses to give to our minds the only distinctions that they can claim over the rest of the animal creation. Several instances such as the savage of Aveyron, prove, that without those excitements the soul would lie dormant, and give no tokens of rationality. It is not our object here to meddle with the jarring doctrines of metaphysicians, except to reject for ourselves the scepticisms, by referring to revelation as the first light and life of the mind; as the system of fundamental principles by which the cultivation of intellectual powers is to be directed; but which should always be accompanied by a knowledge of nature—by the study of whatever moves the feelings, and moulds the motives of the human heart. Religion, among a people without such cultivation, is only the engine of oppression in the hands of the unprincipled. It is therefore, the child of education, it becomes no one to despise that to which he owes (albeit in a low degree) the power he possesses of reasoning at all. The worst individual among us, is somewhat raised by the ennobling feelings that learning has diffused: the most ignorant is enlightened by the very works he has never read. The vilest scribbler, who can hardly give a sentence of "common sense or common nonsense," has nevertheless, had his taste in some sort purified, by those classic streams whose fountains he disdains to approach.

"Promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge"—says Washington in his farewell address. Washington was no literary man, and for this reason we give his opinions in preference to those of the Franklins and the Jeffersons of the age; because people are less to be credited in the subject of their ruling passion than elsewhere. Washington advised as a cool politician—but we forget the history of literature in the discussion of its importance.

It is thought that there are too many seminaries of learning in the United States; or at least that there are too many of the higher order. There are about thirty colleges, seventeen of which were founded between the years 1783 and 1800. One hundred years ago there were only three. It were much to be desired, that the money expended on so many had been appropriated to a few. Academies are so numerous that, as there has been no actual enumeration, it is impossible for us to state the number. Even common schools abound, perhaps sufficiently—at least in the towns. But in every kind of schools the want of good teachers is the great defect; which is evidently owing to the small inducement that there is for men of learning to devote themselves to the business of teaching and not to the want of persons qualified.

In almost every department of education the New-England states have taken the lead, though in some branches of learning they have, of late years been surpassed by some of their sister states. Harvard college, the first in America, was instituted in Massachusetts in 1638—since called the *University of Cambridge*. It first received its name from Mr. John Harvard, who, at his death, bequeathed to it the greater part of his estate. It has an excellent library at present, consisting of 18,000 or 19,000 volumes. In 1693 *William and Mary* college was incorporated at Williamsburg in Virginia. This establishment was obtained by the exertions of Mr. James Blair, who came to the province in the capacity of a missionary. After soliciting money from the people of this country for that purpose, he made a voyage to Europe to accomplish it. This college, though endowed with extensive funds, was ill attended for a long time, on account of the habit that southern planters had of sending their sons to Great Britain for education. It is said that political science is studied here with more attention and success than at any other college in the United States. The library contains between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes.

In 1701 a college was erected at Saybrook, (Connecticut) which was afterwards called *Yale college*, in honor of governor Thomas Yale, (formerly governor in India,) on account of his repeated acts of generosity, to the institution. The philosophical apparatus is thought to be equal to any in this country and the library contains above 5,000 volumes. It is attended by a great number of students, and the funds are said to be large.

In 1746 a college was founded at Elizabethtown, (New Jersey,) called *Nassau-Hall*. The next year it was removed to New-Ark, and in 1757 to Princeton its present situation. In 1802 it was burnt, but was immediately rebuilt in a superior style. It has, we believe, the best reputation of any college in America, particularly for classical learning and polite literature. The philosophical apparatus is excellent and the library is becoming respectable.

In 1753 was founded the college of Philadelphia, through the influence and efforts of Dr. Franklin. The rapid extension of learning in Pennsylvania, can easily be traced to the impulse given to the

public mind by the discoveries and exertions of that valuable man. It is impossible to do justice here to the zealous, unwearied assiduity with which he devoted himself to the establishment of useful institutions—to the duty of awakening in the country a taste for science, literature and useful arts. In 1791 the Philadelphia college was placed under new arrangements, and entitled the University of Pennsylvania. Its medical school has been, for a long time, incomparably the best in America; but of late, an account of the death of doctors Rush and Barton, and through the great reputation of doctor Mitchell and some other professors at New York, great numbers of students have been drawn to the university there.

The college of Columbia in the city of New-York was founded in 1754, and was called *King's College*, until the time of the revolution. Its chief distinction is the valuable botanic garden that has lately been added to it. Its philosophical apparatus is thought by some to be the best in the United States. The college of Rhode Island was chartered in 1764, but the edifice was not erected until 1770. This institution is not in a good condition, as its funds are inadequate, and the state itself is wanting in regard to literary taste.

Having briefly described the principal colleges in the several states, we shall just give the names of as many of the remaining ones as we can find at present. Two remain to be mentioned belonging to Massachusetts; *Williams' College* in Williamstown, Berkshire, founded in 1793; and *Bowdoin College* at Brunswick in Maine, founded in 1794.—*Dartmouth College* in New Hampshire, was founded in 1769. Maryland contains five, St. Mary's College and Baltimore College in the city of Baltimore, *St. John's* at Annapolis, founded in 1784, *Washington College* at Chestertown, founded in 1782, and *Cokesbury*, or the Methodist *College* at Abingdon, founded in 1785. Pennsylvania contains four besides the University. *Dickinson College*, founded in 1783; *Franklin College* founded in 1787; *Jefferson College*, founded in 1801, and *Washington College* founded in 1802. South Carolina has four, Winnesborough College, founded in 1795, and Charleston, Cambridge and Beaufort Colleges, all founded about the same time. The college of Charleston having been discontinued, *Columbia College* has been instituted in its stead. In Virginia there was a college established in Prince Edward county, about 1774, named *Hampden Sydney College*. The *Catholic College* at Georgetown, District of Columbia, was founded in 1782; the University of Georgia in 1785; the *University of North Carolina* at Chapel Hill, incorporated in 1789; *Union College* at Schenectady, New York, in 1795; *Greenville College* in Tennessee, in 1794; *Transylvania College* in Lexington, Ky. in 1798; *Middlebury College* in Vermont in 1800. A college has existed at New Orleans for a long period, but we do not know the date of its establishment. In Louisiana state there is great attention paid to education; parish schools, similar to those of Massachusetts and Connecticut, being supported from the state treasury; for each parish 400\$ per annum are appropriated to maintain a teacher. A similar arrangement has taken place in Tennessee, which at present has two colleges and several academies. We do not know the number of colleges in Kentucky or Ohio, but we are assured that learning is much attended to there, and that upon the whole, the new states have, for several years, shewn more zeal for its encouragement than the old states have lately done. In Pennsylvania each county has an academy, except those that have colleges; but the

establishment of township schools, enjoined by their constitution, and repeatedly recommended by their present governor, has, notwithstanding, been hitherto neglected.

The *Lancasterian* schools, which must form a new era in the history of learning all over the world, will probably be adopted through the United States in a short time; but old systems (perhaps fortunately for mankind) are not easily abolished. There is one school conducted upon Lancaster's plan at Georgetown, Columbia; one in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore; one in Cincinnati; and one was established in Pittsburg, but we do not know whether it has been continued; and an edifice for one is erecting at Richmond. We do not at present recollect to have seen any notice of the existence of any others, but believe there is one in New-York.

The next most striking feature in the history of American literature seems to be the progress of their literary journals. The first newspaper printed in America was the *Boston News-Letter*, established in April 1704, in the town of Boston, by one Mr. Green. The next was the *Boston Gazette*, commenced in 1720. The third was the *New-England Courant*, about 1721, by James Franklin, brother of Benjamin Franklin. This was also in Boston. The first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania was the *American Weekly Mercury*, commenced in Dec. 1719, by A. Bradford. The first in New-York was the *New-York Gazette*, commenced in Oct. 1725, by Wm. Bradford. The first in Rhode Island was the *Rhode Island Gazette*, by James Franklin, mentioned before. This was in 1732. The first in Connecticut was in 1735, by a Mr. Parker.

After this the increase has been extremely rapid: in 1771 the number in the United States was twenty five; in 1801 it amounted to one hundred and eighty; and in 1810 it had increased to three hundred and sixty-four. The amount of the newspapers, that period, in this country and in England, is to be found in the Register vol. I. p. 116.

There does not appear to have been that progressive attention paid to literary societies which might have been expected: we are rather disposed to believe that those now established are in comparative decline. The first institution of this kind in the United States, was the *American Philosophical Society*, formed by the exertions of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Bond, Mr. Ewing, Dr. Smith, and Mr. David Rittenhouse, at Philadelphia in the year 1743. In 1766 another was established there, called the *American Society for the promoting and propagating useful knowledge in Philadelphia*. In 1769 both were united and have since remained so. The *American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, was established at Boston in 1780; and the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences at New-Haven in 1799. The *Historical Society* in Massachusetts, was formed in 1791. There is also an historical society in New-York. Medical societies are very numerous, and the science of medicine appears to be better attended to at present than it has been at any former period in this country. A few years ago there was instituted in Philadelphia, principally by the exertions of Dr. Barton, a society for the cultivation of natural history, and entitled the *Linnean Society*; and similar ones have been formed in other places; but we understand they have not been, even tolerably, successful. In almost every state there is an Agricultural Society. Of this class the chief ones are those in Massachusetts, New-York, and Philadelphia.

It may be well to take a brief view of the American literature of early times, in order to shew the great comparative deficiency of the present period. To

wards the conclusion of the seventeenth century we notice two American writers, Cotton Mather, author of the *Magnalia Americana*, and Mr. J. Blair, author of several sermons and religious tracts. Of the succeeding period is Mr. Logan, the botanist, from Lurgan in Ireland, donor of the Loganian library now contained in the city library of Philadelphia, author of the *Experimenta et Methoda de Plantarum Generatione*, a dissertation upon light, a translation of *Cicero de Senectute*, &c. The next of consequence was Dr. Benjamin Franklin, so well known as a politician, a philosopher, and as the "first in America who cultivated an easy, unaffected, polished-style of writing." He began his career as a writer in 1732. In 1752 he made his grand discoveries in electricity, and since that has had a more general reputation than any literary man of his country, notwithstanding the high merit of some of his rivals. The Rev. Mr. Jonathan Edwards, the theologian and metaphysician, was born about the same time with Franklin, but died in 1758. His "*Inquiry into the Freedom of the human Will*," has, by European writers, been pronounced "one of the greatest efforts of the human mind." Dr. Berkeley, the author of the *Minute Philosopher*, can hardly be numbered among American authors, though his generosity to the cause of literature during his residence here, gives him a strong claim upon American gratitude. Dr. Wm. Smith, formerly president of the college of Philadelphia, and who died in 1803, was an able and voluminous writer, upon divinity and different branches of science.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first president of King's college in New-York, is known as the author of a system of logic, and one of ethics; and also of a Hebrew grammar; but these have been superseded by better works of the late time. Thomas Clap, formerly president of Yale college, and John Winthrop, are known chiefly as profound scholars; though the latter is said to have written an excellent work *De Cometis*. Dr. Moultrie was the author of a work *De Febre Flava*; and Dr. Lining, in 1753, published a *History of the Yellow Fever*. Dr. Chalmers wrote on the *Weather and Diseases of South Carolina*, but his most valuable work is an *Essay on Fevers*. Mark Catesby was a learned botanist of the same period. He explored a great portion of the Atlantic States, the Floridas, &c. and published the *Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands*. Governor Colden, of New-York, was at that time, a devoted botanist, and a writer on medicine, botany, and history. But he who of that age stood next to LINNEUS himself; and whom that incomparable naturalist pronounced "the greatest natural botanist in the world," was Mr. John Bartram, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1701. Dr. John Mitchell, of Virginia, wrote on a variety of subjects—natural philosophy, natural history, history, politics, husbandry, &c. He was a native of England. Dr. Clayton, who was born in Virginia, wrote several works, about the same time, upon the botany of that state. The principal writers on the subject of divinity about the time of the revolution, were Dr. Mayhew, Dr. Chauncey, Dr. John Ewing, and the Rev. Myles Cooper. Mr. Davies' writings are of a date somewhat earlier. Dr. John Witherspoon, late president of Princeton college, wrote not only on religious subjects, but likewise on literature, politics, and general science. He was an author who possessed uncommon strength and clearness of mind. David Rittenhouse, who was born in 1732, at Germantown, in Pennsylvania, was the author of several essays published in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, but is chiefly

known as a man of acuteness in mathematics, and ingenuity in mechanics. Dr. Ezra Stiles, late president of Yale college, is hardly numbered among American authors, but chiefly celebrated as the most learned man this country has ever produced. He was also one of the most active promoters of literature. He was educated in Yale, and died there in 1795.

There have been several able political writers who rose about the period of the revolution. We need not repeat in this class the names of many that are mentioned above. John Dickinson, of Delaware, author of *The Farmers Letters*, displayed in that, and other writings, great reading, together with still greater acuteness, eloquence, and taste. It will be sufficient in this place to mention the names of Thos. Paine, James Otis, Samuel Adams, John Adams, governor Hutchinson, Richard Bland, Arthur Lee, R. C. Nicholas, Wm. H. Drayton, Hamilton, Madison, Jay, and Jefferson. This brings us near to our own period, but we must first name the remaining writers of the last century.

Dr. B. Rush, and Dr. Barton, properly belong to that era, and governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts decidedly does, as he died in 1780, but he is hardly ranked among the number of authors; he however wrote much that has been published in the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. Of historical writers we have already mentioned governor Colden, author of a *History of the five nations of Indians*, Wm. Smith, author of a *History of the Province of New-York*, and governor Hutchinson, author of a *History of Massachusetts*. Besides these were Samuel Smith, who wrote the *History of New-Jersey*, Dr. Jeremy Belknap, who wrote the *History of New Hampshire*, Dr. Samuel Williams author of the *History of Vermont*, I. Sullivan author a *History of the District of Maine*, and Dr. Benjamin Trumbull author of the *Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Connecticut*. Mr. Robert Proud's *History of Pennsylvania* is a correct and valuable collection, but possesses no literary merit. Geo. R. Minot author of the *Continuation of the History of Massachusetts* is said to have been a writer of rare talents, and his early loss was much lamented. But the first in this department is Dr. David Ramsay, author a *History of the American Revolution*, a *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, a *History of the Life of Washington*, &c. Next on the subject, but much inferior, is Marshall.

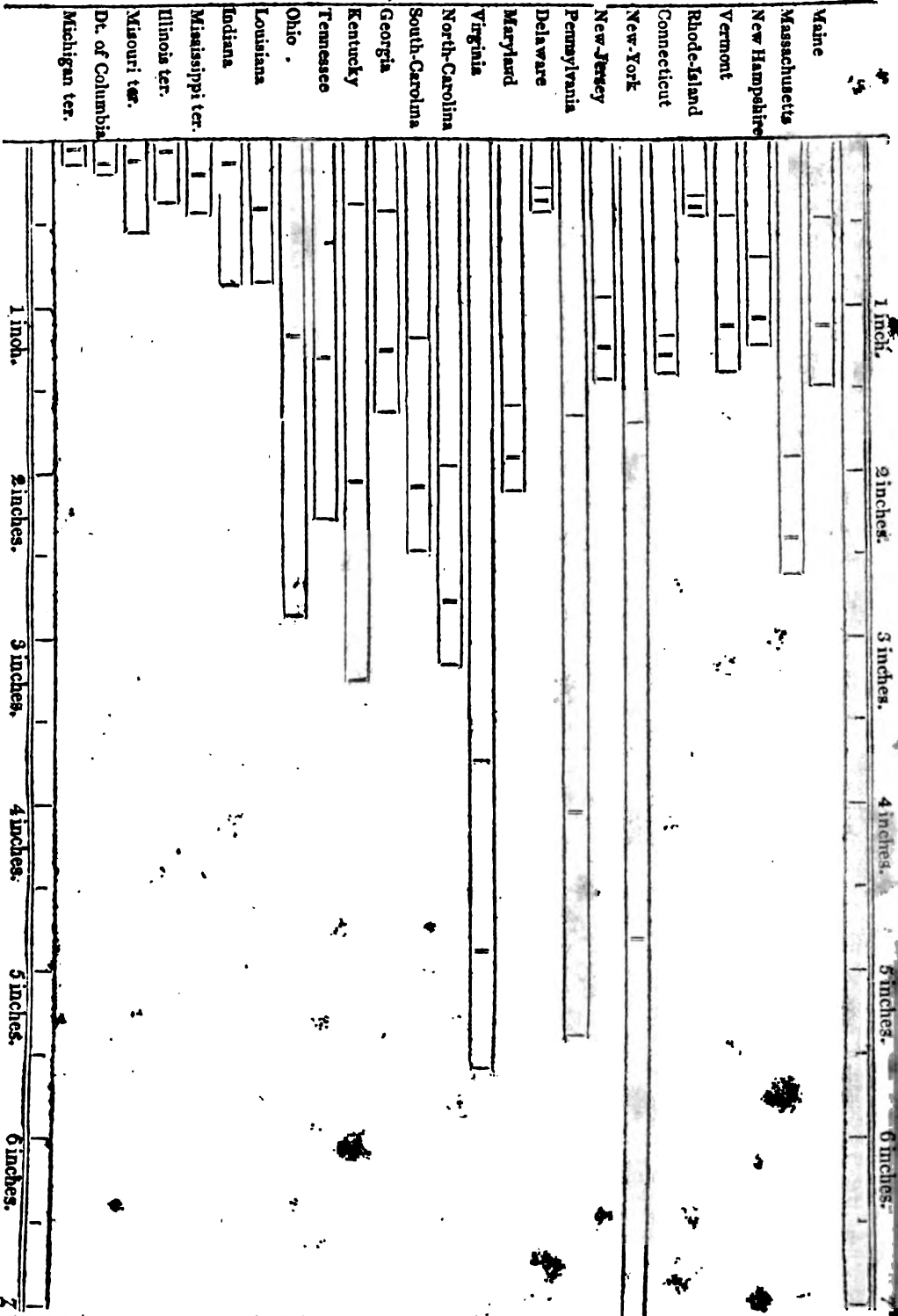
Of the poets of the last century we shall not here stop to speak, as America can claim but little in this way, either of past or present merit. The names of Barlow, Trumbull, Dwight, Humphreys, Freneau, R. T. Paine, &c. have not those high claims upon which to build a national character.—Of late we have seen some very fine specimens of poetic talent circulating through the papers, but we do not think the present period likely to produce any great effort worthy of the sublimity of American genius. A review of the literature of the last eight or ten years was intended to be given here, but in order to render it more complete, we have determined to defer it to a future number of the Register.

Insurrection.—The inhabitants of Zurich in Switzerland, have recently destroyed the lightning-rods on many houses; on the account, as they have been taught by a weak pamphleteer, that the cold and wet weather is occasioned by their extracting too great a quantity of caloric from the air.

The total population of Switzerland, by a late enumeration, is 1,687,000.

Geographical Exemplification

Of the supposed population of the United States in the year 1820, (see Vol. XI. page 35) on the proportion of 100,000 to half an inch.



Note.—The single line denotes the population in 1790—the double line that in 1820—the whole extent, the probable population in 1820.

Naval Anecdote.

The facts in the following have reached us through a channel that commands an entire reliance on their verity.

"A young American, a citizen of Philadelphia, sailed from New-York as supercargo of a vessel during the time the British ships blockaded New-London.

"The blockading squadron then consisted of a ship of the line and the *Acasta* and *Endymion* frigates. The American vessel was taken soon after she left her port, and the supercargo brought as a prisoner on board the *Endymion*; being a young man of pleasing manners and easy address, who sung a good song and told a merry tale, he soon became familiar with the commander and an inmate of the cabin. When advanced pretty well in the captain's good graces, he begged to be set on shore, being a non-combatant, having a dread of going to Bermuda, and was anxious to see his friends. The captain told him it was not in his power to comply with his wishes, but he would apply to the commander of the squadron to give him his liberty: he did so, but met with a refusal. The captain, however, willing to oblige him, proposed sending him on board the other frigate, the commanding officer of which was his superior, with a view of aiding his escape—and this was done after some preparatory arrangements between the captains, on the ground that his transfer to the other ship was necessary on account of there being so many prisoners on board. Having a good introduction, he soon became familiar there, and some days after the two commanders dined together, and our hero was invited to table: but previous to setting down he begged the captain of the *Endymion* to plead his suit with his superior officer, and he promised to do it; instructing the young citizen, that when the meats were removed and before the glasses were set on the table, to step out for a few minutes while he arranged his business. He did so—nothing was said at table after his return in relation to his affairs until they were rising from dinner, when the captain of the *Acasta*, addressing him, said—"W—, if you do not take care of yourself you will be drowned to night." Not understanding what this meant he applied to the captain of the *Endymion*, when by themselves, for an explanation and was told that a provision-boat would be alongside at midnight—that his trunk would be put on board, and that he must take care to slip in and would be landed at * * * * *, and they would return him as a drowned prisoner—he did so, and was put ashore at a public house, where he went to bed.

In the morning, on entering the breakfast room, what was his surprise to see the captains of the two frigates at table. They made him a ceremonious bow on his entry, as much as to say, you must not know us while any company is present. After the strangers retired, they invited him to go on board the next evening, as they were to have a ball; but he declined, on the plea of his anxiety to get home. "What W—, you are not afraid to trust us, are you, after what we have done for you?" "No sir, but I am exceedingly anxious to get home;" thus they parted, he to his friends and they to their ships.

While he was on board one of those frigates and lying sound asleep, an officer came and roused him in haste, and begged him to hurry below—"Don't stay to put on your clothes—here is the President frigate—close on board of us, and we shall have hard work presently"—and sure enough there was a prodigious bustle on board the ship—but it proved to

be one of their own vessels, and the expected storm passed over.

As the writer considers this statement substantially true, it exhibits some pleasing traits in the character of man. The humanity of the captains of the frigates in aiding the supercargo to escape, and their courage in trusting themselves ashore in an enemy's country:—on the other hand, it exposes the treason of the Americans in supplying the British ships, and in providing accommodations and safety for the officers when ashore.

The Empire of Commerce.

FROM THE AURORA.—Tyre, Rhodes, Carthage, Venice, Genoa, Holland and England have, in successive ages, obtained an empire more potent in their several periods, than any of their contemporary nations.—If the possession of wealth, and a paramount influence over states, constituted human happiness, those nations in their several ages obtained the highest degree of distinction. But the fate of all those who have preceded England, appears to cast a cloud over the glare which surrounds their history, and to give to their power and renown the common character of mortality, which belongs to every thing human. We see in their history only an enlarged view of human vanity and desire; the passion of avarice, and the efforts for indulgence, luxury, extravagance, and, last of all, disease preceding death. Periods more limited or extended mark their career, but the moment when their power has reached its highest flight, appears but the prelude to their humiliation or destruction.

The war which has lately terminated, presents, to the discerning observer, the success of a system of policy formed through many centuries, moving with a steady and almost unperceived pace. There is not, in the history of mankind, any example of such an extraordinary accumulation of power, through the influence of the commercial system, as that of England from the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, to the treaty of Ghent in 1814. Beside that, within the same period, she expelled France from the American continent, and lost herself the territory and wealth which constitutes the American union.

It is in the writings of *Child, Davenant, Phillips* and *Postlethwayt*, that we may discover the progress of that commercial ambition and jealousy, which, by contemplating in the prosperity of France the ruin of England, laid the foundation of that energetic spirit of circumvention, which, after expelling France from Canada and Hindostan, has succeeded by courses the most extraordinary, and expenditures of most exorbitant, and thrown France back in the career of arts and commerce, to the point at which she stood two centuries before.

A political agent of one of the parties which has alternately opposed the effective government and the opposition in England; col. J. M'Lean, the friend and adherent of the late lord Shelburne, thus wrote to his principal from the cape of Good Hope, in the year 1769—"France possesses greater advantages than England, arising out of local situation, soil and climate; she is bending all her efforts, not only to secure the means of manufacturing for her own wants and luxuries, but also of participating largely in the commerce and navigation of the other nations. If England cannot maintain her pre-eminence, she must fall."

Quotations of this kind could be made from almost every English author who has treated of commerce and manufactures from the the days of Elizabeth to the present time. In modern times,

the jealousy has not been so explicit, but it has been more active, and because concealed from avowal by the refinements of diplomatic forms, has been more effective.

It cannot be uninteresting to present to the eye of curiosity a concise sketch of the policy which she is now pursuing; for their variety and extent are very well adapted to amuse as well as to astonish; and to furnish to the calm observer of human affairs a picture fruitful of reflection and interesting speculation.

The designs of this government are more magnificent in their extent at this moment than at any former time. The commercial policy of England aspires to command the commerce of the universe. In every section of the civilized and uncivilized earth, with slow but inflexible perseverance, she carries her policy to the extremes, and the centre of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

In Europe she has secured Spain for all that its commerce is worth; and directs all the operations of the government. The Methuen treaty destroyed the industry of Portugal, to make room for that of England, and from an industrious manufacturing nation, Portugal became a nation of lazy and unprofitable agriculturists. Now it is proposed to transfer it to Spain in exchange for the territory comprehended between the sources and the debouches of the river Paraguay, and the river Madeira, which flows into the Amazon.

The union of Portugal and Spain, is with the condition that Lisbon and Oporto shall be free ports or *hans towns*, which is not to be misunderstood. So that possessing Gibraltar, *Mogorin*, Malta and the *Ionian isles*, the Mediterranean and Adriatic are at her commercial discretion; and she holds the commerce of Spain, on both seas. The coasts of Albania and Barbary are under the same surveillance; and the trade of the Levant must find depots in her possession. Of the north of Europe we shall say nothing, as it is returning rapidly to its old system of dependence.

In Africa, the occupancy of the Cape of Good Hope lays the foundation of an immense and populous colonial empire, which at no very remote time, will be united by inland intercourse with the Atlantic, Mediterranean and eastern seas; while, on the side of Egypt, a complete footing for commerce has been obtained with Abyssinia; which promises to extend the commercial markets of England from the southern extreme of the Mozambique, for the commerce of which the island of Mauritius is the grand entrepot and there will be received the tribute of the coasts, which lead from the Mozambique, south to the great African cape.

In Asia her military power, subservient to her commercial policy, is penetrating to the rear of China, by Napaul and the spurs of Caucasus; regions heretofore untrod by European feet, and stored with the products of nature and art which have never passed the limits of China, nor entered into the general market of the world. Eighty millions of Hinds pay to England the tribute of their rich products and unrivalled industry. Persia and Arabia and Cashimere, are comprehended in her commercial and political chart.

In America, her eyes are fixed on the southern division. Mexico is an object upon which the commercial desires of England have been fixed more than a century. Her European system, in relation to Spain and Portugal, at present interferes with her wishes and controls her desires in relation to Mexico, towards which her movements are cautious but not enough concealed to elude the discovery

of the minute observer. While she has publicly repelled the overtures of Mexican agents in London she favors them at Jamaica; on the Mosquito shore she courts the confidence of the Aborigines by a splendid coronation of a native king; the bay of Honduras she holds; and meditates the establishment of depots there and on the Carribean shores; and on the Pacific, at Guatemala and Panama—but these are only slow preparatory measures.

It is in the transfer of the house of Braganza finally to Brazil, that her calculations on South America will be principally established. While England proclaims the abolition of the slave trade, with an imposing piety to the whole world, Brazil is exempted under the protection of England from the exercise of the same benevolence; as an ally, Portugal has been no more than a colony of England since 1704: as an ally Brazil will be necessarily dependent in a still greater measure, because she will stand alone a monarchical power, amidst a new galaxy of republics—touched by them on the south and the north and the whole of the eastern base of the Andes.

What she meditates in New Holland and the Friendly Isles is not sufficiently matured to be at the present moment important; but the time is not remote, when they will be important in the policy of commerce; it is by the dexterous management of the court of Brazil, her ships will find ample harbors and ample magazines; the policy which has successively protected and destroyed, supported and subjugated every power, and conquered all Hindostan with its 100,000,000; and which has moved and paid a million of men in Europe to arrest the progress of society and freedom in France, cannot find very great difficulty in arraying the new republics against each other, as they have already arrayed the capital against the country of Buenos Ayres—and may possibly obtain, by successive ascendancy and occasional destruction, the command of the riches and power of that vast and only half explored region which garnishes the sides and terraces of the Cordeliras; and the magnificent pinnacles which crown the summits, and those sublime floods which wash the valleys and the feet of the Andes, and pour their streams into the Great Pacific and South Atlantic.

The extent and evident operation of such vast designs, make the head giddy with contemplation—when we look for a moment on the little spot where such projects are formed, and such prodigies as it has already accomplished.

Sketches of the Barbary states.

NO. I.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The states in Barbary have lately become peculiarly interesting to this country. The war with Tripoli, commenced and prosecuted at a period when our naval resources were not clearly defined or perfectly regulated, and when the skill and gallantry of our officers and seamen gave early promise of that distinguished merit which at maturity gave a high rank to their country, even then far exceeded the expectations which were indulged for a successful issue, and laid at that time the foundation for the establishment of a maritime force which has since been more remarkable for its deeds than for its size or power, more honorable than the bright examples it has set and

This state of things appears to have changed, by our last accounts from Buenos Ayres. [Ed. Rec.]

characters it has produced, than any naval power of equal extent in the world. The war with Tripoli which might truly be called the era of our naval independence, was succeeded by a contest of a more serious nature; this was followed by our late hostilities with the Algerines, whose quick sighted policy arrested the progress of our measures and checked the operation of our arms by a perfect submission. Aware however of their character, and having studied their views, experienced in our calculations on their faith and morality, we do not trust to Treaties alone, but have continued our naval force in those seas, and have ordered our ships to hover over their coasts to appeal constantly to their fears, and be ever prepared, if necessary, to make a durable impression on those fears. The Barbary powers are likely therefore to acquire new interest from past as well as present operations, and a short view of their characters and customs as well as a brief history of their governments, will we trust be not wholly unacceptable.

The Barbary powers, under the head of which we enumerate Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, are all independent of each other, and are severally governed by Moors and Turks. Those of Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli are hereditary, and that of Algiers which also includes the tributary province of Constantine is elective. Morocco is governed by an emperor, and is the most extensive, rich and powerful of all the states. Algiers elects its dey from the Turkish soldiers, the meanest of which is eligible for the office. Tunis is governed by beys who are hereditary, and who are partly of Moorish and partly of Turkish origin, and Tripoli the weakest of the three powers is an hereditary Pachalik. The inhabitants of Morocco have degenerated from a race of manly and liberal men who once rendered their names famous for science and wisdom, who established schools of philosophy in Cordova and on the smiling plains of Grenada, and who were more enlightened, more tolerant and more gallant when possessed of Spain than the present race who call themselves the legitimate proprietors of that mild and fruitful country.

Since the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, spirit, emulation, and character have deserted them, and the descendants of the *Marrinages* have passed from a state of perfect civilization to the extremes of savage barbarity.

For several centuries past, the continued pillage of the Mussulmen of Barbary to Mecca and Medina, and the consequent interchange of sentiment and opinion with millions of their countrymen who piously assemble there at stated periods, have produced a constant emigration to the Barbary states from the interior of Asia and the borders of the Persian Gulf, and the confines of the Caspian sea—from this mixed population it might be considered difficult to discriminate between the natives and the emigrants. This however is not the case, the natives principally reside in the interior of the country, and form that body of men who are called Bedouins or Arabs, the emigrants or the descendants of emigrants dwell principally in the cities and maritime towns, and are generally engaged in commerce and manufactures. The Bedouins differ materially from the Moors and Turks in their manners and appearance, they are mostly tall and slender, their complexion is a light olive, they have a mild and placid look, and their features possess all the characteristic form and traits of the Numidians. Their dress is a thin woollen robe or blanket which is thrown loosely and not

secured at the shoulder by a pin or brooch; this together with sandals, gives to them the air and appearance of antiquity, and when they assemble in groupes the gravity of their manners and the sober reflection impressed on their countenance, we think for the moment that the companions of Syphax and Masanissa are before us—The Bedouins shave their heads according to the Mahometan custom, around which they bind fillets of brown serge or cloth which is wound in several folds and secures a part of their robe which is called *Bournoise* or hood. Their diet is principally dates, milk and bread of an excellent quality, the simplicity of which joined to moderate exercise and continual bathing keeps them in perfect health.

The Moors who reside in the sea ports are of a different character, their confined situation, the heat of the atmosphere on their towns and cities, their natural indolence joined to the immoderate use of coffee, tobacco and sherbet, combine to render them corpulent, inactive and unwieldy, notwithstanding which they are more shrewd and more capable of managing public affairs than the Bedouins, who form the greatest portion of the population, and may be considered as the yeomanry of the country—they have by a series of revolutions been compelled to surrender their authority into the hands of the Moors and Turks, and the simplicity of their habits and manners renders them unequal to the task of ruling.

As there is no material difference in the character and policy of the states in Barbary, we shall make a few observations on the kingdom of Tunis, partly in consequence of its high rank in antiquity, but principally its being the most civilized of the three powers and affording the most authentic sources of history. The revolutions in Tunis have been constantly attended by scenes of tyranny, perfidy, and assassinations. Originally they were governed by deys, appointed sometimes by the Ottoman Porte, but generally by the Algerines, to whom they were tributary. The Arabs and Moors, however, found the power of the Algerines to be extremely oppressive, and they made various attempts to shake off their dependence, and to make choice of their own deys or sovereigns. It was not, however, until about the year 1684 that the Tunisians succeeded in choosing their own deys. The revolution was effected by the zeal and activity of Mahmed and Ali Bey, two brothers, who defeated the Turkish soldiery and drove into exile the reigning dey Mahmed Ichelchy. The conquerors assembled the divan and the shikmedion or municipal chief of Tunis, and proposed an hereditary monarchy, which finally was determined upon, and Mahmed the chief of the revolution was chosen the first sovereign.—This sudden change however, did not last long, the people once immersed in the chaos and confusion of a revolution, felt disposed to revive those turbulent feelings among the Turks, which had only been smothered; they felt it also to be difficult to reconcile themselves to the new order of things; and accordingly a party of the disaffected succeeded in promoting a rupture with Algiers,—an army was assembled on the frontiers, at a place called Keft, which was commanded by the dey of Algiers and the bey of Constantine, who succeeded, after a vigorous attack, in obtaining possession of Tunis. The bey fled into the mountains, and the dey named as his successor a Turk called Mahmed Ben Couques. The Algerine forces had no sooner retired from the kingdom, when Mahmed Bey having succeeded in raising the Arabs in the mountains, came down and retook the city, and drove his rival

back to Algiers. The Algerines were not disposed to incur the expence of another campaign, merely for the purpose of placing Ben Couques once more on the throne. They permitted Mahmed Bey to hold his possessions quietly, which he did until he died. The regular succession then became confirmed as he was tranquilly succeeded by his brother Ramadan Bey. This new chief was represented to be a man of uncommon mildness, and as his administration wanted energy and vigilance, he was deposed and put to death by his nephew Murat Bey whose despotism and cruelty were marked by so many aggravating circumstances as to arouse the fury of the people, and he in his turn was assassinated by Ibrahim Cheriff who was elected bey in his place: But Ibrahim being taken prisoner in battle by the Algerines, the soldiers elected a new chief called Hassan Ben Ali. This man was descended from a Greek, and from him the beys of Tunis, until the present time, are descended in regular succession.

Hassan Ben Ali though popular with the people, still felt that his throne was insecure, while Ibrahim his predecessor was alive at Algiers; he therefore adopted every means to obtain possession of his person, which for a time, were defeated by Ibrahim.—At length he caused it to be circulated, that he only held his power in trust for Ibrahim Cheriff, which he would surrender, the moment he returned. Ibrahim deceived at length with these promises ventured to return with a small suite to a town near the ruins of Utica called Porto Fajina, where on the instant of his arrival, his head was struck off by Hassan Ben Ali. All claims to the throne then ceased, and Iben Ali reigned tranquilly. He had no children by his several wives, and therefore, had nominated as his successor his nephew Ali Bey, who commanded his forces and was represented as a brave and active chief.

An event, however, occurred sometime after, which destroyed the hopes of Ali Bey in obtaining possession of the throne. A cruiser had captured a Genoese vessel, on board of which was a woman of uncommon beauty and in conformity to the established custom she was placed in the harem and the bey conceived a great attachment for her—and on her renouncing her faith and embracing the Mahometan religion he married her. By this wife he had a son whom he called Mahmed Bey and afterwards two others who were named Mahmoud and Ali Bey.—Being now provided with an heir he announced to his nephew Ali Bey the necessity of revoking the declaration which guaranteed to him the possession of the throne, but as a proof of his confidence and affection he purchased for him from the grand seigneur the title of pacha, which he accepted with apparent content. Dissappointed however in the hopes he had indulged of wielding the sceptre, his ambition could not rest satisfied with an empty title, and no power or command: He waited for a favorable occasion and fled to the mountains, where he had formed a party, and with which he had attacked his uncle Hassan Ben Ali, who several times defeated him.—Finding his resources inadequate, he prevailed on the Algerines to assist him, who sent a powerful army before Tunis, took the city, drove Hassan Ben Ali to Suza, and established Ali Bey. Hassan Ben Ali remained a long time in exile, when having formed the determination of requiring assistance from the Algerines to re-establish him and protect his children, he left Suza for Algiers, but shortly after was overtaken by Younes Bey the eldest son of Ali Pacha, who put him to death—the children escaped. Ali Pacha having removed the principal claimant to the throne, was led to

expect a peaceable reign, but was disappointed by the turbulent and factious spirit of his children. His second son Mahmed Bey formed the design of excluding his elder brother Younes from the succession, by creating disaffection towards him in the minds of the father and the people, this he succeeded in doing. Younes Bey finding himself superceded by his brother, fled from the place at Bardo, took possession of a strong fortress in the city of Tunis, built by Charles the fifth, called the Gaspe, which commanded the town. From this citadel, however, he was driven and fled to Algiers, to claim assistance as usual. Mahmed then removed his younger brother, by causing him to be poisoned, and flattered himself with the hope of filling the throne on the death of his father Ali Pacha. At this period a revolution occurred at Algiers, which terminated in electing a dey, who was an avowed enemy to Younes Bey and all his family—he determined to espouse the cause of the two children of Hassan Ben Ali, who had been killed by Younes Bey—and accordingly marched before Tunis, took possession of the city, caused Ali Pacha, the reigning bey, to be strangled, and placed Mahmed Bey, the eldest son of Hassan Ben Ali, on the throne. Tranquility was once more restored—the bey however died shortly after leaving two children yet in infancy, who were called Mahmand and Ishmael—both of whom are now alive, and the eldest is at present bey of Tunis. These children being too young to reign, Ali Bey, the brother of Mahmed, took possession in trust for his nephew, but having a son who gave early indications of a great mind, he used his efforts to make him popular with the people, which he succeeded in doing, and on his death Hamuda Pacha, one of the greatest men that ever governed in that kingdom was created bey. This place he held for upwards of thirty years, and was succeeded by his brother Attoman—to the exclusion of Mahmand and Ishmael who were the legitimate claimants—they however caused him to be assassinated, and in 1815, Mahmand Bey, the grandson of Hassan Ben Ali and the descendant of the Genoese lady was chosen bey. Thus for 150 years, the kingdom of Tunis has been convulsed by revolutions, and these revolutions have not been without their effect in corrupting the minds of the people, in rendering them insensible to the principles of honor and good faith, and in perpetuating a system of despotism and cold blooded cruelty, and amidst all these scenes of confusion and disorder, it will be seen that the Algerines have played no inconsiderable part—they have ever been prepared to afford co-operation to that party who were the most disaffected and the most likely to promote tumult and disorder, and in addition to these internal commotions, it will be recollected that all the states in Barbary were prosecuting a continued warfare against all Christendom, and have until this moment swelled their catalogue of unfortunate slaves, and would have continued to be a terror to the neighboring states, had not an example been set by the American people, which has for the present checked their system of piracy and slavery, and which there is every reason to believe will ultimately destroy it.

The nativity Circular.

The following is extracted from a newspaper published at Erie, Pa. entitled, "The Genius of the Lakes," and is inserted to shew a difference of opinion between its author and the editor of the Weekly Register.

For the Genius of the Lakes.

Mr. Cozzens—I have this day read an essay in *Niles' Register* of the 3d inst. headed "The people of Ireland." I greatly admire the principles, the spirit and ability evinced generally in the *Register*, and recollect no article in that excellent paper of more merit than the one in question. But the high estimation in which I hold it, forces me, in a correspondent degree, to regret finding one digression in it, which I think faulty.

After a most pointed and able exposure of the condition of Ireland, with a complete and clear vindication of the Irish, and an avowal of sentiments on the subject of emigration to this country, equally honorable to the head and heart of the writer, he stops, in my opinion, unfortunately, to express his mortification on meeting an article in the *National Intelligencer*, introductory to an official circular by the post-master general, though he afterwards states that the essay was first sketched on observing a brief notice of a speech of Mr. Peel, chief secretary for Ireland, in the British parliament. The article is as follows:

"General Post Office, July 10, 1816.

"Sir—To enable me to comply with a resolution of congress, I have to trouble you for an answer to the following questions: In what state or country were you born? If any clerks are employed in your post-office, what are their names and salaries, and in what country were they born?"

"Yours respectfully,

"RETURN J. MEIGS, P. M. G.

"Post-master at ———."

Mr. Niles appears to have startled at this as if the resolution of congress alluded to, had been certainly aimed with some hostile intent, and exclusively at Irishmen and others of foreign birth.—If these were certainly the facts, or if it was actually intended to make the circumstance of foreign birth a disqualification, operative upon any citizen who has complied with the conditions upon which he is invited by our laws to become bona fide an American, I would perfectly agree with Mr. Niles in every remark he has made upon it. But it will be perceived at once, that such intention, or effects, are not ascertained from the resolution; whilst I think it demonstrable that no such object was probably in the intention of the government, of the mover of the resolution, or of the majority who passed it. I therefore much regret the precipitancy of so able, useful, and influential an editor, (for he admits that he did not know the mover, and never heard of the resolution before, and of course had not consulted the journals) in making such a decision as the following: "If," says he, "I were a member of congress, I would move, on the first day of the session, that this resolution should be expunged from the journals, as unconstitutional—and, if I were in office, I would not answer the questions proposed, in my official character, and let the thing take its course." Now, certainly, in all we see of the resolution, there is nothing unconstitutional, however useless or unnecessary it may be considered; and the decision that it is so, is at least hasty; when pronounced without ever having seen it, or heard of it before—and it seems still more so, without any other decision or examination, to advise officers to refuse compliance. What harm or trouble can there be apprehended from answering the question proposed? Or is it impossible that the information required by them can be useful?

I have not seen the resolution more than Mr. Meigs; but the first question proposed, seems clearly to point out an object other than the informa-

tion as to foreign birth—it is "in what state or country," &c. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the first branch of this question, *in what state?* was the main, if not the sole object of the mover. If indeed the enquiry had been confined to residence, I would dislike it less—but it is known that such resolutions when moved are frequently modified and hastily passed so as not to be precisely in the form intended by the mover.—A late hour, as Mr. Niles remarks, may account for this, and I hope he does not jest when he reckons dinner an important subject;—at five or six o'clock, P. M.—it is not unimportant. But there is certainly reason in the supposition that the mover chiefly intended the inquiry to be *in what state?* For might not some of the representatives reasonably desire to know in what manner offices are distributed among the several states. Some doubtless did desire the information, and to others it has appeared at least harmless—they accordingly did not refuse it. There have been some murmuring on this subject and it is probably best that the real state of the facts should be known to the people. Not with a view to remove men already in office, but in order that a true state of facts in relation to the distribution of offices at present, may have all the weight it ought to have, whatever that may be in future.

That such was the intended object of the resolution, appears reasonable from this: that in all cases a majority in both houses of congress, as well as the executive, hitherto, have uniformly extended the same protection to the naturalized, as to the native citizen—nor has there been any disposition indicated in the majority to relax in this course, so far as relates to those heretofore naturalized, or in progress towards becoming naturalized under existing laws.

I do, in fine, sincerely hope, that mature examination and reflection, will justify Mr. Niles in explaining away this part of his excellent essay, so that it may not be calculated to damp the emigrant whom he laudably encourages in all his other remarks, by implanting in the mind of the emigrant a doubt whether the government is not becoming hostile to him. A doubt which would be ungrateful to his feelings, and unjust, I hope, to those of the government and people of this country, who cherish and applaud the same sentiments with Mr. Niles, and which might spread very far through the influence of a paper so deservedly celebrated as the *Register*.

A friend to emigrants.

The following, from the *Ontario Messenger*, of the 17th instant, supercedes the necessity of any remarks from me, at present, on the foregoing article; but the subject shall not be lost sight of. We are pleased with the stand that Mr. Spencer has taken, and his reasons for it we think are conclusive. It is well that Mr. S. happened first to step forward in this case; for he is a gentleman of the highest respectability and a representative, elect, in the congress of the United States, from New-York, of which state he is a native.

From the Ontario Messenger.

The editor of the *Messenger* has perceived in the public papers a notice from the department of state, requiring those holding appointments under it to inform the secretary of state where they were born, in order to enable him to comply with a resolution of congress. As a printer of the laws of the United States, the editor supposes he is included in the notice. He has determined not to comply with it, and he does not know that he can better

express his reasons for the refusal, than by publishing the answer of J. C. SPENCER, Esq. post-master of this place, to a similar inquiry; which answer has been obtained at the request of the editor, for the purpose of laying before the people of this quarter. It is understood that a similar refusal has been made by a number of persons holding offices under the U. S. government.

(COPY.)

Hon. RETURN J. MEIGS, *Post master general.*

SIR—Your letter of the 10th July last in which you request me to inform you in what state or country I was born, and in what country the clerks employed in this post-office were born, has been but recently received; and I have delayed a reply to it, in order to reflect upon the propriety of answering the questions it contains. I am far from wishing to exhibit any disrespect to you, Sir, as an individual, or as the head of the post-office department, and if the inquiries made by you were merely for your own personal gratification, I should answer them with pleasure.

But, upon mature reflection, I am satisfied, that congress had no right to require the information sought by your questions; and that if their resolution be complied with in this respect, a principle will be sanctioned which is abhorrent to the spirit of our government, which would combine in one body the distinct powers of the legislative and executive departments, which would authorise inquisitorial visits into all the details of private life, and which would establish distinctions between native and naturalized citizens, and between the citizens of different states, unfounded in reality and productive only of dissension and mischief.

While I cheerfully admit the legitimate power of congress to impeach and try every officer of the government, I yet deny their right to exercise the executive functions in deciding or expressing any opinion upon the qualifications of persons to hold executive appointments. If the resolution in question be not intended as a foundation for such a decision, it is worse than useless.

If I should inform congress through you, sir, where I and my clerks were born, I do not perceive why I may not with equal propriety be required to state the amount of my property, the number of my children, my political sentiments, or any other object of inquiry in which the wisdom or the curiosity of congress may wish to be gratified.—But the most important objection in my mind to the resolution of congress, is, that it is a fire-brand of discord between the native and the naturalized citizen.—Our constitution recognizes no difference between them, except in the solitary case of the office of president. And yet the resolution of congress would make that distinction, and would present it to the public in the worst and most unfair point of view—that of foreigners enjoying the emolument of our offices. If it be not intended as a reflection upon naturalized citizens, it certainly betrays a jealousy of their importance unworthy of Americans, and disreputable to our representatives.

I beg your indulgence for the length of this letter, which contains only the outlines of my reasons for declining to answer your questions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN C. SPENCER,

Post-master, Canandaigua.

September 7, 1816.

Foreign Articles.

France appears tranquil—but some arrests still

take place and many petty conspiracies are spoken of. Mad. Moreau is "cutting a great dash" at Paris; see London-head—the brother of the general has been appointed Post-master general by king Louis.

Emigration to France from England is still rapid—a letter from Dover, of Aug. 11, published in the London papers says—"the earl of Pembroke, sir Dennis Pack, and several families of distinction, making upwards of 200 persons, sailed yesterday morning in six packets and passage vessels for Calais.

"This morning four vessels sailed with two families, and about 60 passengers."

Grain is permitted to be imported into France, duty free.

The emperor of Morocco has issued a proclamation prohibiting, under pain of death, his Mahometan subjects from visiting Europe.

One of the emperors minister's lately had an evening audience to his majesty, and died the next morning, and his large property came to the public treasury.

An expedition to St. Domingo is said to have been recommended in France.

Regiments are raising in France expressly to serve in Martinique and Guadaloupe.

The population of the Swiss manufacturing cantons, continues to suffer by the obstacles which the neighboring countries throw in the way of their industry. Their losses are estimated at a vast amount.

The London Gazette announces the appointment of lieutenant-general DALHOUSE, G. C. B. as lieutenant governor of the province of Nova Scotia.

CROFTON UNICLACK, esq. is appointed judge of the vice admiralty court in Nova Scotia, in the room of the honorable A. Croke, resigned.

It is understood that a divorce of the prince regent from his wife being opposed by her daughter, has caused a relinquishment of the project. She has been treated with great respect at Constantinople, by the grand Turk, and is to visit Jerusalem.

We find something to approve in the conduct of Ferdinand of Spain. On the day of St. Ferdinand he pardoned upwards of 70 persons who had been condemned to the galleys, &c. The *conscription* has been carried on to great extent. The *grant* appears lately to have distrusted his guard—he has reduced and changed them.

There are frequent quarrels between the French people and the British troops stationed amongst them.

The French, with all the rest of the world, have laughed at the *interest* that Joanna Southcoat, who was to bring forth a new Messiah, excited in England. But the French themselves have got up a long story about an *angel* appearing to a peasant, who, by divine command, at length got admittance to the king and told him some wonderful things, not yet revealed to the vulgar.

The Austrian army is about to be reduced to 150,000 effective men, which presages a long peace.

In the absence of the king from Madrid, by indisposition, his brother Charles plays the regent. He is a dear friend of the inquisition, and has commenced a reign of terror.

The pope has imposed the severest shackles on booksellers and printers, lest they may bring into disrepute the "dogmas of faith, the ceremonies of religion and the laws of sovereign authority." It is worthy of remark, that though England has done so much for the sovereigns of France, Spain and

Rome, an English newspaper is not admitted into either country.

A Glasgow paper of August 5, congratulates its readers and the public, because "every symptom of rioting disappeared last Friday." There seems to have been a good cause for this; for horse and foot, in considerable numbers, had arrived to reinforce the garrison of that place. There had been some "disgraceful proceedings, in which one person was killed.

It is stated that the British are shipping nine hundred pieces of cannon to Canada, with other stores. Are these to supply the places of the great guns "burnt" at Quebec?

We are happy to learn that the inquisition has no power in Portugal. This infernal tribunal appears in great disrepute with the Portuguese; and this is extraordinary. The writer who states the fact, says that they are far superior in morality and patriotism to the Spaniards.

The courts of law, in many parts of England, are opened after military processions, with soldiers in arms placed round them. The taxes are collected in the same way, and the soldiers also help the constables in many of their duties. This is a blessed state! Fresh troops are daily sent to Ireland.

The project of preventing the export of cotton yarn from England (see London head, August 3,) would open a grand market for the United States. We hope the measure may be adopted.

The greatest—perhaps, the most desperate and decisive battle ever fought in England, is soon expected to take place between the landholders and the fundholders. One or the other must go.

The diet at Frankfort opened on the 5th of Aug. We have yet no accounts of their proceedings.

The British stocks are exceedingly low. The necessity of a large loan is assigned as one of the causes. There is also some talk of a difficulty with France, and some apprehension of a reduction of the interest on the debt. August 14, 3 per cents. 5-6.

Peace is said to have been made in Africa between the Ashantea and Fantea nations.

Mad. Moreau has paid a visit to the king of France.

Spain, Naples and the pope have fitted out, or are fitting vessels to set against the barbarians.—The standard of the prophet, the battle banner of the Mahometans, had been paraded at Tunis and Tripoli. What a fuss is made of these contemptible wretches!—Much apprehension is entertained that the little squadron of the United States, in the Mediterranean, may attack Algiers and reap the harvest before the greatest squadron that England has fitted out for many years, assisted by the Dutch, Neapolitans, Spaniards and Romans, &c. can arrive there! "We can easily conceive this," says one of the many reports on the subject, "from the adventurous character of the Americans—their success would be more annoying to the English than to the Moors themselves." The probability, is that some chances will not feel authorized to commence hostilities until the arrival of the Spark, sloop of war, which sailed from New-York on the 6th inst. A late London paper, however, says—"The truce between the United States and the Barbary powers has expired, and notice has been given to mariners that it probably may not be renewed."

Joseph Bonaparte appears to be making arrangements for a fixed residence at his seat in New Jersey. He seems determined to conform to the manners of our country. When assisting personally to

unload the furniture brought to his house, to a person who said something about sending for other hands, he said "No—every body worked here." We mentioned Louis and Jerome in our last. Lucien, with the mother and her three daughters are at Rome or in its vicinity, apparently living at their ease. Eugene leads a private life in Bavaria.

Sir Eyre Coote has been entirely removed from the British army, and his insignia of the Bath has been kicked from its stall in Westminster Abbey in the most contemptuous manner. He appears guilty of some black crime, which, it is said, "should ever be nameless."

The duke of Wellington left England for Brussels on the 15th of August.

It is again said there is a deficiency in the French revenue of 3 millions sterling; and that when the legislative body meets addresses will be moved to the king to intercede with the allies to withdraw their troops; or defer the payment of the tribute for "deliverance."

"The last private accounts from Paris represent the duchess of Berri to be in a state that gives every hope of a perpetuation of the elder branch of the race of the Bourbons."—London paper.

SECRETARIES. In a return made to parliament, the following appear among the places in the West Indian or other colonies held by persons not resident there:

Secretary and clerk of enrolments in Jamaica, emolument 2,500*l.*; deputy, 2,000*l.*; naval officer, do. 1,500*l.*; deputy, 455*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; provost marshal, do. 2,100*l.*; deputy, 1,544*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; register in chancery, do. 1,470*l.*; deputy, 4,694*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{2}{3}$; chief clerk of the supreme court, do. 2,500*l.* deputy, do. 1,382*l.*; secretary, register, and receiver, in Demerara, 1,800*l.*; deputy, 3,444*l.* 11*s.*; vendue masters, do. 1,400*l.*; deputy, 1,700*l.*; secretary, register, and receiver, in Berbice, 1000*l.*; deputy, 1,688*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

It is curious to observe that even "deputies" as well as the principals are non-residents.

The New-York Columbian, speaking of England, says—Some of the people are petitioning government for the privilege of being sent to Botany Bay. British stocks falling, and American rising in London.

Tumults and distress, so alarming to the ministry, that an extra call of parliament was expected.

London, Aug. 3. A petition has been addressed to his royal highness the prince regent, entitled, "the humble memorial of the manufacturers of cotton goods, and workmen of Stockport, who have been employed in various branches of that once extensive and important manufacture; and its object is to obtain a prohibition of the exportation of cotton yarn which they weave into cloth, without which they would be obliged to buy the cloth from us.

Aug. 13. Most melancholy and distressing accounts are received of the situation of the laboring classes in Staffordshire, thrown out of employ by the decline of the coal and iron trades—717 families in the township of Bilston alone, without food, excepting what is given by the hand of charity!—in five parishes alone, 15,000 out of employment!—though reduced to starvation, they are yet patient and honest in the midst of their sufferings.

Considerable disturbances are said to exist in many of the manufacturing towns, and in some instances, attended with blood shed—they are, however, not the effect of disloyalty, but arise, altogether from the distresses occasioned by a total stagnation of business, and the consequent want of employ among the laboring poor. To relieve this

class of people, associations have been formed, and considerable sums subscribed.

Stocks have experienced this morning (13th) another fall nearly one per cent. At half past 12, the 3 per cents were at 60 5-7, and the reduced 60 3-4. Many of the greatest brokers sold largely.

Aug. 9. The list of subscriptions to-day for the relief of the manufacturing and laboring poor exhibits a donation which we have considerable satisfaction in witnessing. We notice it because it is, indeed, remarkable, and suggests various reflections. The duke of Berri, a prince of the house of Bourbon, appears with a subscription for the support of the British people to the amount of 200 pounds, with an intimation to subscribe 50 pounds monthly till the spring. Again we say, we are glad to see this consideration on the part of, at least one member of, a family who have cost this country so much, and who so long and largely shared in its generous hospitality.—One good turn deserves another. But, gracious Heaven! to what a pitch of misery and degradation are the British people reduced, when we see them standing in need, and thankfully receiving the alms of a Bourbon—becoming the paupers of a French prince!

Lord Arden, too, is announced for a hundred pounds. Lord Arden enjoys a sinecure which yields above thirty thousand pounds per annum. Do we not live in generous days!

Aug. 5. The Kent, an English ship, was lately attacked by two Algerine corsairs, one of whom was commanded by the nephew of the dey of Algiers. The British vessel, a merchantman only, resisted most gallantly till she was in a sinking state; she then struck. The British captain reproached the dey's nephew in terms of great severity, which so enraged the pirate, that he said, "he hated the English worse than the tigers of the desert; and he should be as glad to bury their island in the sea, as he was to sink the vessel now taken from them." Two of the British crew were put to death, others were compelled to do the duty of the ship, and the rest beaten and thrown into the hold. One only of the crew, a Frenchman, was sent on shore and set at liberty.

Louisa, July 25.—The most fashionable woman in the circle of the French court is said to be madame Moreau; she spends whole days at the Thuilleries, laughing, dancing and singing. Her great wealth, high favor at court, and personal charms, have drawn round her a multitude of admirers; she is said to have rejected marshal Macdonald, because he was too steady. Those who have seen her in England, would scarcely recognize her in Paris.

August 13.—It is painful to see what industry the Bourbons are reviving old superstitious rites. A procession of 80 young ladies paraded the streets of Paris, with lighted tapers in their hands, on Thursday, to propitiate St. Genevieve, the patroness of Paris, for an improvement in the weather!

Neapolitan Robber.—Accounts from the Calabria, state tranquility to be daily establishing there.—The civic guard are every where on foot, and display indefatigable zeal in pursuing the brigands. The most terrible of these monsters who had hitherto found an asylum in the mountains, has just been arrested in the neighborhood of Monteleone. He is called Becamorto. The force of his body is prodigious; and the people regard him as an Anthropophagus. The fact is, that he always has with him some human bones, in the form of St. Andrew's cross. It is said that he drinks the blood of the animals he kills. The wretch began his career in Sicily. He

was afterwards taken by the Barbary pirates, and engaged to serve them in their expeditions. He had been for eight months since his return in the island of Lepari, where he lay all the country under contribution without having been arrested.—His very name causes terror. Five of his accomplices were taken with him, and the law will soon deliver society from these monsters.

Miscellaneous Articles.

CANNONSBURG Pa. *Extract of a letter to the editor of the Weekly Register.*

You will be happy to hear of the advancement of literature in the western country. We are now erecting a new college in this village. The building, when completed, will be three stories; and 180 feet in front; the wings, each, 70 in front by 40 in width, and the centre 40 in front by 60 back.

An academy was created here in '92. It was chartered a college in '98. As the country was then comparatively new, it was doomed to struggle with innumerable difficulties. Many of these it has surmounted, and is advancing by firm and regular steps in strength, utility and name, and bids fair to be the Oxford of the Western country.

A combination of local advantages—the state of religion and morals, the abundance and cheapness of provisions in a fertile country, inexhaustible mines of coal at hand, and the quietness and salubrity of the village, combine in rendering this a most eligible seat for a literary institution.

The college course is extensive and judicious.

The benefits of such an institution to the western country, growing as it is in population, wealth and refinement, are incalculable. We already begin to feel them extensively and powerfully.

You will not do me the injustice to suppose that these observations are from the hand of a person connected with the college. I have no interest in its prosperity, further than as I wish well to the cause of literature in general, and feel interested in the diffusion of knowledge among this growing and happy people.

ATLANTA, O. The statement published in our paper of the 17th ult. which, it appears, is very erroneous, has drawn forth the following letter, which we insert with pleasure. Our article was extracted from what seemed to be an authentic account of things there. The main error, in putting 30,000 for 3,000 dollars, as the revenue of the college, was not ours.

Athens, (Ohio,) September 2, 1816.

MR. NILES,

SIR—Knowing your wish for accuracy in your statements, I take the liberty to point out several inadvertent errors, noticed in your short account of this town and its seminary, vol. X. page 414 of the Register, which you will doubtless think proper to correct. The name of the institution is, Ohio University; and the lands belonging to it are 46,080 acres, some pretty good and some worth but little; yielding a revenue, at this time, of about

*In the Latin, Cæsar, Bellust, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, and Cicero; and in the Greek, Daziel's Minorea and Majora, constituting an excellent and well chosen course, are read with critical accuracy. In logic and moral philosophy the course is not more extensive than ordinary. In Belles Letters, Blair's Lectures, Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, and Walker's Elements of Eloquence, are carefully studied and tactfully explained. In Metaphysics, Read's Essays on the Intellectual and Active powers, Stewart's Philosophy of the human mind, and Edwards on the Will, constitute an extensive and valuable course. In the natural sciences, the course is equally respectable. Geography, Euclid, Conic Sections, Trigonometry, Surveying, Algebra, Fluxions, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. are taught with ability.

\$300 dollars yearly. The lands are leased in small farms, and the rent never to be altered; the interest of each tract being the interest of the sum at which it has been valued in a state of nature. When the tracts, yet remaining to be leased, shall have been taken up, this revenue will, probably, grow to something more than 3000 dollars per annum. This is our aim. No donation has yet been received; nor has any, with unusual formality, been asked. We have an academy here in a very flourishing state under the instruction of an able teacher, in which are taught all branches of a liberal education. This is dependant on our scanty fund for support; consuming nearly one half of it annually. The college, now erecting, is brick; not stone, as you have it. The trustees, spirited and persevering, are doing all they can with this pittance of means, for the growth and prosperity of the institution; cherishing a hope, at the same time, that such honorable efforts will be fully appreciated by the friends of literature and science, and secure that patronage and liberal encouragement from our parent states which the circumstances of our infancy render peculiarly necessary.—The town is pleasantly situated; and is thriving and healthy.

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

TIDE TABLES.—Mr. James. M. Elford, of Charleston, S. C. has invented a universal and perpetual circular TIDE TABLE. The Southern Patriot thus notices this useful work:

These very useful and ingenious tables are the work of Mr. James M. Elford, author of the *Polar Tables*, already so justly celebrated. The object of the tide tables is, to foretell, with the greatest possible degrees of mathematical certainty, the time of high water in any part of the world, at any hour of the day or night. The process by which this is arrived at, (although the result of elaborate astronomical investigation) is one of the greatest simplicity. The purchaser of these tables, whether for the purpose of science, of actual application, or of mere curiosity, can not only ascertain the time of high water in every place mentioned in the tables, (above 600) but also in any part of the world, and, with a little industry, correct any error that may come to his knowledge, by the rules laid down.

The numerous advantages to Navigation, which have arisen from the scientific researches of Mr. Elford, must be obvious to every one.—We shall mention one or two instances in which these tables are of the highest importance: 1st. being caught upon a lee-shore off a bar harbor, when a gale blows which prevents a pilot from venturing out; the ascertainment, in such a case, of the time of high water, might enable the vessel to make her port in safety—which, without this knowledge, would be compelled to keep to sea. 2dly. It sometimes happens that a ship is obliged to be run on shore, in order to preserve the lives of those on board; now, every seaman knows, that if the attempt be made at low water, (which is not at all unlikely to happen, if the master is unacquainted with the tides) the whole flood would beat upon the vessel, and make her perhaps a wreck before she is well grounded—in such an extremity the lives of those on board may be lost. But the advantage cannot be denied, when the time of high water is known, and the ship is run on shore at the very top of the flood—she cannot then fail of being well grounded—and not only the crew, but probably the cargo may be saved. 3d.—In beating up a channel with head winds, in a tide way, especially should there be shoals, sands, &c. in the passage, the knowledge

of the actual time of high water can hardly be dispensed with.

We need not recapitulate more instances; those we have selected are sufficiently striking, and indeed sufficiently common, to shew the very useful purposes of these tables. An equation in minutes is given to correct any error that may arise from the influence of the sun upon the tides, which bears a proportion to that of the moon as 1 to 8.

CHRONICLE.

Manufactures. A considerable manufacturer in an eastern state, in a letter to the editor of the Weekly Register, observes—"I have it in my power to state I can manufacture broad cloths and cassimeres, fine or coarse, as cheap as they can be regularly imported, and make a handsome profit. But I cannot come into competition with the sacrifices now making—nor do I wish it."

The present tariff, in our opinion, is sufficient to protect our domestic manufactures under a regular state of things, to which we shall arrive bye and by. The manufactures and the people of the U. States are more indebted for this to Isaac Briggs than any other man; and his great exertions at Washington city, last winter, in this business, we are sorry to believe have not been requited—nay, we are told that even his actual expences have not been indemnified! This is truly to be regretted; as Mr. Briggs' circumstances neither justify, nor will bear him out in the sacrifice of time and money he made to serve the public on the important occasion alluded to. We are well informed of the nature and effects of his labor, and trust they will be remunerated by a reflecting people, and especially by that portion of them who are interested in manufactures of cotton and wool.

Whether our friend Briggs will be pleased or displeased with this notice, we cannot say. But an act of justice is due to him; and he will excuse our act in its object: which is simply to draw the public attention to his meritorious services.

A paragraph noticing the decease of general Van Rensselaer was accidentally omitted last week. This hero of the revolution died at Albany on the 8th inst. at an advanced age, and was interred with all the honors that an affectionate people could bestow, masonic and military. His pall was supported by eight officers of the war for independence.

General Van Rensselaer went early into the army during the war of independence, and was very much distinguished for his bravery and good conduct—conduct, which secured him the esteem and respect of his fellow officers, and particularly of the commander in chief. He was in several engagements, during which he uniformly discovered the greatest coolness and courage. In July, 1777, he was attacked by a large body of the enemy, at Fort Ann, but with a very unequal force he resisted them with great obstinacy and success, until he learned that Ticonderoga had been abandoned by our troops, when he brought his men off. On that occasion he received a wound from a musket shot, the effects of which he severely felt throughout the remainder of his life. The ball entered his thigh, broke the bone, passed by, and lodged in the upper part of the limb. The wound caused him a great deal of pain and distress, for many years. The ball was never extracted until since his death, when it was taken out by Dr. William Bay, of this city, after having been carried by the deceased, upwards of 39 years."

The collection of some of the most distinguished officers of the army of the United States at New-York, in consequence of the court martial sitting there, afforded a fine opportunity for celebrating the anniversary of the famous sortie from Fort Erie, and on the 17th instant, that day was handsomely honored.

New-York—14 ships, 6 brigs and 11 schooners arrived at New-York on the 17th inst.

Connecticut election.—Returns from 93 towns give 7993 federal, and 6315 democratic votes—the few towns to be heard from, it is admitted by the *Connecticut Mirror* will reduce the federal majority to 1600 votes. It is supposed that the house of representatives will consist of about 114 or 115 federalists, and 86 or 87 democrats.

La Fayette.—When the Americans at Paris celebrated the anniversary of their independence on the 4th July last, they invited Gen. La Fayette to join them, which something, however, prevented. But he addressed a letter to the meeting; which, after drinking, "General La Fayette—le voici," was read amidst the cheers of the company. We have yet only seen the following given as an extract from the letter—"I shall most cordially join in the commemoration of our revolutionary days, and the days of liberty, prosperity and glory, which have since shone upon the United States."

Great and good news!—The united provinces of the *Rio del Plata*, were declared free and independent by the grand congress at Tucuman, on the 9th of July. May heaven keep them so!

The meeting of this congress, we are exceedingly gratified to learn, has had a most powerful effect in cementing the wishes and opinions of the people, and quieting the jealousies and rivalships of the different chiefs. With union among themselves, they have nothing to fear from Spain.

The patriot army under Rondeau, in Upper Peru, was reorganised and reinforced. The people of Monte Video were very patiently waiting for the reported attack from the Portuguese, whom gen. Artigas is well prepared to receive. Adm. Brown has sent a prize to Buenos Ayres, captured by him in the Pacific, worth half a million. The patriot privateer Young Constitution, commanded by an ex-priest of great valor, patriotism and liberality, has been lost of Cape Horn in a gale.

The royalists at Laguaira were fitting out 12 merchant vessels to proceed against *Margaretta*, which remains in the hands of the patriots.

Flour appears to be a perfect drug at Gibraltar—the best selling at 7½ dollars per barrel.

Monopoly of tobacco—A letter from Bordeaux says—"A vessel, arrived here from the United States (the *Elizabeth Wilson*, Capt. HUBBARD) with a cargo of tobacco—the government not choosing to purchase, and individuals not having the liberty, this vessel is obliged to proceed elsewhere for a market.

Flour, at Jamaica, Sept. 4, 17 to 18s per barrel; corn meal, \$11 to 12.

A letter from an officer on board the *Washington* 74, says that that ship was exceedingly admired at Gibraltar; and that, when the squadron arrived at Naples, the several men of war lying in the basin "were instantly hauled into dock as soon as it was discovered who we were!" Our minister, Mr. Pinkney, with the naval officers, were most respectfully treated at Gibraltar.

Specie—There is a pretty powerful current of specie into the United States. Very considerable sums have been brought by the great numbers of emi-

grants who have lately reached our country from Europe, and which is imported by our merchants. We hope that the "silver age" may soon be "restored"—it is the only check upon swindlings by things called banks.

We thought it might form a curious item to observe the arrival of vessels reported with specie. Notices of the following have reached us for the week ending yesterday—and whatever may be the aggregate brought by those mentioned, it probably amounts to less than one half of the whole that arrived in the time stated:

2 vessels from Bordeaux, (28,594 dollars); 1 from Kingston, (Ja.); 2 from London; 1 from Lisbon, (100,000); 1 from St. Thomas; 1 from Antwerp, (6000); 1 from London (17,000); 1 from Rotterdam; 2 from South-America; 1 from Gibraltar (24,000—The above is much short of the real amount, for most neglect or refuse to report specie.

Mr. Dallas has declined to be considered as a candidate for congress from Philadelphia. He is expected, however, immediately to resign his secretaryship.

The British ship *Ann*, arrived at New-York, has part of her cargo composed of cannon and shot.

Richmond commerce—5 ships, 1 barque, and 5 brigs from Liverpool; and 2 ships from London, have recently arrived at Richmond, with about 13,000 packages of dry goods, hardware, crates, &c. and 3 more ships were expected!

Exchange falling—Drafts on Baltimore have been sold at Boston at 9 per cent. dis. A little while ago they were at 23.

Dreadful sickness.—Capt. Wheeler, 29 days from Guadaloupe, arrived at New-York, lost all the crew of his sloop, except the mate, by the sickness there. He states that 600 Americans and Europeans had died of the fever at Point Petre.

Some few emigrants appear to be arriving in Canada.

BOUNDARIES.—Extract of a letter, dated Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 13, to a gentleman in Albany—"Col. Hawkins, agent for the United States, under the treaty of Ghent, and major Roberdeaux, topographical engineer, have been here on their way to the westward, exploring the line, &c. They say the line west of Connecticut river is at present too far south, and that by establishing it on the true 45th degree or parallel of latitude, will give the United States 16 townships of Lower Canada, and their excellent fort and island, the Isle au Noix."

Immense sacrifices of British goods.—At the sale of 600 packages of British dry goods, by Hones and Town, New-York, which took place on the 4th inst. every article was (to use a technical phrase) knocked down at considerably less than first cost. The greater part of the invoice too, consisted of cloths which ought at this time to command a good price; but it appears from Eldrige's "Sale Report," that superfines, which cost from 13 to 22s. sterling per yard, only averaged \$3 60; those which cost from 16 to 25s. \$4 50, and super double milled cloths, which cost from 22 to 30s. sterling, averaged only \$5. And every thing else in proportion.

Freeman's Journal.

Montreal Sep. 14. Last week some of our Journals, stated that the Earl of Selkirk had made prisoners the hon. Wm. McGillivray, and other partners of the North West Company at Fort William. Subsequent information confirms the report, upon which we shall at present make no comment.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 6 OF VOL. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 266.]

Hæc olim manâniâsc jurebât.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHESAPE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Specie payments.

"Yesterday, (says a New-York paper of the 27th ult.) all the banks and brokers of this city commenced paying, in *specie*, all sums under a dollar. By this means the small paper trash will gradually disappear."

Yes—and when the good banks re-commence the payment of specie for their notes, a vast quantity of larger "trash in circulation," under the imposing and once respectable character of bank bills, will also "gradually disappear." It is by specie payments, only, that the money market can be purged of its "trash."

But the banks, when they re-commence specie payments, will be exceedingly pressed. Every one that holds a note will be anxious to convert it into specie, and the "run" will be oppressive—much more so, I believe, than it would be if a little *policy* were pursued.

The time has been when, except with a few misers and hoarders of money, (of no consequence in a general view) bank notes were considered in the same light as specie, under the idea that they were always convertible into it, on demand; and this confidence must be restored before the banks can do a business advantageous to their stockholders or the community.

This confidence is to be regained by pressing the debtors of the banks with a degree of severity that must end in the ruin of thousands, thereby making bank notes scarce, and raising their value in consequence, and by divesting the people of the commonly prevailing idea of the superior worth of specie, by the payment in coin of *all* notes presented for the purpose. The latter cannot be done without excessive and useless suffering, unless the people are gradually divested of their desire to have and to hold specie rather than paper.

It is not until the 1st of July, 1817, that there is a prospect of specie payments becoming general in the middle, southern and western states. Might not the banks better prepare for that period by striking at the *opinions* or prejudices of the people, as to the value attached to specie, than by causing the great sacrifices of all sorts of property that must follow a steady curtailment of discounts? It is thought that the old banks have not, on an average, more than one-third of the paper afloat that they had when specie payments were suspended; and there is a real difficulty with the best men to get "bank money" enough to meet their usual engagements. Great distress and inconvenience have already been felt, but the difficulty has only commenced if the present poli-

cy be pursued—for there will not be money enough in circulation to answer the common purposes of business, in our cities and principal towns.

Whether there is or is not as much specie in the United States now as there was before the war, is a matter disputed—but it is certain that the people have a much greater desire to possess it now than they had then. Relieve them of this *desire*, and the expected pressure on the banks will be also relieved.

The superior value of specie over a note issued by a good bank is more in idea than in fact—yet the idea operates as a fact, for coin bears a premium. I would therefore attack the *idea* and lessen the weight of the *fact*.

This might be done with considerable effect, if the banks were, occasionally, to throw out a few hard dollars, not of compulsion, any more than they do now, but voluntarily, and I would say, *capriciously*—as if to shew that they placed no *particular* value upon them. They would thus, in some degree, bring the public mind back to what it was, and the "run" upon them would be avoided in exact proportion as this was effected. The distribution of one thousand dollars in this way before the time for specie payments arrives, would save to them ten thousand when it does arrive. For the people having become *familiar* with specie would cease their ardent wish to possess it, in preference to approved notes.

Septinsular Republic; OR, THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

We published in No. 4, of this volume, page 54, the proclamation of sir Thomas Maitland, lieutenant-general and commander in chief of the British forces in the Mediterranean, governor of Malta, and lord high commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands. As the latter and principal portion of the countries under this officer's jurisdiction have lately shewn some inclination to reject the British yoke, imposed upon them in a manner one hardly knows how, and as those islands are in themselves valuable and interesting, we have thought that some information relative to them might not be unwelcome to our readers.

The Septinsular Republic, as it has long been termed, has never been connected with the ancient Ionian Islands, which were Samos and Chios, opposite the coast of Ionia, and belonging to it. And though the inhabitants of the Seven Islands are sometimes called Hellenes, which now is a general phrase, meaning Greek; yet they are none of the descendants

of Hellen, the son of Deucalion. His issue were Doris Æolus and Ion, from whom came the tribes that peopled Attica, and the opposite coast of Asia; and to a part of them Ion's name was extended. But the islands of which we are about to speak lie opposite the mouth of the Adriatic, and west of the western coast of Albania and Morea; that is, beside the western shore of ancient Greece. They are Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, St. Maure, Theaki or Ithica, Cerigo, and Raxo.

Some hundred years ago, Corfu was a sole republic, but it somehow passed into the possession of the king of Naples, and was afterwards sold by him to the Venetians for 30,000 ducats. At this time the Venetians acquired possession of several islands in the Levant, and among the rest of the seven Ionian islands; and for their security maintained a fleet of galleys, and a strong garrison in the port of Corfu. In 1797, on the fall of Venice, those islands were seized by the French, and were ceded by them to the king of Hungary and Bohemia, in the treaty of Campo Formio, entered into the same year; which cession was confirmed by the treaty of Luneville in 1801,* although Russia had, during the year 1799, made some kind of seizure of Corfu, Cephalonia and Zante, constituting them "an independent republic under her protection;" and the treaty of Amiens recognized her claim to them. Afterwards the emperor Alexander agreed to cede them to Bonaparte. While in this dubious condition, about the year 1809, general Oswald, a British officer, went against them in a secret expedition, and took possession of them in the name of the British government; but it was stated in England that the act was unauthorised. The British did not therefore recognise them as conquests, but yet determined to hold possession of them until the European contests should be ended. This was a stratagem: had they been taken as conquered territory, it might have been necessary at a subsequent peace, made with France, upon the principle of *statu quo ante bellum*, or any one tantamount, to have made restoration. They therefore termed it a revival of the Septinsular Republic, under the British protection. A provisional government was appointed, to be placed under a British officer as president. In short, the most odious kind of government, a military one, is now fixed upon them, and at present, since the disappearance of continental danger, the Seven Islands are regarded as British provinces, and no republic at all.

These Ionian Islands were considered of

*It is stated that Butrinto, Larta, Yuizza, and in general all the ci-devant establishments in Albania, which are situate lower down than the gulf of Lodrino, were ceded to the French, but it does not appear that the claims of the British go to the same extent.

great value to Venice in her commercial days, and will probably be of very considerable importance hereafter. Corfu is the key to the Adriatic, and Cerigo to the Archipelago. The people of these islands are by no means so ignorant as is generally imagined. It is rare, says Mr. Galt, to find among them a person that is unable to read or write. They have books which are chiefly translations from the works of other nations; besides newspapers, some in their native language, the Romaic or corrupted Greek; some in Italian and some in French. In Zante one was printed in Italian, and lately one has been established there in the Romaic, called the *Ephemeris ton Ionikon Eleutheromenon Neston*. This is under the British patronage, and directed against the Corfiate Gazette which belonged to the French party. This latter paper was printed in Greek and had a French translation; at present, we presume it is discontinued. The *Ellenikos Telegraphos* was printed in Greek, at Venice, to be circulated through the Seven Isles. Besides these, Galt mentions a Greek-Italian paper, printed at Corfu by one Papalazarus.

CORFU.

This was the ancient Corcyra, and Phœnicia of Homer, the scite of the gardens of Alcinous. It is the most northerly of the seven, and lies near the continent opposite Albania. It is about fifty-four miles long and twenty broad, between 39 and 40 of latitude and 19 and 20 east longitude. An article from the Jamaica Chronicle states the population at 70,000 but others say only 50,000. The climate is healthy and temperate, and the soil is fertile: fruits are excellent and abundant, particularly the Fracazzoni fig. The principal products are salt, oil and honey. The Greek church, to which the inhabitants chiefly belong, was formerly under the protection, or persecution of the Romish church, but is now liberated. It is superintended by a *proto-papa* or head-priest, who is elected in an assembly of the clergy and nobility; but is immediately dependent upon the patriarch of Constantinople. His office lasts five years, at the expiration of which time he returns to the class of ordinary papas, but is permitted, during the remainder of his life, to gratify his vanity by wearing a crimson girdle. The churches are numerous, and generally built by private individuals. The chief one is dedicated to their great patron St. Spiridion, who, in the lists of their saints, holds precedence of Jesus Christ. The convents are numerous, and very pernicious to the prosperity of the island. The clergy are ignorant to such a degree as to render them proverbial. It is to be understood that the same forms of religion prevail in all those islands; and that superstition is still excessive and general, but will probably be soon extirpated.

CEPHALONIA.

This was the ancient Cephallenia, or Samus,* or Black Epirus, or Epirus Melæna. It lies opposite the gulf of Lepanto, which was anciently the sea of Crissa. It is about forty miles long, and nineteen or twenty miles broad, containing according to Holland, who visited it in 1812 or 1813, from 55,000 to 60,000 inhabitants. It is inferior to Zante in fertility, in commerce and almost in every respect, except in extent. The chief articles of export are currants, wine and oil; the annual produce of the former being estimated at from five to six millions of pounds. "A considerable number of goats and sheep feed upon the high grounds of the island, but I heard nothing," says Holland, "to corroborate the strange story of Ælian, that the goats in Cephalonia do not drink during six months of the year." The air here is very warm, so that the trees are covered with flowers in winter and bear fruit twice a year: but the November fruit is smaller than that of April. The ridge called Black mountain is the most striking feature of the island: it is supposed to be 4000 high. It is called Ænos by Strabo, and had once, upon its summit, an altar dedicated to Jupiter Ænesius. This island was obtained by the Venetians in 1224 as a gift from its lord, Gaio.

THEAKI.

This is opposite Cephalonia and is sometimes called Little Cephalonia. It is the Ithica of classic days, and therefore commands peculiar interest, as being the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses, and the scite of some of the fine scenes of the Odyssey. It contains, according to Holland, 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants at present. At the principal town which is called Valthi or Vathi, there is a fine harbor. The extreme length from north to south is about seventeen miles and the greatest breadth about four. At the centre of the island, where the great port is scooped out, it is not more than half a mile broad. It is, in short, but a narrow rugged ridge of limestone rock and there is scarcely a hundred yards of level ground at any one place, which fully justifies the inhospitable speech of Telemachus to his mother's suitors, and warrants the remark of Cicero, that Ulysses loved his country "non quia larga, sed quia sua." "Nevertheless," says Holland, "the scenery is rendered striking by the bold broken outline of mountains, promontories and bays, and there are points where it is even pleasing, in the cultivated declivity of the ridges, and the opening out of the vallies towards the sea, wooded with olive, orange and almond trees, or covered with vineyards. The upper part of the bay of Vathi, and a valley at the upper extremity of the port have this softened character."

*Samus or Samns, mentioned above, (in the Icarian sea) was a different island.

Gill in his Ithica observes that the Grecians from the first ages of their history, had considerable intercourse with Egypt and Phœnicia, countries which at a very early period were distinguished not only by their cultivation and their elegant arts, but by their navigation, commerce and colonial settlements. The enterprising traders of those nations, through channels which were afterwards obstructed by the inroads of Scythians and other barbarian tribes, having obtained the rich commodities of the east, conveyed them first to the islands and then to the continent of Greece. A commercial intercourse, thus established, introduced a taste for the polite arts among the islands and along the Asiatic coast; their poetry became more harmonious, while their sources of knowledge were increased. Among this people, then, a genius like that of Homer, endowed with powers unequalled, found in the narratives of his adventurous countrymen, materials the best adapted to charm, to interest, and to instruct his hearers."

ZANTE.

This was anciently called Zacynthus, or Zacynthos. It lies opposite the western coast of the Morea and near to the south coast of Cephalonia. It is about fourteen miles long and eight broad. Its chief riches consist in currants,* which are cultivated in large plains beneath the range of central mountains, that give the rays of the sun great power, and are therefore calculated to bring light fruits to high perfection. In this island the peaches grow to the weight of eight or ten ounces, and are said to be finer than in any other part of the world. Besides these, and grapes, of which they make wine, the island produces cotton, silk, and some grain, though not enough for their own use. Mr. Galt, in his letters from the Levant, says that "the vicinity of the Morea renders it a cheap residence, for a superabundance of every species of provisions is still found in that country. It is a custom for the peasants of Zante to go over to the Morea, in harvest time, to assist in reaping the corn. One year with another, about five thousand people annually migrate, and being paid in grain for their work, return, it is supposed, with not less than fifty thousand bushels."

Zante is the name of the principal city, which is supposed to contain 17,000 inhabitants. It is fortified and has a fine harbor. "With respect to the appearance and condition of the inhabitants," says Mr. Galt, "it may be described as a substantial place, in which comfort is more studied than elegance. It has no public amusement, if you except the billiard tables. The churches are not in any respect remarkable. The clergy being of the Greek persuasion, are of course neither so numerous,

*This name is from Corinth, on the neighboring mainland, from whence they were originally brought.

so arrogant, nor so opulent as those of the Roman catholic countries."

There is in Zante a public pawn bank, similar to the banks of the Italian republics in former times, but different from most of the banks in the United States. The persons who obtain loans assign their property to the bank, to remain deposited as a pledge for the re-payment. It still, however, remains in the hands of the original proprietors, as under a mortgage, and resembles the *bonding-system* adopted by the West-India merchants. The Jews live in a street by themselves, which is defended by a strong gate. This privilege was a measure adopted by the Venetian republic, to protect them from ill usage at a time when they were generally persecuted by the Christians.

There is a public granary, which always contained a sufficient quantity of grain to prevent a scarcity, in case the usual supply should be interrupted. The interior of Zante has a beautiful appearance when viewed from the fortress above the city—a large fertile valley highly cultivated, studded with neat lodges and villages, embosomed in olive plantations. The population of the island is estimated at 40,000.

ST. MAURE.

This was anciently called Leucas, or Leucadia, or Leucate. It was once a peninsula, being attached to Epirus by an isthmus about one hundred paces long and six hundred broad, which has been since washed away.* On the summit of a mountain, on the north east, is situated the town of Leucas. On this promontory Apollo had a temple; and Venus had another very magnificent one; and there is a tradition that unfortunate lovers used to precipitate themselves from it, into the sea beneath. The readers of the Spectator must recollect the famous lover's leap. Homer mentions three towns in this island, viz. Neriton, Crocylea and Agylipa: upon the site of the first of these, the Corinthians built Leucas, which now contains about 6,000 inhabitants. The island is about fifty miles in circumference, and is fertile, agréable and salubrious, abounding with a variety of game, besides wine, oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds and other fruits. There are fortifications, with walls and towers, round the town of Leucas; and beyond the works, in a morass, are two little towns upon two islands. Those islands communicate with the continent by bridges.

CERIGO.

This is better known by the classic name of Cytheria, which was said to be the favorite residence of Venus. Thevenot says it was the island that the ancients called *Porphyris*, on account of the quantities of porphyry found there. It is about fifty miles in circumference; and is separated from the Morea by only a

narrow strait. Formerly it had several good towns, but now it is only a rendezvous for pirates, being mountainous, rocky and barren. Cerigo is the chief town. It is situated on a sharp rock at the western coast of the island, surrounded by the sea and defended by a castle.

RAXO OR PAXU.

This is an insignificant island about fifteen miles in circumference, lying on the south coast of Corfu. It produces wine, oil and almonds; but there are few inhabitants. The town is San Nicola. It has a good harbor.—Opposite to it is another smaller island, called Antipaxo. There are some other small islands in this sea, and belonging to the above confederation, such as Strophadia, which Mr. Galt says "is famous for the abundance of its springs and for an extensive ecclesiastical rookery."

American Literature.

We observe that Mr. Carey, of Philadelphia, is about to publish a "*Universal History of the World, Americanised*," from the earliest records, to the nineteenth century; written by Dr. David Ramsay, and continued to the treaty of Ghent, by S. S. Smith, L. L. D. &c. The merit of Dr. Ramsay as a historical writer, so highly and so universally praised, should be sufficient motive, to every friend of American literature, for lending the aid of his patronage to the publication of this work. The name of Ramsay is already dear to us. He, whom the incomparable Dickinson styled "*the Polybius of America*;" now, when he reposes in the grave, is beginning to hold that distinguished rank among authors, to which his great talents have so long entitled him. It has been generally known, that, for several years, he was engaged in some literary work; and much anxiety had been felt at his death, lest that melancholy event should deprive the world of the whole result of his labors; but we are now about to behold them; in the production of a work that has long been one of the greatest desiderata among all the literary friends of American republicanism.

The principal works of the English historians are calculated only for the meridian of despotism; but hitherto they have been indispensable here. The information they contain is so necessary in some situations of life, and so useful and interesting in all situations, that they cannot be in any degree supplanted, except by some such work as we suppose Mr. Ramsay's to be. The sooner they are supplanted the better; for they are so full of the base and the dangerous principles of modern idolatry, that no man can read them without frequent disgust, who possesses liberal sentiments with regard to the rights and freedom of mankind. Through all ages, idolatry has, of all kinds of crime and folly, been the most seductive, the most dangerous, and the most prevalent. In early ages this wickedness consisted chiefly in the worship of ima-

* Leucadia continuam veteres habuere coloni
Nunc freta circumteunt. *Ovid.*

ges; but almost all the world has, through the improving wisdom of latter times, discarded this puerility: and, now, idoltry consists in the worship of rank; in other words, it is the principle of aristocracy. The juvenility of the world must yet have its rattle—

“A little louder, but as empty quite.”

To ourselves it has long been a matter of serious grievance, to see the works of so many great, and otherwise valuable, writers, imbued with such mean and pernicious folly; and we hope it is not deviating from our subject, to express our exultation here, that the people of this country are, in some degree, about to be relieved from the contagious influence of it.

“Non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius,” said some of the Latins, whose name I forget; but, nevertheless, it is generally found, that “evil communications corrupt good manners:” and I have long imputed the prevalence of aristocracy, in this country, to the general circulation of the works of English historians. We want books that may eradicate the frivolous manners—the puppyism of courts, and introduce in their stead the manly habits and sentiments—the simple dignity congenial to republicanism: a contempt for parade, and a respect for what is truly noble. It is particularly necessary that an ardent national spirit should be diffused through the mass of the nation. An emulation for noble distinction must be excited, like that which cast its splendor over the better days of Greece and Rome—an ambition that can live only in the display of public virtue; a respect for public sentiment, which can arise only from the diffusion of public information; and an assurance that public honors can be gained only by honorable means.

But we delay the account of Mr. Ramsay's history. “This work,” says he, “has been in contemplation upwards of forty years. The project was conceived in 1768, on reading the Universal History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by a society of gentlemen in England. The original idea of extracting the quintessence of that voluminous work, which contained the most complete system of history the world had seen, has ever since been enlarging and improving by an extensive perusal of the histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon and other modern authors—of the Asiatic researches—of the works of sir William Jones, and other learned Orientalists—the publications of intelligent travellers, who, in the course of the last half century, have explored almost every region of the globe. These, collectively, have thrown a blaze of light on countries, comparatively, unknown; and on portions, both of ancient and modern history, which were confused and obscure, at the period when the writers of the Universal History published their invaluable work. The arrangement of materials, collected from these sources, commenced in the year

1780, when, in consequence of the surrender of Charleston to sir Henry Clinton, the author was suddenly released from a sea of business, and sent as a prisoner of war to the British garrison, then in St. Augustine, and there confined for eleven months, without any peculiar employment. Steady progress has been made for the last ten years, in correcting and transcribing the work for publication.”

It is stated, that the whole work will be included in 10 or 12 volumes; but the part relative to America may be had separate, in three volumes. “The history of the United States is given at full length—that of foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted, in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each—its tending to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the Greek and Latin classics—and also in proportion to its connection with the United States, or as furnishing useful practical information to its citizens.”

“The Asiatic part of the work contains a general view of the antediluvians—of the general deluge—of the re-settlement of the globe after that great event—of the primitive post-diluvian nations, which were formed in Asia, the cradle of the world—their various ramifications, revolutions, and of the general course of empire.

“The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the piratical states, and the Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlements.

“The European part contains the history of Greece and Rome—of the various nations which were conquered by them—of the nations by which the Romans themselves were finally conquered, and of the nations which were formed from the fragments of the Roman empire, and the various revolutions of the latter, together with a general view of the nations which were never subjected to the Romans.”

“The American part contains a general history of the western continent, under the heads of Free, European, and Aboriginal or unconquered America.”

In addition to the unquestionable merit of the work, it will furnish a motive for the patronage of the liberal and literary part of the community, that the profits which may arise from the publication of this work, “will be exclusively applied to the education and support of the numerous family of the author.”

The Sailor's Wish.

A MOMENT'S AMUSEMENT.

Many years since being in a public garden, near Philadelphia, some of the company happened to express their wishes to possess this or have that, when a sailor, who overheard the conversation, stepped up with “Gentlemen, permit me to tell you what I wish for.” Being desired to proceed, he said—

"I wish that I had three ship-loads of needles—
 "As much thread and cloth as the needles would
 make up into bags—and
 "These bags full of gold."

Relating the anecdote a few days ago to one of my neighbors, he said he would like to see its product calculated, observing however that the amount must be far beyond any thing that the imagination could conceive—so I put down the wish upon paper, and directed one of my boys to bring out a result.

He supposed—the ships might carry 1200 tons of needles, one hundred of which would weigh an ounce—and that each needle, on an average, would make up 20 two-bushel bags. He found out that the bushel contains 2150.42 solid inches, and that a cubic inch of gold weighs 10 oz. 102 grains.

The products, omitting fractions, &c. were
 3,825,800,000 needles.

154,112,000,000 bushels of gold—or about
 217,297,920,000,000 lbs. or 9,700,800,000 tons.

Enough to freight twenty-four millions two hundred and fifty-two thousand ships, each carrying 400 tons! And allowing those ships to be ranged side to side, only thirty feet admitted to each, they would reach about 70,429 miles, and form three complete bridges round the world!

I have not examined whether these calculations be right or not—nor is it of consequence. They are sufficient to shew that the *tailor's wish* was, probably, the most extravagant that ever was uttered. I do not say conceived—for the imagination cannot picture the amount.

Product of labor in Manufactories.

[COMMUNICATED.]

By calculations made upon the data furnished by the census of 1810, it appears that the children, under 10 years, averaged, for the middle states, are 35 per cent. of the whole population; and that those of 10 and under 16, in like manner, are about 15 per cent. making together 50 per cent. Or, in other words, that the children under 16 years of age are one half of all the inhabitants of this section of the United States.

A certain town, in one of these states, well situated and healthy, had by that census 4416 inhabitants; and, consequently, the children under 16 years old may be estimated at 2208.

But we have no datum to determine what proportion of these children were under 7 years—we may suppose them at a half, or 1104; which we may also suppose incapable of any employment other than the little services they can render in domestic affairs;—and we have 1104 between the ages of 7 and 16 capable of some sorts of business not immediately connected with the concerns of the families of which they are members. By an actual enumeration of the children at school, in the town alluded to, in 1814, they amounted to 650—but of these 60 were from other places, and the number of *town* children was only 590, leaving of 1104 a balance of 514. Of which 514 we may suppose 100 were apprenticed—50 at school in other places, and 100 in the employ of their parents, who prefer keeping them at home to sending them to earn a living in the manufactories adjacent—deducting, then, 250 from the 514, we have 264 in the town unemployed, unless they be engaged in the cotton, woolen or card-making establishments, within it or in its neighborhood. Say 200—and let us attempt to calculate the difference to the community in employing them and suffering them to remain unemployed.

A cotton manufactory of 5 or 6000 spindles will

employ those 200 children, and their wages may be reckoned as follows:

100 at 125 cents per week,	\$125 00
50 at 150 do.	75 00
50 at 200 do.	100 00
	<hr/>
	300 00

Say for 45 weeks in the year, \$13,500 00

Calculations pretty accurately made shew that it will require \$25 a year to clothe a child of 7 years old, in an economical way—the clothing of these children would cost 5000 dollars, leaving 8,500 dollars towards their board and education. If we suppose, that, before the establishment of these manufactories, there were 200 children, between 7 and 16 years of age, that contributed nothing towards their maintenance and that they are now employed, it makes an *immediate* difference of 13,500 dollars a year to the value produced in the town, and may also make a considerable saving by reducing the cost of clothing. Let us see the effects of this employment on agriculture and commerce.

Daily experience teaches us, that as the means of subsistence are facilitated, the people are disposed to enjoy what is called the comforts of life—to eat better or richer food, and wear better or more costly clothing; and as these 200 children create a value of 13,500 dollars a year, we may fairly suppose that nearly so much more will be expended for these things;—the increase of the *meat* market in this town and the almost exclusive demand for *superfine* flour, with the high prices for butter, lard, &c. and the general preference for superfine cloths, boots instead of shoes, fine fur hats, &c. &c. evidently shews this. The people may not eat a great deal more than they would without this product; but they are more delicate about their food, and waste much for want of the economy that otherwise would be exerted. And this, I believe, is a rational way of accounting, *in part*, for the increased price of meats, &c. which has nearly doubled within a few years. The *farmer* has reaped the first profits of this; being enabled thereby, while he lived better himself, also to improve his lands and extend his cultivation of them, and increase his stock of cattle, sheep, &c. The *merchant* has also found his advantage in it by an increased luxury and demand for foreign articles, or other articles in his line; receiving also a benefit from the stimulus given to agriculture from the causes just stated—for a comparison of the list of articles exported in 1791 and in 1810 will satisfy us of the great increase, not only of the articles exported, but of their kinds also; shewing that as our population and manufactures advance, so also have our products for export been multiplied.

If such be the effects of the introduction of manufactures into a small district, (I do not wish to be understood as meaning only those of cotton and wool, but of all that give employment to children from 7 to 16 years of age) let us see how the calculation will apply to all the United States.

It is pretty clear that a gross population of 4,410 persons may have 200 children wanting employment—the United States contains 7 millions of white inhabitants, and, by the same ratio, may have 317,000 such children, whose annual wages, above, would amount to \$21,397,500. This is more than the average annual revenue of the general and state governments, united, and equal to about half the value of our exports of domestic produce and manufacture.

But it cannot be thought possible to employ all the children in the United States as calculated

above: 1st, because they are too widely scattered to be brought into such employment; and 2ndly, because it supposes a progress in manufactures that we may not attain to for a generation to come, if so soon as that—for to employ 317,000 children would require the establishment of nearly 8 millions of cotton spindles, or of something else equivalent thereto—an increase not to be expected or desired: but there are a great variety of businesses yet to be introduced amongst us, necessary to secure to us what we consider the comforts, if not the necessities of life, and make us independent of all nations.

A great market appears to be opening for manufactures in South America; those who live twenty years may see North Americans and Europeans contending to supply that portion of the world on the best terms. The merchant may then experience the advantages of an extensive home manufacture to furnish him with articles adapted to the market, free from the heavy duties that European manufactures will be subject to, and the heavy charges for double freights.

Considering this subject in every point of view that has offered itself to the writer, he is of opinion, that it is decidedly the true policy of the United States to manufacture, extensively—and thereby promote agriculture and commerce, and support our national and individual independence and ease.

Finances of the United States.

From the National Intelligencer of September 30.
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We have just been informed that Mr. DALLAS will leave this city on Tuesday the 1st of October next, and that he does not return as secretary of the treasury. It is stated to be his intention to resume the practice of his profession in the courts of Pennsylvania, and in the supreme court of the United States.

During the period of this gentleman's administration of the finances, the plans of the department, with slight variations, have received the deliberate sanction of congress, and have been stamped with the general approbation of the nation. He may, therefore, contemplate, with an honorable pride, his official participation in the establishment

Of a system of internal revenue, advantageous in peace, and indispensable in war;

Of a tariff of duties and imports, founded upon principles equally favorable to commerce, agriculture and manufactures;

Of a national institution, operating to relieve the community from the evils of a depreciated paper money, and to restore to the government its constitutional power over the coin and currency of the nation;

Of a fund competent to the extinguishment of the national debt, in the short period of twelve years.

In the details of the treasury department (which have been rendered beyond all former experience intricate and perplexing, by the necessities of the war, the inadequacy of the revenue during the war, the depression of public credit, and the failure of the national currency) a laborious and systematic perseverance has led to the most beneficial results. Availing himself of the auspicious influence of the peace upon the public credit and resources, the secretary, at the moment of surrendering his official trust, appears to have realized the most sanguine anticipations. Thus,

1. The embarrassments of the treasury, owing to

the disordered state of the currency, have been so subdued, without the aid or co-operation of the state banks, that the public engagements can be paid in the local currency, wherever they become due, except in the eastern states: and even there, the measures now operating are calculated to restore the capacity to pay in the local currency, before the expiration of the present year.

2. The floating debt, consisting of temporary loans obtained by the treasury, since the commencement of the late war, has been paid.

3. The floating debt, consisting of treasury notes of all the denominations which have been issued, has been reduced from the sum of 36,133,794 dollars, the aggregate of the issues, to an estimated outstanding amount, not exceeding 5,000,000; which cannot fail to be discharged before the expiration of the present year.

4. The amount of the funded debt has, on the one hand, been augmented by the operation of funding treasury notes; and on the other hand, it has been reduced by the quarterly reimbursements of the principal of the old stock, as well as by purchases. The aggregate amount of the public debt, funded and floating, was stated, on the 12th of February, 1816, to be the sum of

123,630,692 98

But on the 1st of January, 1817, (the floating debt being extinguished, and additional reimbursements of the principal of the old stock being effected) the whole amount of the public debt will, probably, not exceed the sum of

109,748,272 11

Making a general reduction, between the 12th of Feb 1816, and the 1st of January, 1817, of the public debt, bearing interest, amounting to the sum of

13,882,420 82

5. The whole amount of the liquidated and ascertained arrearages of the war expenditures, has been paid; and ample provision exists to discharge all the unliquidated claims, for supplies and services, to the extent of the highest estimates hitherto formed.

6. The whole amount of the demands upon the treasury, for the principal and interest of the public debt, payable abroad as well as at home; and the whole amount of the demand to satisfy the debts contracted in Europe, on account of the war, are the subjects of an ample provision.

7. The annual surplus of the existing revenue, besides furnishing ample means for public improvements, will enable congress to enrich the sinking fund, so as to insure the extinguishment of the whole of the public debt, in a period not exceeding twelve years.

8. The public credit stands high, both in Europe and America. The apparent depression of the public stock and of the treasury notes, in some of the American markets, is to be entirely ascribed to local causes, which are rapidly passing away. The revival of a metallic currency is alone wanting to give to the public stock, in the European markets, a value beyond that of any other government.

In illustration of the preceding general results, it will be a gratification to the public, to receive the following sketches, taken from the records of the treasury department. They afford the best answer to all the lamentations which deplore the ruin of the country, and to all the calumnies which assail the reputation of the government.

1. *Sketch of the appropriations and payments for 1816:*

1st The demands on the treasury by acts of appropriation for the year 1816, amounted to

32,475,303 93

For the civil department, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses

5,540,770 18

For the military department, current expenditure

7,794,350 75

Arr. 8,935,373

16,729,622 75

For the naval establishment

4,204,911

For the public debt (exclusively of the balance of the appropriations of the preceding year)

8,000,000

32,475,303 93

2d. The payments made at the treasury on account of the above appropriations to the 1st of August, 1816, amounted to the sum of

26,332,174 89

For the civil department, &c.

1,829,015 02

For the military department current expenditure

4,235,236 75

Arr. 8,935,372

13,170,608 75

For the naval department

1,977,788 50

For the public debt (adding to the appropriation of 1816, a part of the balance of the appropriation of 1815)

9,354,762 62

26,332,174 89

Making an unexpended balance of the annual appropriation on the 1st of August, 1816, of

6,143,129 04

This balance, however, is to be credited for the sum taken from the surplus of the appropriation of 1815, for the sinking fund (1,354,762 62) and the whole is ready to be paid, upon demand, at the treasury.

II. *Sketch of the actual receipts at the treasury for 1816:*

1st. The cash balance in the treasury (excluding, of course, the item of treasury notes) on the 1st January, 1816, was

6,298,652 26

2d. The receipts at the treasury from the customs, during the first 7 months of 1816 (from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of August) without any allowance for debentures on drawback, which may be estimated at

1,829,564 33, amounted to

21,354,743 74

3d. The direct tax, including the assumed quotas of New-York, Ohio, South Carolina and Georgia, for the direct tax of 1816, has produced the sum of

3,713,963 68

4th. The internal duties have produced the sum of

3,864,000

5th. Postage and incidental receipts

127,025 68

7th. Sales of public lands (excluding the sum of 211,440 50, received in the Mississippi territory, and payable to Georgia)

676,710 40

Amount of receipts in revenue, from the 1st January to 1st August, 1816

36,035,995 46

7th. To which add the receipts from loans, by funding treasury notes, and from the issues of treasury notes, about

9,790,325 21

The estimated gross amount of receipts at the treasury, from the 1st January to the 1st August, 1816, being

45,825,920 67

8th. But it is estimated that from the 1st August to the 31st of December, 1816, the amount of receipts into the treasury will be about

19,876,710 40

Making the gross annual receipts at the treasury, for the year 1816, about the sum of

65,702,631 07

III. *Sketch of the probable receipts, compared with the probable expenditures of 1816.*

1st. The gross annual receipt at the treasury for the year 1816, as above stated, is estimated at the sum of

65,702,631 07

2d. The amount of the appropriation for the year 1816, as before stated, is the sum of

32,475,303 93

3d. But it is computed that the demands upon the treasury for 1816 will exceed the amount of the annual appropriation (the excess to be provided for by law) by the sum of

6,270,395 29

4th. And charging the whole of the unsatisfied appropriations of 1815 upon the funds accumulated in the treasury during the year 1816, the amount may be estimated at

7,972,277 86

46,717,977 93

Making the probable surplus of receipts beyond the probable demands on the treasury for 1816, the sum of

18,984,653 09

5th. But deducting from this surplus, the amount credited for loans and treasury notes, as above stated, the sum of

9,790,821 21

The ultimate surplus of probable receipts, beyond the probable demands upon the treasury for the year 1816, subject to the disposal of congress, may be stated at the sum of

9,183,831 88

In this sketch it is to be noted, that there is no discrimination as to the time when the revenue accrued, and when it became payable; nor as to the system from which the revenue was derived, whether upon the war or the peace establishment; the main object being to shew the probable receipts at the treasury from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1816, as well as the probable expenditure during the same period.

H. Sketches of the product of the customs from March 1815, to July 1816, both months inclusive.

FIRST.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at the custom houses of the United States, during the above specified period, may be estimated at the sum of 28,271,143 50

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the same period, may be estimated at the sum of 2,624,421 66

Leaving the product of the customs from March 1815, to July 1816, both months inclusive, subject only to the expences of collection, at the sum of 25,646,721 84

SECOND.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at the custom-houses of the United States, from March to December, 1815, both months inclusive, amounted to the sum of 6,916,399 76

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the last mentioned period, amounted to the sum of 794,857 33

Leaving the amount of duties for the last mentioned period, subject only to the expences of collection, at the sum of 6,121,542 43

THIRD.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at all the custom-houses of the United States, from January to July, 1816, both months inclusive, may be stated at the sum of 21,354,743 74

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the last mentioned period, amounts to the sum of 1,829,564 33

Leaving the amount of duties for the last mentioned period, subject only to the expences of collection, at the sum of 19,525,179 41

FOURTH.

A comparative view of the gross product of the customs in some of the principal districts, (embracing all the districts producing more than 400,000 dollars) from March 1815, to July 1816, both months inclusive.

1. New-York	9,926,188 30
2. Philadelphia	5,085,206 65
3. Boston	3,579,130 77
4. Baltimore	3,359,101 11
5. Charleston	1,047,546 73
6. New Orleans	732,083 13
7. Savannah	521,287 56
8. Norfolk	491,150 36

Upon the foregoing brief exposition of the state of the finances, the operations of the treasury, and the national resources, comment would be superfluous. We must lament the present depression of our commerce, from causes, which equally affect the commerce of every other nation; but, with befitting gratitude to Providence, we may ask, what other nation presents a scene of public and private prosperity, such as the United States exhibit to the world!

Sketches of the Barbary States.

No. II.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Hanuda Paacha commenced his administration under the most favorable circumstances—He was at that period not more than twenty-five years of

age, and had already accustomed himself to the discharge of public duties, and had made himself familiar with all the necessary forms and pursuits of government—He was active and accounted a brave officer—shrewd and comprehensive—possessing genius, judgment and invention and was remarkable for the promptness and decision with which he managed public affairs. The energy and vigor of his administration afforded to the Tunisians the best assurance of tranquility, and during a reign of upwards of thirty-two years that kingdom was preserved from revolutions or internal commotions of any consequence.

The activity and earnest desire of the bey to acquire fame and wealth soon led him to organise his army and navy, the former with a view of checking the influence of the Algerines, and the latter to cruise against the commerce of the Christian states in the Mediterranean. The first effort of any note was made by a descent on the island of St. Pierre, near Sardinia, by a small squadron which succeeded in surprising the place and carrying away near one thousand of its defenceless inhabitants into slavery. These unfortunate creatures remained many years in bondage, some were released by ransom and exchange, but many of them who were far advanced in life ended their days in that dreadful state of ignominy.

Notwithstanding the great efforts of the bey to insure the tranquility of his kingdom by an excess of vigilance, he was not wholly exempt from partial insurrections, and one which occurred towards the close of his reign was marked by very alarming circumstances. In the army which consisted of 40,000 men were near 6000 Turkish soldiers who had left the territories of the grand seignor, and had enlisted at different periods in the Tunisian army. These men composed the worst class of troops belonging to the forces of the Ottoman empire, and had been dismissed from the service, without any provision being made for them, and they accordingly joined the troops on the Barbary coast, and were prepared for any scenes of tumult and disorder. The knowledge of the Greek and Turkish language afforded ample occasion for the soldiers to organise their plans without incurring any suspicion of their intentions by the natives, who only spoke the Arabic, accordingly near 6000 Turkish soldiers arranged a plan to destroy the bey and his officers, seize upon the government and change its form by electing one of their chiefs on the same principle as that of Algiers.

This plan however, was defeated by the rapacity of the Turks, who rushed into the city, seized the fortress of the Gaspa, and without waiting until all the strong places had been secured, fell to plundering, breaking open shops and committing every species of excess and cruelty. This afforded time to the bey, whose palace strongly fortified, was a league from Tunis, to collect a sufficient force capable of manning the out-batteries, which soon commenced a brisk cannonade on the Gaspa. The Turks finding themselves briskly handled, and having no order or regularity, soon fled from the ramparts—many tried to escape, but were overtaken by the cavalry and destroyed, and the revolution terminated by the destruction of the greatest portion of the insurgents.

The city of Tunis is said to contain near one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. Of these near thirty thousand are Jews—the rest, with the exception of about one thousand Greek, Armenian and European Christians, are all Mahometans. The police of the city is extremely well regulated, and every branch of trade, commerce, or manufactory

has a chief or Imam to whom all disputes are referred. Appeals from their decisions are heard by the bey, who attends daily in the hall of justice, to decide on such civil and criminal cases as may be brought before him, and where his immediate interest is not concerned, he decides justly. All places under government are bought, and the highest bidder, without a reference to talents or qualification, is the successful candidate. There are no situations however, so profitable to the bey as the chiefs or governors, of the several districts in the kingdom. These pay an exorbitant sum for the appointment, which they subsequently raise by extortions on their people. This system is continued until the Bedouins who are amazingly fond of litigation, go in a body to complain of their governor to the bey. The governor, aware of their intentions, is before hand with them, and purchases a favorable decision by a large sum of money. The bey hears the complaints of the Arabs, receives their donation and dismisses them with assurances that he will cause their governor to treat them better in future. Thus receiving bribes from both parties, bribes to secure favorable decisions, income from commercial duties, farms, piracies and the sale and ransom of Christians, the revenue of Tunis may be computed at three millions of dollars annually, and as the expenses are managed with great economy most of this sum remains untouched in the treasury. From a habit of administering justice for many years, Hamuda Pacha had accustomed himself to a promptness and decision which never admitted of quibble or delay—if a crime was committed the culprit was immediately brought before him, the evidence adduced, the defence heard, the sentence given, and the execution immediately followed. The punishment consists in strangling, beheading, or bastinadoing on the soles of the feet, which is generally limited to one thousand blows, and this summary mode of trial is conducted with the utmost gravity and silence, and sentence is passed by a mere sign of the head. Hamuda Pacha spoke little, and never without reflection, and always to the purpose—he accustomed himself to read the looks of men with a keen scrutiny, which seldom or never deceived him in his ideas of character, and this species of investigation had become so familiar to him, that he was accounted a physiognomist of the first order—One fact alone will serve to illustrate this :

A Bedouin had a horse which he valued highly, and which he was in danger of losing by sickness. In the fervor of his zeal and conformable to the superstitious customs of the country, he vowed that if his horse recovered he would present his favorite saint with one hundred piastres. The horse was pronounced out of danger, and the Bedouin on serious reflection regretted the extravagant vow which he had made. Consoling himself however with the assurance that it was unknown to any but himself he deliberated on the best method of getting rid of the claim, and accordingly after a long struggle between his conscience and his avarice, he decided to pay the saint fifty piastres, being the one half of the original promise.

The bey is trustee for all sums offered to the numerous saints in the kingdom, to whom he is accountable and doubtless is prepared for settlement when called upon by them. The Bedouin repaired to the palace with his fifty piastres, and told his story. The bey struck with the hesitating manner of the man, suspected that all was not right, and during the recapitulation of his story, he fixed his eyes upon him with remarkable keenness, and on his conclusion, he said to him—Wretch, tell me quick-

ly, did you not promise the saint one hundred piastres? The affrighted Bedouin fell on his knees and confessed the fact. 'Caitiff,' said the bey, do you think that any thing is concealed from me, who am myself a saint—hegone, bring the hundred piastres, and as a punishment for your sacrilege, you shall receive one hundred blows on the feet, which sentence was faithfully executed.

The foreign relations existing with the regency of Tunis, are managed with considerable skill and ingenuity. The policy of that government in their commercial treaties is to concede no point of essential importance, and secure to themselves in addition to a tributary sum such points as are intimately connected with that policy. Thus the treaties with all the Christian powers, excepting England, France and America, bear a colourable but no real reciprocity, and even these last mentioned powers are not wholly exempt from the avarice and rapacity of the bey, who contrives to secure from them occasional contributions, under the name and denomination of annual, biennial, or consular presents.

Hamuda Pacha had a minister for many years in his employ, known by the name of the Sapatapa or Seal Bearer. This man who was a compound of cruelty, artifice and fraud, was peculiarly annoying to the christian states. His long experience made him familiar with every kind of public business, and the bey placed in his hands the power of concluding all treaties and negotiating for their stipulations. Through this channel of villainy and extortion, most of the treaties existing at present with the regency passed and the Sapatapa generally received a bribe equal in value to the one given to the bey—this system of corruption was encouraged by Hamuda Pacha, who considered the wealth of his ministers as his private property, subject at all time to his orders, and thus for upwards of thirty years the civilized powers of Europe were compelled to continue their relations on such terms as the bey thought proper to allow. Hamuda Pacha died in the fall of 1813, and it was suspected by poison, although the proofs were not sufficient to justify the suspicion.

The Mahometan fast of the Ramadan consists of thirty days and falls in the months of July and August the most oppressive season of the year. This fast is most rigidly observed by all musselmen, they neither eat, drink nor smoke from sun rise until sun set, during that period. The last day, just as the evening gun was about to be fired, which concluded the fast of the Ramadan and ushered in the feast of Biram, the bey in tasting a cup of coffee fell down and instantly died. The utmost consternation prevailed—the long reign of Hamuda Pacha—the vigor of his administration—his high character, and the suddenness of his death, all combined to produce the greatest alarm and dismay in the palace—during this confusion some of the ministers and a few officers suddenly forced the brother of Hamuda Pacha—Ottoman, who was lamenting his death, into the chair of state, and declared him bey. The oaths were immediately administered—the flags were displayed and the cannon fired from the ramparts—order and tranquility were restored when Ottoman and Ismael the legitimate heirs to the throne entered the palace, and finding no disposition evinced to recognize their claim they paid their homage to the new sovereign and silently departed. Ottoman bey was a man of uncommon mildness, and possessed many excellent qualities—he however had indulged in no expectations of being chosen bey, and therefore had taken no part in the public councils. His eldest son called Sidi Salla,

was a great favorite with Hamuda Pacha, who having contemplated naming him his successor, had taken great pains to accustom him to the routine of business. Sidi Salla became the most important and influential person on the accession of his father, and his conduct gave testimony of his worth and integrity. Mahmoud who considered his claim to the succession as the most undoubted and unequivocal was in no manner satisfied with the termination of the election, and although he was far advanced in life and of a mild and peaceable nature, he felt it incumbent upon him to use his exertions to create a party in his favor, and in this attempt he was stimulated by the ambitious views of his two sons, Hassan and Mustapha, men of quick and apt parts, but of a ferocious and villainous character.

The plans which they laid, progressed rapidly, and although Ottoman bey was advised of the steps which his cousins were pursuing, and cautioned to their effect he neglected to confine them. The revolution which was approaching, at last took effect: Mahmoud entered at night into the chamber of Ottoman bey, and put him to death, the attendants around him were destroyed. Sidi Salla and his brother, fled under cover of the night, and reached the Goletta with a view of getting on board some of the vessels which lay in the Roads. The commander of the Goletta who was also the minister of marine, suspecting that some revolution had taken place at the palace, contrived to detain the princes until dawn when a troop of Mamelukes arrived, stating, that Mahmoud was created bey and had issued orders to put Sidi Salla and his brother to death. These unfortunate young men broke loose and threw themselves into the canal with an intention to drown themselves, their object however was defeated—they were taken out, their hands secured behind their backs with their silk sashes—carried outside of the walls of the Goletta, and were there cut to pieces. Thus ended another revolution which restored the regular succession after an interregnum of thirty-two years.

The most prominent character in commencing these revolutions was, Sidi Yusef the Sapatapa or prime minister. This man originally was a Georgian and a christian—having embraced the Mahometan religion while a youth, he had continued in the service of Hamuda Pacha and was considered a man of extraordinary talents. His avarice and rapacity had made him one of the richest men in the kingdom; but during the reign of Hamuda he was kept in constant check. The great differences of character discerned in his successors, Ottoman and Mahmoud, and the increased influence and importance of the Sapatapa induced him to believe that it was feasible by another revolution to set aside Mahmoud bey and his family and place himself in their stead. It is not known that proofs existed of this conspiracy; yet as he was a dangerous character, Mahmoud bey determined to take a favorable moment and despatch him: and in carrying this plan into execution, the art and hypocrisy of the Turkish character, their deep and cold-blooded policy was more than strikingly manifested.

The Sapatapa had apartments in the palace and his employments and influence rendered it necessary that he should always be near the person of the bey. He was also accustomed to spend his evenings with the bey or with his two sons. The evening upon which the bey decided he should be killed, he spent with the family, and for a long time was earnestly engaged in playing a game of chess with the son Hassan bey. After conversing on public affairs some time, he rose, ordered a small lamp to be

lighted, for the purpose of crossing the court yard to his apartments, and bade the family good night. As he was about entering the door of his apartment one of the guard informed him that the bey wished to speak to him, and on turning back to retrace his steps he had occasion to pass a large hall fronting the hall of justice; into this hall his guide conducted him, where, to his astonishment he saw several Mamelukes standing with drawn swords; on the floor was a long cord generally used for strangling, and several wax candles were ranged so as to throw a distant light on what was passing. As he entered the Bach Mameluke or captain attempted to seize him, when instantly suspecting the design, he stepped back and drew from his belt a togana or small sword, with which he struck the captain across the cheek, and being then assailed by the Mamelukes he defended himself bravely, but being overpowered they seized him held him down by the beard, and in this position cut his throat. After his death the bey ordered him to be stript and carried into Tunis, and laid before a magnificent mosque which he had built at an expense of near a million of dollars. Such however, was the obnoxious character of the Sapatapa, that the mob seized him, and tying a chain around his body dragged him around the walls and through the streets of Tunis, cut the flesh from his bones and, with a characteristic ferocity, cruelly mangled the remains of a man of whom they had long stood in the utmost awe. The bey seized upon his property, which was said to amount to near two millions of dollars, and very coolly appointed a successor.

Banks and Bank Notes.

19th September, 1816.

William West,
The president, directors and company of the bank of Pennsylvania. } Amicable action, arising upon contract, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

It is agreed the above action be instituted before Michael Keppeler, an alderman of the city of Philadelphia. (Signed) WILLIAM WEST, JOS. P. NORRIS, P. B. Pa.

Parties appeared. Plaintiff's demand is upon a promissory note, called a bank note, signed by Joseph P. Norris, president, and Jonathan Smith, cashier, by which "The president, directors and company of the bank of Pennsylvania, promise to pay to A. Smith, or bearer, on demand, five dollars." "Philadelphia, March 3, 1813."

The note being shewn to Mr. Norris, he admitted it to be genuine, and one issued by the bank. Plaintiff stated his having presented the note for payment *in specie*, which was refused. Mr. Norris admitted the fact, and stated the circumstances which led all the banks to suspend *specie payments*; a resumption of which will take place on the first Monday of July, 1817.

OPINION. The candid conduct displayed by the defendants in this cause, through their president and representative, Mr. Norris, deserves commendation.

No unnecessary trouble has been imposed on the plaintiff, in requiring proof of the authenticity of the bank note. Its genuineness was readily admitted.

No technical objections have been made to the exercise of jurisdiction by justice; of the peace in cases of this kind; and the liability of the bank to pay all its engagements in the legal coin of the United States, viz: *specie*, has been distinctly avowed.

Under these admissions, further observation is superfluous.

The judgment rendered in this cause is for the plaintiff, five dollars.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings had before me in the above cause, as they remain on record. Witness my hand and seal, this 19th Sept. 1816.

(L. S.) MICHAEL KEPPELE,
An alderman of the city of Philadelphia.

Foreign Articles.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A vessel has arrived at Boston, which left Liverpool on the 26th of August. The following is a summary of the chief things which has reached us:—

It is said that a new ministry is to be formed in France. The report that the allied sovereigns were to meet at Toplitz is contradicted. The prince regent was unwell, but had got better. The Dutchman, it is *delicately* intimated, has made his wife sick again! A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Scotland on the 13th of August—it threw down many chimney-tops. Five per cents. at Paris, Aug. 20, 57 20. The manufacturers of Manchester are said to have found employment—and there is a great talk about retrenchment in England. The "order of Malta," is to be abolished. Wellington arrived at Paris on the 20th of Aug. The emperor of Russia is said to have given the government of Finland to the heir of the deposed king of Sweden, now called the duke of Holstein Eutin—this is viewed with jealousy. There have been great riots at Preston, England—the bayonet, however, "restored" order. There was a report in England that the Americans had bombarded Algiers, early in August—probably an echo of the account from Civita Vecchia, inserted below, which we do not believe; our squadron appears to have been at Naples at the time. The Turks, it is said, will not interfere with the concerns of the Algerines.

Lord Cochrane has been tried for breaking out of prison, found guilty and recommended to mercy—He said he wanted *justice*, not mercy.

Accounts from Algiers were to July 29, by a Sardinian vessel, which had arrived at Genoa. The captain reported, that the place was fortifying; and the dey had prepared numerous bales of wool, for the purpose, it was said, of placing on the decks of his fleet, (who were in port) to prevent their being sunk by shells. The British consul was refused permission to depart.

The London Gazette, of the 13th, contains an order in council, prohibiting the export of gunpowder, salt petre, arms and ammunition, for six months, from the 18th of August.

The Paris papers mention that the emperor of Russia is about to interfere in the internal affairs of Wirtemberg, in order to put an end to the dissension between the king and the states.

Some disturbances had taken place in Nancy and Strasburg. At the latter place, it is said the national guards, being joined by the populace, cried out *vive l'empereur*. An action took place between them and the regular troops, in which 130 persons were killed and wounded on the part of the former; and a number of the latter.

At Nancy, an officer of Genie, formerly one of the chiefs of the military college at Ments, and since employed in the war department, organized a most serious conspiracy to take possession of the town, and secure the persons of the royal authorities. A considerable number of half pay officers, and disaffected individuals co-operated in this plan. Twen-

ty minutes before its explosion, it was denounced to general Villette, who instantly had four of them seized, and next morning 26 of their accomplices: Out of this list 19 were ex-officers. Several had fled.

The Hague Courant of Aug. 20, contradicts the report that a great many foreign officers, who had emigrated to America, had obtained places in the military service of that country.

Colonel Brun has been tried in France, and condemned to death, for being concerned in the Grenoble insurrection.

The French have adopted more severe laws against *British goods* than ever before were thought of. The importation is not only most strictly guarded against, but the sale of those smuggled is made exceedingly difficult and dangerous. No piece of goods is permitted to be sold, a sample and mark of which is not deposited in certain offices, where reference may be had, &c. Such are the arrangements, that a London paper observes,—“it was the boast of our commercial world that our manufactures found their way all over the continent, in spite of Bonaparte's anti-commercial system and his Berlin and Milan decrees. We fear that the present government of France, as far as it wishes to exercise the prohibitory system, will be able to do it with more ingenuity and success.”

The British have made an arrangement with the Portuguese for some supplies of ship timber from the *Brazils*.

A vessel arrived at Boston, from Brazil, sailed in company with a 74 and 2 frigates conveying to Europe the Portuguese princesses to be matched to the Spanish Bourbons.

The crops of wheat in Naples is very abundant. It is generally good throughout Europe.

The tyranny and despotism of Ferdinand is represented as intolerable. The patriot deputies or the cortes, and others who were confined at Ceuta, have been removed in an extraordinary manner.—They were torn from their beds in the dead of night, and carried on board a vessel in the same state in which they were surprised, loaded with irons, and set sail for some unknown place. It is feared, says a Madrid article of July 29, “that the same lot awaits all the patriots. Every body murmurs at these acts of despotism; no one is secure in his house. No one knows what the event of these excesses will be, but it is impossible they can last long.”

One of the most singular features in the general intelligence of the week (says Bell's Messenger of Aug. 13) is the rapid vicissitudes, and the ultimate *considerable declension*, in the price of the public funds.

Clemency. The inquisition at Macerata, Italy, has sentenced a priest charged with teaching heretical doctrines, to expiate his errors by apostolic labors among the Moors of Africa!

BIBLE SOCIETIES. An English *divine*, Dr. Prettyman, bishop of Lincoln, in his charge to the clergy at the triennial visitation at Bedford, has denounced the bible societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attend them!!!

It is understood, that more than one bishop in the United States holds similar opinions—but they are of no consequence here, further than the opinions of other men.

There is a high charge made against the bible society of *Connecticut*, “that it has circulated an edition of the new-testament, in which the 3d verse of the 6th chapter of the *Acts* is made to express a

meaning directly contrary to that of the Apostles; and that this alteration has been made to establish exclusively the system of congregational ordination. In the new version the word "we" in that verse is made "re"—and reads thus—"Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the holy ghost and wisdom, whom" re "[we] may appoint over the business."

The probability is, that this is a typographical error—for the mistake that so completely alters the sense is easily made, and we would hope that it is so.

EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES.

Westminster Aug. 13, 1816.

SIR—A question having arisen whether the equalization of duties on the produce of the United States imported in American and British ships, established by the late commercial treaty, ought not to extend to the Auction duty on the first sale after importation for account of the importer, and a recommendation having been addressed by the Foreign office and the board of Council to the treasury, to adopt that construction of the treaty most favorable to the ships and products of the United States—notwithstanding the opinion entertained by some law authorities, that the Auction duty being an internal and (to the parties paying it) an optional duty, and not a duty on importation, is not fairly within the meaning of the treaty; the lords of the treasury have this day ordered the board of excise to direct their Solicitor to prepare a bill for the next session of parliament, to legalize the sale by auction of American produce imported in American ships, on the same terms as if imported in British ships.

And they have further directed the excise, henceforth, not to require the payment of auction duty on such sales of American produce, and to refund all such duty, if any such shall have been paid since the 26th August, 1815; the parties in both cases giving security, for the amount of the duty so unpaid or refunded to them, to abide the decision of parliament.

This latter condition, you will find, is unavoidable in cases like the present, it being in the compass of parliament alone, to impose or remit government duties; and if the nominal liability to the ultimate payment of auction duty should have a tendency, as it probably may, to prevent individuals from availing themselves of the indulgence which this order is intended to convey, it must be remembered on the other hand, that these is no instance of the government having failed to redeem such a pledge as is virtually given by the order in question.

I am, with respect, sir,

Your very faithful and obd't. serv't.

J. BACKHOUSE, Jun.

To the Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce.

MASSAGE IN IRELAND.—Washington, Sept. 26, 1816. Messrs. Gales and Seaton—the enclosed is an extract of a letter received Sept. 21, by an emigrant from Ireland lately arrived, and now in this city. The name of the person, if published and known in Ireland, by transmission of your paper, might be injurious to him; but it is written underneath for the information of any one who may feel an interest in verifying the facts. L.

"On Sunday the 25th May last, as the priest of the parish of Drumrully, in the county of Cavan, was celebrating mass in the church, a number of Orangemen, with arms, rushed into the church, and fired upon the congregation. They killed the priest in his garments on the altar, and also killed your bro-

ther ———, and numbers of the congregation, besides, men, women and children. The remainder of them that was not killed made their address to the magistrates for justice; but their reply was, to "go off for a damned set of papist rascals; it was the Orangemen's duty, if they murdered every man of you, for they would take the meanest Orangeman's word sooner than they would take the respectable papist's oath."

Paris, July 22. His majesty has sent a letter to the vicars-general of Paris, of which the following is a copy:—

GENTLEMEN—We have experienced a satisfaction very pleasing to our hearts in expressing our vows and thanksgiving at the foot of the altar. We have seen that the love of religion was still preserved among our people, like the love of their sovereign. These sentiments have burst forth in the most warm and unanimous manner; all France has joined its prayers to ours with that zeal which calls down the blessings of heaven on kings and empires. Our kingdom participates in all those favors which Providence takes pleasure in diffusing over states to which it is gracious. Tranquility and union spring up; and in a few days we may hope that abundance will repair our losses and deprivations. The earth is covered with grain and fruits which require only some rays of light to answer to our labors and our hopes. This is the moment to implore with new ardor the intervention of Divine Providence. Let all France therefore unite in praying the sovereign ruler of the seasons to preserve for us the fruit of the earth, to cause the storms to cease which might injure them, and to grant us those serene days which may ripen them in due time. On this account our intention is, that when you shall have received these presents, you enjoin public prayers to be addressed to heaven in all the churches of your diocese, &c.

Given at the Thuilleries, the 19th June, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Countersigned) LAINE.

In consequence of this letter public prayers were offered up from the date to the 15th August.

Paris, August 14.—Yesterday, Madam Gallatin, the lady of the ambassador from the United States, was presented to his majesty, by the marchioness de Villelte and the countess Gaetan de la Rochefoucault. His majesty spoke to her in English, in the most affectionate manner. Mrs. G. was received with the utmost graciousness by the duchess of Angouleme.

August 20.—The English expedition against Algiers is expected at Genoa, where it will be reinforced by 2500 men. The king of Sardinia, it is said, is making a considerable levy of troops to cooperate with the expedition.

London, August 24.—Extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 2d instant:—"Mr. Wilson, consul of the United States at Nantz, had several warm discussions with the commissary, who endeavored to subject the American merchant-captains to minute and vexatious formalities, which materially infringe on all liberty of commerce. In the heat of argument, the commissary not only arrogantly criticised the supposed tendency of the consul's political opinions, but losing all temper, remonstrated with vehemence against his preserving an eagle at his gates, and enjoined him to have it instantly removed. Mr. Wilson naturally insisted on preserving inviolate the emblematic arms of his country. The commissary, accustomed to passive obedience, sent an armed force, and took down the eagle. The consul forwarded energetic complaints to Paris—the minis-

ter deputed an inspector general of police, who, after having investigated the affair, made every proper excuse, when the arms of the United States were solemnly replaced.

Naples, August 3.—We have three American men-of-war in our harbor. On board of one, is the minister of the United States, who is destined for *Constantinople* [for Russia.] It is said that the other two will be joined to the forces destined against Algiers.

Civita Vecchia, Aug. 4.—Accounts are received, of the American squadron being before Algiers, and having demanded satisfaction from the Dey, for the violation of the treaty. The latter is said to have sent one of his nephews on board of the commodore, who at first refused to see him; but on returning a second time, he was admitted, and offered every satisfaction the commodore could desire, who required that the christians of all nations, who wished to quit Algiers, should be set at liberty, and placed at his disposal. It appears that this demand was not foreseen by the dey, who expected to get off by an act of submission. The American squadron had burnt five boats in the roads. The cities of Tunis and Tripoli are in great agitation. Seventeen christian prisoners lately arrived at Tassari, from Algiers.

The porte will not, it is said, make any effort to support the Barbary powers.

Miscellaneous.

NEW-YORK.—*Extract of a letter from a friend in the state of New-York, to the editor of the Weekly Register.*—"Since I last wrote, I have traversed the western states and territories—and when more at leisure may communicate something interesting.

"It is unusually dry in this quarter—corn, wheat and hay have suffered severely by the excessive drought. You may state, as a fact, that the Hudson is now sixteen inches lower than ever before known by the oldest inhabitants. This will appear the more extraordinary, when you are told that the Hudson is, comparatively, a short river and subject to great depression of its waters.

"The eastern and southern counties of this state exhibit an arid and melancholy appearance—not so with the western district; it has been blessed with an abundant harvest. No part of the United States presents such a flourishing aspect as New-York (state) west of *Utica*. Most of the villages have increased this year 25 per cent. in wealth and buildings. In the country, also, the spirit of improvement is "in full tide." Hundreds of farmers, in the western counties will exchange the log-cabin for elegant framed or brick mansions. A ride from *Utica* to *Buffalo* would fill you with patriotic enthusiasm. The whole distance is almost one continued village. I do not believe that there is a road, of equal age and extent, in the universe, leading through so rich and populous settlements. Nor is wealth, elegance and population confined to the *turnpike*. The country to the right and left, to the distance of from twenty to thirty miles, is alive with an industrious people.

"*Auburn*, "sweetest village of the vale," which twenty years ago was covered with a giant growth of forest trees, is now the first place for wealth and business, west of *Utica*. Twenty-three years since, the lands within the precincts of the village were sold for six shillings an acre. Now there are acres which could not be purchased for six thousand dollars—nay, not for ten. A new state prison is now building—this place contains four printing offices;

sixteen stores, six taverns, and as many groceries; four cabinet-makers' shops; five blacksmiths' shops; four hatters' shops; besides an equal proportion of waggon-makers, shoe-makers, saddlers and harness-makers, painters, &c. &c.

"*Waterloo*," upon the *Seneca* river, 14 miles west of *Auburn*, has sprung into being, apparently with the same rapidity as though it had obeyed the creative power of the magician's wand. Here are, at least, 50 houses, most of them of size and beauty—the work of a single summer; and, what is unprecedented, not an inn, hotel, or grocery yet in the place.

"*Rochester*, upon the *Genessee*, above the falls, contains above 100 houses—two years ago it did not exist. There is now a printing office and extensive book-store.

"*Mount Morris*, 24 miles above upon the right bank of the same river, is a handsome village, composed entirely of new buildings. My limits will not permit me to name twenty other places, equally deserving of mention. I have only given facts, from which, perhaps, you can mould a few articles of intelligence."—[Sept. 16, 1816.]

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

From the Charleston Evening Post of Sept. 17.

Finding it impossible to obtain a satisfactory account, of the accident that happened on board the steam-boat *Enterprize*, we addressed a note to Capt. Howard, requesting of him, all the information he possessed, on the subject. Capt. H. very politely complied; and, this morning, we received the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST.

Sir—I have received your note, enquiring my opinion of the cause of the dreadful disaster, on board the steam-boat: being engaged below, at that moment, I can only draw my conclusion, from the facts of the case, which are as follows:

We left town about 4 o'clock, for the island: the weather was so very threatening, that I would not have gone down, if I had not been aware, that there were persons on the island, who depended on the steam-boat, to get up; on the way, we had a heavy squall, but arrived in safety; about half past five, it blew a dreadful gale, but moderated a little, and at six we started. I have always cautioned the firemen, against raising the full power of the steam, until we were out of the cove; and, upon this occasion, I particularly ordered them, to make no more fire than was actually necessary to work her, till we should be out of the cove: as it was ebb tide, we were obliged to back out, and the sea broke into the cabin windows. As soon as we were under way, I went below, to put in the dead-lights, and while thus engaged, the explosion took place—the thunder and lightning were very severe, about that time; I immediately ran on deck, ordered the fires in the furnaces to be extinguished, and had the boat brought to anchor, until I could ascertain the extent of the injury. Feeling satisfied that the boat was now safe, I went aft, to endeavor to allay the apprehensions of the passengers; and, while assuring them that the danger was over, the mate came to inform me, that a fire had burst out in the fore-castle: I made immediate arrangements to extinguish it, by getting the fire-buckets, and procuring axes to cut away the deck if necessary, to get at it; but, being very doubtful of success, as the smoke rendered it difficult to be got at, I thought it my duty to provide for the safety of the passengers, and hailed for boats from the shore—but we soon succeeded in putting the fire out. In the fore-castle we found one unhappy man, just expiring; his face was livid, and he

CHRONICLE.

had every appearance of being struck with lightning; which I have no doubt was the case, from various indications. I presume the lightning struck the top of the chimney, passed through the boiler, and went out forward: probably, by its action, increasing the elasticity of the steam; and, by the suddenness of the jar, starting some of the rivets: we had at the time less than five pounds to the inch-weight on the safety valve; and the fires had been kindled but a very short time. The top of the chimney was carried away; and, it is more probable, that it would have been the lower parts, where it is inserted into the boiler, if done by steam—in fact it is incredible, that the explosion by the steam, should carry away the top of an iron chimney, which was nearly twelve feet from the boiler, and not have started a thin board partition, which was very near; or blown up the decks; or otherwise, wrecked the vessel—the same cause would have affected the other boiler, if done by excess of steam; but, that was uninjured, and brought us up the next day, safely.

If you think these remarks will be interesting to your readers, you are at liberty to publish them. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL HOWARD.

EMIGRATION.

Return of vessels and passengers, an account of whose arrival in the ports of the United States reached Baltimore for the three weeks ending the 26th Sept. ult. The return, probably, gives about 3-4ths of the whole amount that arrived during that period.

Name	Where from	Arrived at	Passengers
Ship Columbia,	Cork,	New-York,	34
Support,	Bordeaux,	—	9
Susan,	London,	—	25
Ann,	—	—	83
Floa,	Cork,	—	42
Ann,	Aberdeen,	(supposed)	60
Master,	Liverpool,	—	38
William,	Nantz,	—	15
Dublin,	Dublin,	—	27
Passenger,	Londonderry,	Amboy, (sup.)	10
Shall,	Liverpool,	New-York,	20
Shagor,	Cork,	—	22
Opalin,	Havre de Grace,	—	34
Esperance,	Belfast,	Philadelphia,	76
Esperance,	—	—	18
Esperance,	Bordeaux,	—	33
Esperance,	Rochelle,	—	260
Esperance,	Amsterdam,	—	(supposed) 70
Esperance,	Londonderry,	in the Delaware,	180
Esperance,	London,	—	16
Esperance,	Liverpool,	Philadelphia,	23
Esperance,	—	—	82
Esperance,	London,	(supposed)	50
Esperance,	—	Boston	25
Esperance,	—	Norfolk,	25
Esperance,	—	New-York,	23
Esperance,	Newry,	—	15
Esperance,	London,	—	12
Esperance,	Nantz,	—	23
Esperance,	Havre de Grace,	—	30
Esperance,	Dublin,	—	24
Esperance,	Londonderry,	—	20
Esperance,	Waterford,	—	33
Esperance,	Belfast,	Philadelphia,	60
Esperance,	Dublin,	(supposed)	50
Esperance,	—	(do.)	88
Esperance,	Londonderry,	—	94
Esperance,	Halkfax,	Boston,	—

1878

bringing less than 10 not noticed—we list in the first few days of the period given, and have rejected the whole.

The paper, of the 17th of Sept. says—"The cheerful, captain Beveridge, not long before from Leith, with passengers only, arrived at this port yesterday morning for Greenock's cargo of cotton manufactures, and passengers who came out in her!

The British frigate Niger, capt. Jackson, with admiral Coffin on board, arrived at Boston, from Eastport, on the 24th inst. Her salute was returned from fort Independence. The purport of the visit is not stated.

Two severe shocks or earthquakes were felt at Martinique on the 15th of August, but they passed off without damage.

We have an account of a schooner being launched at Ashtabula, O. which had on board 120 persons, who were all "thrown into the lake," the vessel being upset, by which 7 were drowned. Where is this town, capable of furnishing such a company? It must have sprung up within these few days.

An address, and a very good one too, was lately delivered before the "Vevey Literary Society."—Where's Vevey? In the state of Indiana!

The 11th of September, was observed by the citizens of Plattsburg as a day of festivity and joy.

The canal commissioners, of the state of New-York, seem attentive to the mighty objects of uniting the great lakes, as well as lake Champlain, to the Atlantic. If these are effected, and we trust that they will be, New-York must become the rival of London in trade and commerce. In a very few years this city will exceed in population most of the capitals of the old world.

A large barn in Tioga county, N. Y. was lately struck by lightning and burnt, with 180 tons of hay. This is given as the third instance of a barn being so destroyed on the same spot.

Holland is said to have adopted our decimal divisions of money.

Certain citizens of Quebec gave an entertainment to a Mr. Rolette, commanding the government schr. St. Lawrence, with a sabre valued at 50 guineas, as a mark of their esteem for his conduct in the battle of Erie.

The notes of the National Bank are to be engraved by Tanner, Kearney and Tiebout, in a style that will make an imitation of them extremely difficult.

A late New-York paper says—"We understand, that M. Le Ray de Chaumont, has lately arrived, with his family, after an absence of six years, and is accompanied by persons of eminent skill in different branches of manufactures, who are going to establish themselves on M. Le Ray's lands.

"The rapid progress which has already been made in commerce, agriculture and manufactures, in that fine portion of our state, which is situated on the shores of the Black river, lake Ontario and river St. Lawrence, cannot but be forwarded by the accession of talents drawn from such a source, and chosen too by one of our citizens."

Progress of crime. Two new born infants were lately found in New-York, under circumstances which induced the coroner's juries to return verdicts of wilful murder.

Captain Henly. Gov. Nicholas, of Virginia, has presented to capt. Henly the thanks of the legislature of the state for his courage and good conduct in the battle of Champlain on the 11th Sept. 1814.

Connecticut election. Timothy Pitkin, Jonathan O. Mosely, Lewis B. Sturges, Epaphroditus Champion, Lyman Eaw, Sylvanus Backus and Samuel B. Sherwood, all federalists as usual, are elected representatives from the state of Connecticut to the fifteenth congress—the two last new members, in the place of Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Davenport, who declined a re-election.

DANIEL AVERY, (formerly in congress) is elected a representative to the present congress, to supply

the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Exos T. THROOP, N. York—both republicans.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—An Ionian, "well versed in the language of Homer and Pindar," has written a patriotic ode, in which the emperor Alexander is invoked as the "sole restorer of the independence of the Ionian islands." This has given great offence to the *protectors of the republic*, the British. It is sought for with much care and anxiety—but "the people sing it whenever they can do so with impunity." **HERE IS LIBERTY!**

Copper mine. Another copper mine has been discovered near Danville, Pa. Some of the ore, tried in Fowler's Furnace, yielded two-fifths in metal. The mine is said to be extensive, and has passed into hands of persons who will work it with spirit.

Virginia. The governor of Virginia has issued his proclamation for convening the legislature on the 11th of November—generally supposed for the purpose of giving that body an opportunity to consider of a repeal of the law requiring the banks to pay specie on the 15th of that month.

Mexico and South America. The scraps of news that we have, is generally favorable to the cause of the patriots. It is said that the *Mexican* republicans are about to make a formal proposition to the government of the United States, to acknowledge their independence; and offer to pay us for spoiliations on our commerce. We cannot say, whether there is more of generosity than justice in this tender.

There is a report, that sir Charles M'Gregor, (a new name to us) a patriot chief, collected the remains of Bolivar's forces, and took Vittoria, after which he got possession of Ocumana. There appears to have been a battle, in which Morales was desperately wounded, and obliged to retreat to Porto-Cabello.

Buenos Ayres papers are full of patriotic and spirited addresses and congratulations about the *declaration of independence*, which, however, we have not yet received. The prospect of affairs is cheering in this quarter, though it is said the Portuguese force has appeared in the Rio del Plata, with an intent to attack Monte Video—but it is hoped they would be well received. It appears from the accounts received at New-York, that Brown and a part of his squadron had been captured and carried into Guayaquil, and that the residue of the squadron attacked that town, made a number of the principal inhabitants prisoners, and did some damage to the place, when a truce was finally settled on the 29th, by which the admiral was exchanged for the men his ships had captured; and one of his vessels restored for the sum of 22,000 dollars.

Some additional vessels have lately sailed from Buenos Ayres to cruise in the Pacific.

HUDSON BAY AND N. W. COMPANIES.

The Canadian Courant informs, that a serious affair has recently taken place between the individuals belonging to the Hudson Bay Company and others belonging to the North-West Company, in which twenty-five of the former were killed. Verbal accounts add, that open hostilities exist between the two rival companies; that a principal fort belonging to the Hudson Bay Company has been seized by the North-West, on which occasion the above twenty-five persons were killed, and the governor of the fort or company was among the number killed.

"The rival companies have been at variance some years; their collisions have several times before led to bloody frays, but the aggressors have gone unpunished. The earl of Selkirk is deeply interested in the Hudson Bay Company; and we are told his

principal object to Canada is to avenge upon the North-West some of the outrages which they have heretofore committed. Probably through his influence gov. Sherbrooke lately issued a proclamation, making offences committed in the Indian territory cognizable before the civil magistrates of the provinces. Lord Selkirk has also commenced presentations against many of the principal persons employed in the North-West, and caused process to be served when the annual trading expedition had set out and got some distance from Montreal. The effect, as intended, was to derange and partially break up the expedition. We feel no gratification at the loss of human lives; yet we confess we are gratified at the prospect which these facts furnish, of seeing prostrated the power and influence of an association who have enjoyed almost uncontroled sway in the provinces as well as in the Indian territory, and who have been particularly inimical to the extension of our frontier settlements and our commercial intercourse with the Indian tribes."

Albany Argus.

From the Montreal Herald, Sept. 21.—The following gentlemen of the North West Company, who were apprehended by the warrants of the Earl of Selkirk at fort William, arrived in town last Saturday evening, viz: the hon. William M'Gillivray, Messrs. Alexander M'Kenzie, John M'Donald, Allen M'Donell, Hugh M'Gillis, Dr. John M'Laughlin, and Simon Fraser. These gentlemen were accused of the highest crimes; but after a laborious investigation till Thursday forenoon they were admitted to bail under moderate recognizances.

St. Louis, Aug. 31. Col. David Musick, and Lt. Parker, who were sent by the executive of this territory to notify the inhabitants of Ouachata, Little Missouri, &c. &c. to remove from the Indian lands, (agreeably to the president's proclamation) returned a few days, after a fatiguing tour of about 12 or 1500 miles. These gentlemen represent the inhabitants of Ouachata a most respectable and orderly people, well disposed towards the government, and willing to abandon the lands they have cultivated for years, if their respectful petition to government should afford them no lenity. Subsequent information, derived from gentlemen who have been at the Springs, confirm the opinion generally prevailing in this country, that no Indian nation claims the land in question. A few families of the Arkansas Quapeans annually visit the Ouachata to hunt, but have never set up a claim to the soil. Wretched indeed must be the fate of the numerous invalids who resort to the springs, if the farmers are driven off their lands.

By authority of the honorable commissioners of the naval hospital in the United States—I am directed to give notice, that all persons attached to the navy of the United States, and seamen in the merchants' service, will be vaccinated gratis, and every attention given to render them perfectly secure from the small pox, by making immediate application to me, at the New-York city dispensary. Hours of attendance, from ten to twelve o'clock, A. M. every day, with the exception of Sundays.

ELKATHAN JUDSON, U. S. navy.

New-York, Sept. 23, 1816.

COINAGE OF MEXICO FOR 1815.

Gold	- - - -	\$486,464
Silver	- - - -	6,454,799

Total	- - - -	\$ 6,941,263 -
-------	---------	----------------

Besides the above, 101,365 dollars of copper money, has been coined, which for the first time commenced in 1814.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 7 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1816.

[WHOLE No. 267.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VERGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Always anxious to give value to the WEEKLY REGISTER as a book of reference, we have commenced a very useful chronological table, which will be concluded in our next paper, so as to preserve the whole in a body, when the work is bound. It has cost much application and research.

We this week dispose of a mass of miscellaneous matter, which has accumulated in type, to make way for some extensive articles in view.

Affairs at Algiers.

The following has appeared in the *Aurora*, being an extract of a letter to the editor, dated Paris, Aug. 7, 1816. We have perfect reliance in the leading facts stated, for they have been confirmed by letters from our own officers in the Mediterranean; and the narrative acquires a high interest from the attention now excited, of all the civilized world, to see the issue of the late mighty preparations of Great Britain, assisted by several other powers, for an attack upon Algiers.

Lord Exmouth, the commander of the expedition, has the reputation of a brave and able officer, and he seems provided with every thing he could desire to insure the success of it; to which, also, he must be exceedingly prompted by a thirst for glory, as well as to obtain personal satisfaction for the gross insults heaped upon him by the insolent dey and his lawless people, at a time when he must have been tied down to a passive demeanor by the instructions of his government.* To these feelings, among the most powerful that operate on the human heart, will be superadded a spirit of jealousy at the humble and courteous behavior shewn by the dey to the Americans under *Decatur* and *Shaw*; who, with two or three frigates, dictated, in the first place, such a treaty as he had never made before—and, in the second, commanded the observance of it. These things combined, with the means in possession, will lead Exmouth to the most desperate deeds to effect the humiliation of the barbarians—if his government has really intended that he should do it; which we shall not believe until *Algiers* is a heap of ruins. *Any treaty*—word it as he pleases—must disgrace the admiral and humble his country in the opinion of the world, after the great talk and vast exertions that have been made about this business. Europe expects that the pirates will be deprived of the power to depredate upon the peaceful and unoffending, as they have done for centuries.

We may expect daily to hear of the result of this expedition. It has been strangely delayed. Whether with a view that its ostensible object might be defeated, through a mercantile policy that trades in every thing, time will manifest.

The operations against Algiers will, no doubt, excite your curiosity at Philadelphia. The following sketch of the circumstances attending the two visits made by the British squadron to Algiers, in the interval between the months of *March* and *May* last, may, perhaps, be sufficiently interesting to the

*In no other way can we account for the conduct of the admiral—so pompous and so empty.

readers of the *Aurora*, for here it would be treason to mention it—particularly as entire confidence may be placed on its accuracy, at a moment when curiosity is on tiptoe every where, in continual expectation of the consequences of the *third visit* of lord Exmouth, with a much greater parade of naval force, armed and equipped expressly, that is ostensibly, for the service.

At the commencement of *March*, lord Exmouth, with a part of his squadron, was at *Leghorn*, the remainder was scattered on the adjoining coast. A courier, who had performed, according to report, his journey from *London* in nine days, arrives and brings him the order to collect his force. The news of an intended expedition against the *Barbary powers*, is immediately circulated by the different journals and gazettes. *Algiers* was filled with these reports fourteen days before the arrival of the squadron. Nothing less, it was said, was contemplated than a total annihilation of the white slave trade—or a destruction of those nests of piracy, in case of refusal to accede immediately to his lordship's demands. On their side the *Algerines* paid little attention to these reports, and the accompanying menaces. Once already, during the sitting of the congress of *Vienna*, had they experienced their futility. At that time they felt real apprehension, and anticipated the moment when, at the command of civilized Europe, it would be necessary for them to choose between entire destruction and a total change of policy. What was their joy to find that the storm, which they thought was gathering over their heads, depended for its efficacy on a collection of alms which sir *Sidney Smith*, in the name of all the imperial, royal, noble and illustrious knights of the European world, volunteered to beg from the purses of individuals, and that this collection was commenced by the paltry profits of a ball given at *Vienna* for the destruction of the *Barbary powers*.

Lord Exmouth arrived at *Algiers* in the end of *March*, with a squadron of sixteen vessels; one of them (the *Boyne*) of 98 guns; five of them 74's, the remainder frigates and brigs. A force more than amply sufficient for any object anticipated by the journals, or by the private letters received by the slaves from their friends and relatives in Europe. Never, however, did an expedition deceive more effectually the hopes and expectations entertained of it. Let us appeal to the terms of the treaty which was the result. The commerce of the *Anglo Ionian Isles* shall be respected.—Twenty two or three *Sicilian* and *Neapolitan* slaves taken under English colors, shall be restored; for the remainder (about 800) the king of *Naples* shall pay, as ransom, a thousand Spanish dollars per head—a consular present, amounting generally to between twenty and thirty thousand dollars—a biennial present of 25,000 dollars, and an annual contribution of 24,000 dollars, and finally, all the other presents usual on certain occasions, such as grand anniversaries, change of ministers, of the presiding dey himself, &c. &c. &c. &c. In short; nearly a million of Spanish dollars, under the title of ransom, and nearly forty thousand of yearly contribution.

The king of *Sardinia* came off on terms some

what more favorable; paying only five hundred Spanish dollars ransom for each of his captured subjects, and a consular present.

After this negotiation, so very honorable both to himself and country, lord Exmouth, on the 2d of April, left Algiers for Tunis and Tripoli;—carrying with him a third of the slaves above mentioned: for the payment of the ransom of whom, he pledged his own honor and the faith of his government.

From whatever cause, however, it proceeded, whether reflection did not tend to tranquilize altogether his lordship's conscience, or that his officers (who, before their arrival at Algiers, had promised wonders to an expecting world) had ventured to manifest their discontent, and to make some reproaches; or that the murmurs of universal disappointment had had time to cross the Mediterranean, and to reach his ears at Tunis or Tripoli, or some other cause not perfectly known, his lordship suddenly determined to return to Algiers.

He arrived on the 14th of May, with nearly the same forces, and demanded the immediate liberation of all the Christian slaves in consideration of a moderate sum, which should be afterwards agreed on and an engagement on the part of the bashaw, not to make any more in future. Instantaneous destruction of the town would be the consequence of a refusal. "It is necessary for me," replied the bashaw, "to consult my divan, thou shalt have an answer to-morrow." "To make a demand of this nature," observed the bashaw, at the interview of the succeeding day, "thou art no doubt furnished with powers from all the christian potentates?" "No." "At least, however, thou hast the orders of thy own government." An evasive answer. "In all cases, however," continued the bashaw, "the grand seignor is my *uzerani* (lord paramount) and without his consent I cannot accede to thy demand. I give three or six months to furnish thyself with the *firman* (order) of the emperor of Constantinople, and the authority of the christian powers—and on their presentation I will obey."

Lord Exmouth mistaking this wise and moderate answer for an indication of fear, replied that his business was with the dey of Algiers, and not with the grand seignor, and repeated his menaces. The dey calmly dismissed him.

The firmness of the dey on this occasion, ought not to surprise us. He was but recently come to the sovereign power, and not yet very firmly established in it. It was said of him, that he was not fortunate—a negation which, in the east, amounts almost to a crime. Our countrymen, moreover, some few months before, had most cruelly mortified him. It was become absolutely necessary for him to establish his reputation—and it was infinitely preferable for him to die in combating for his country, than to be assassinated by his discontented subjects. But matters were not yet arrived to this crisis. The Algerines very well remembered that thirteen years before, lord Nelson, who determined to reinstate an English consul whom they had driven ignominiously from the country, attempted to frighten them with a much stronger force, and that the then presiding dey had obliged his lordship to depart, without striking a blow, or effecting his purpose.

Many persons, however, believed that lord Exmouth had gone too far not to execute the menaces he had made—more particularly as insults had been given him, which it was supposed an admiral of the mistress of the ocean could not possibly digest. He returned on board his squadron from his interview with the bashaw, amidst the hootings and

coarse observations of the populace who passed him in the streets, on their way to the marine batteries. The English consul, who wished to follow him on board, was forced from his side, and confined in his house, the door and windows of which opening on the street were walled up, so as to deprive him of all hope of escape. The ladies composing his family had been forced from the country to the town by the most inferior officers (sbiri) and were threatened with being lodged in the slave prison. Two post captains of the navy, who had spent the preceding night with them, accompanied them to the city, with their hands tied behind their backs—and one of them, in the attempt to resist this indignity, was severely wounded. The English colors were hauled down and trodden under foot.

Amidst these events, of a character by no means equivocal, lord Exmouth arrived on board his ship and immediately weighed anchor, in order to place his squadron—out of the reach of the marine batteries! The remainder of the day and the whole of the ensuing night passed in tranquility. The next morning at sun rise, and with a fresh wind from the south east, the most favorable that his lordship could desire, the squadron was seen approaching majestically the marine batteries, and every succeeding moment was expected to announce the commencement of the fire. But the Algerines were not so foolish as to commence it themselves, and his lordship, after an empty demonstration, deceived as to the effect of his menaces, and still more as to the effect of his provocations, was obliged to resume his former anchorage.

The next day a boat with a flag arrived from the squadron. It brought an officer charged with a letter from the admiral to the dey, demanding the release of the English consul and permission for him to go on board—"Yes," replied the bashaw, "as soon as the consul and admiral shall have paid the ransom of the slaves I suffered five weeks since to depart." "What is the amount of this ransom?" adding an insinuation of a disposition to an arrangement. "You have then money on board," rejoined the dey; "it appears to me that you ought to have commenced by paying me what you owe me. Your word of honor was pledged; this pledge you have sought to violate. I will act, more honorably than yourselves—whatever may be your intentions, your consul shall not be hurt."

The ensuing day another flag—and the admiral accepts the propositions of the bashaw, of 6 months to procure himself the firman of the grand seignor and the authorization of the christian powers. What passed subsequently is not precisely known, and must be the subject of conjecture—but all at once the English and the Algerines are the best friends in the world. Lord Exmouth makes the dey a present of a superb spy glass, and receives in return a white horse, an ostrich, and the usual refreshments, (consisting of two or three beeves, some sheep, fruit and vegetables,) which on their arrival to the squadron, were saluted with three guns, agreeably to usage. The admiral's brother, and several officers of the squadron presented themselves at the palace, and were graciously received. Lord Exmouth made a peace with the dey for the kingdom of Hanover, on the condition that Prussia and the Hanseatic towns do not profit by it. Finally the English frigate promised some months before to carry the presents of the regency to Constantinople, for the purpose of obtaining from the grand seignor the necessary reinforcement of Turkish recruits, is offered anew to the dey—and at the period of the departure of the squadron, the 22d of May, this Fri-

gate remained in the road with the English colors at her mast head. Between the 16th and 18th of May, some Dutch frigates anchored near the English squadron; but after a short stay, separated without any communication with the shore.

It is only necessary to add, (and it may aid us in our conjectures on the sudden reconciliation mentioned above,) that the moment of the departure of the English squadron from Algiers was the moment of a renewal of our difficulty with the regency.

Hic labor—hoc opus est.

Would it be too bold, after a perusal of the above paper, to prophesy a complete defeat of our own expectations of the demolition of Algiers, of the British squadron, and of his naval lordship.

British Opinions.

From the London Observer, of June 24, 1816.

Commercial men are not without apprehensions of danger to all our West Indian possessions. The rising power of America, and the intriguing facilities which her situation gives her, with an immense population of slaves, lorded over by a handful of feeble Europeans, present a prolific theatre of turbulent changes. Let us suppose, that in the event of another war with America, the latter were to proceed upon the principle which Bonaparte meditated (but did not put in execution) in Russia, of proclaiming freedom and national independence to all who would espouse the cause of his arms against ancient authorities.* *Our immense colonial system would be shaken to its base, by such a plan; and America, with her thriving and vigilant navy, would speedily place Europe in an entire dependence on her for a share of all the principal existing channels of commerce. Such a tremendous facility of mischief has she over the fortunes of this once mighty empire, that it lays within her very grasp, to change the face of all the civilized relations of mankind. Europe would break and destroy itself against that resting position of hostility which she may ere long assume towards the retrograding empire of the old world. We have not any prince in Europe, who is aware of the rising advantages of the new continent: or who sees the flushing coruscations of glory teeming from the barbarous broils of legitimized Europe—and forming over her head, a halo of the best skill, the valor, the intelligence, and independence of Europe. But which or what of our European princes is aware of this, in its true light? They are happy at getting rid of that tone and temper of intellect which would arraign their sway: but they do not know these form the virtual strength of all nations. It is the spirit of knowledge and improved public mind. A debased and insolent soldiery, who has scarce any feeling in common with the community, from which they had been separated, and a degraded spirit in the people, formed the ulterior and lowering elements of fallen Greece and Rome: and the spurious diadem that tottered on the last of the race of tyrants of other times, could flatter only the meanest order of minds—such as we may descry in the Ferdinands, the Bourbons, the Fredericks, &c. of our own days. They preserve only the perishable and*

Suppose we were to do what the humane British did themselves do and attempt to do in the late war? to proclaim freedom to the slaves and put arms in their hands to murder their masters? Britain may tremble for her West-India colonies, indeed, when we shall resolve to follow her infamous policy, notwithstanding her naval supremacy. (Ed. Rev.)

combustible scaffolding of thrones—the dead and marrowless skeletons of royalty, which has lost all that purified and sustained its attributes, that sanctified its power, or gave purpose to its energy—the living and breathing substance which rounded and clothed the hideous nucleus—the mind that irradiated, and the gallantry and magnanimity which shed such blandishments on its intercourse with the people, are seen no more; nor will they be traced in the records of our days. Europe has not a single prince who is capable of regenerating the character of royalty, or of arresting the policy which is hurrying the thrones of our times into oblivion and decay.—But this will be a plain statement fifty years hence, if all the *legitimates* continue. America will then have trebled her population. The great moral condition of Europe will then be naturalized in her community. What power may not South America yet develop, with such a neighbor? But the subject is full of the direst omens. The despotism of Europe will soon become harmless, if the scene continues of “700 people emigrating, in one party, to America.” In a few years we may have “omitted the

“Tide in the affairs of nations.” And where shall we trace the causes of these momentous changes? Where, but in the ignorance and misrule of princes.* It was by standing armies that all the principal nations in the world have fallen. The reason is obvious: emulation among citizens ceases. The arts will no longer be studied when wealth and distinction wait not on those who study them.

Progress of Complaint.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF AUGUST 10.

Nothing is more prolific than complaint;—which thrives equally well on a poor as a rich soil. One would have supposed, that the free importation of so important an article as fine *Sheeps wool*, must, if any thing, have escaped its attack. This article has certainly been one of the great means by which the manufactures of our country have attained to such an astonishing eminence; and from it we certainly manufacture cloth and threads which gives employment to millions, and for which we obtain, even in the countries from which the wool is received, ten times the amount of the raw material.—Yet, notwithstanding this, we find the free importation of this article the subject not only of complaint, but of a petition to parliament to prohibit its importation. This petition was agreed upon at a late meeting of Agriculturalists, was introduced by lord SHEFFIELD, and is in circulation for signatures. The following are paragraphs of it:—

“Your Petitioners respectfully represent to your honorable house,

“That the growth of British wool is abundantly increased, that the quality is greatly ameliorated, and was in a progressive state of improvement until the late depression in price, occasioned by the unrestricted importation of foreign wool:

**A celebrated Roman Catholic tourist mentions as facts, in his publication on Italy, that the present king of Naples never knew that such a people as the ancient Romans ever existed, until accidentally told of it by our late ambassador, sir William Hamilton—but all sir William’s arguments could not induce his majesty for one moment to give credit to the story of the beheading of our Charles the First. He never believed it possible that common men could cut off the heads of kings, until the French cut off that of Louis XVth.*

"That wool of the finest quality can be grown in these kingdoms: and that in general the quantity of wool grown is, or might, if not discouraged, be adequate to the demand in the most flourishing state of the manufactures:

"That the largest growers of fine wool have frequently, during the last 30 years, had two, or three, or more years growth upon their hands, for which (even previous to the late overwhelming importations) they could not obtain such reasonable prices as could encourage the growth of that article:

"That the breed of Spanish sheep in Europe is increased in a vast degree, especially in France, Germany and Hungary:

"That in France, in particular, the growth of fine wool is so greatly increased, that that country takes from Spain, and will continue to take comparatively a much smaller quantity than heretofore, consequently greater quantities of Spanish wool are and will be poured into this country.

"That the average importation of foreign wool of eight years in the beginning of the last century, when the woollen manufacture of this country was in a highly flourishing state was 869,727 lbs.

"That the average importation of eight years, ending 1789 inclusive, previous to the French revolutionary war, was 2,660,828 lbs:

That the importation of the two last years into England alone, was 30,704,072 lbs.!

"That the importation of last year from France and the Netherlands, from Germany and Hungary, alone (from all of which little or no wool was formerly imported) was 4,432,655 lbs. an amount nearly double the average whole quantity of foreign wool imported from Spain, and all other countries, previously to the war of the French revolution:

"That large quantities of foreign wool are now stored in England; and that there is also at this time in Germany and Spain an immense quantity of wool ready to be consigned to this country, as soon as there is a prospect of improved prices; but that the glut of short fine wool is at present so great, that no adequate price can be obtained for that article:

"That the admission of wool from every part of the world, free of all duty, in competition with the produce of this country, so taxed and tithed, cannot be supported on any principle of policy or justice, and is contrary to every principle which is so justly and necessarily established in respect to every other produce and manufacture of the country: and is more peculiarly oppressive and unjust in respect to wool, as that article is severely prohibited by several acts of parliament from seeking another market, in case of a redundancy."

They therefore pray the imposition of such duties as will prevent the importation of the article. The manufacturers will *complain* of this petition; and will present a contra statement.

The Bank of England.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Amidst the various squanderings and public extravagancies which have aggravated the pressure and distresses of the present period, there is none more culpable in its nature and principle, than that which has arisen from the enormous and rapacious profits which the bank of England have been permitted to make, arising wholly and exclusively out of their dealings and contracts with the public during the last twenty years. Truly was it observed by Mr. Horner, in the late debate on the restriction bill—"That the information and docu-

ments laid before the house upon this subject, in the two last sessions of parliament, in consequence of the discussions raised thereon by Mr. Grenfell, have exhibited a scene of ministerial extravagance on the one part, and of profligate rapacity on the part of the bank, that is without example in the financial history of this or of any other country." We do not know whether this is to be attributed to ignorance, negligence, or too ready an acquiescence on the part of the government in the exorbitant demand of this trading corporation, as a set off against those occasional pecuniary accommodations which the bank are supposed to afford to the treasury; which accommodations, however, be it observed, can only consist in an advance of bank paper, for which they never fail to charge five per cent interest; and which paper too, it may be remarked, the bank are enabled, by the restriction act, to create to any extent they please, without its costing them one farthing; nor do we mean to charge the present government exclusively with blame for these transactions; for by a reference to the papers lately produced to parliament, it appears that every government, from that of Mr. Pitt downwards, has been equally negligent of the interests of the public and either ignorant of, or indifferent to, the enormous profits made by this banking company at the public expence. Is it necessary to prove this? Look only at what have been the profits acquired by the proprietors of bank stock since the year 1797, which were stated by Mr. Grenfell, in his late discussion to have exceeded, within the last nineteen years, the enormous sum of TWENTY ONE MILLIONS STERLING; over and above the annual dividend of seven per cent! and that this profit, made in 19 years, *by public contracts only*, amounts to seven times as much as was made by the bank, from all their banking operations, during the whole of the preceding century!!

Grievous upon the people and objectionable in principle as this system is, it is by no means unimportant to look to it as a source of public retrenchment. The discussions and the notice of parliament, which has been attracted during the two last sessions to this subject, have already been followed by a reduction in bank profits, and a corresponding saving to the public, to an amount of about 180,000*l.* per annum—and if any person will advert to the statement made by Mr. Grenfell in parliament, upon this subject, he will see the several items of which this saving is composed—namely, the additional stamp duties paid by the bank; the loan of six millions at four per cent; the loan of three millions at three per cent; and a sum of nearly half a million taken away from the bank, out of the balance of unclaimed dividends, and applied to the use of the public.

This is, of itself an important saving—but it is evident from the papers now before the public, that it is only comparatively, a small part of that saving, which may, and ought, and will we trust, be effected from the same source; and we were happy to observe, that Mr. Grenfell closed his labors upon this subject, at the end of the session, by a notice that he should resume it as soon as parliament shall again meet.

Previous to the last session we reminded Mr. Grenfell of the pledge he had given to the public, and expressed a confident hope that he would redeem it. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be our opinion that he has done so; and at the eve of the next session we shall again take the liberty of reminding him of the public promise he has made, not to stop at the point at which he has

now arrived; confidently trusting, that he will not rest satisfied, till he shall have obtained full and ample justice for the public, in all their transactions with the bank of England. [*Morning Chronicle.*]

Singular Literary Scrap.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

It is within the recollection of every reader, that during the late American war, while our flag flew victoriously at sea, the British prince regent exhibited, for the amusement of his royal guests, a mock sea fight on the Serpentine river. A British and an American squadron were set a fighting—and as it may naturally be supposed, we only come off second best. After a decent resistance, the Yankee flag was struck—to the great joy of the triumphant by standers. *We* beat them, it is true, in real fight; but *they* beat us in the mock engagement; *We* triumphed on lake Erie and Champlain—but on the Serpentine, where we could not manage for ourselves, our squadron was totally vanquished. *They* shouted in sport; while *we* illuminated our cities for the brilliant reality.

The wits of London laughed a good deal at the joke; and declared that the prince regent must have been very much in want of a victory, to have won one by such contrivance and manœuvres—that the Yankees had not a fair chance—and that it was no wonder the Britons had won the game, when they had all the cards in their own hands. This laugh has been so loud, and the satire so keen, that it is very much doubted whether the royal exhibitor is not by this time somewhat ashamed of his spectacle. Certain it is, that the people have got out of all conceit of it; and think there was very little credit in the fight or the show of it. It is singular, however, that this very Serpentine river should have been thought of, as far back as the year 1765 as the scene for such an exhibition—and that the very idea of such a thing should have been ridiculed, even at that time. Smollet did, however, really suppose such a case, and treated it as one of the most absurd which he could conjure up. How much *more ridiculous*, then, would it have appeared even to him, if he could only have taken in the whole of the ridiculous circumstance of the case itself; if he had known that it was a mock fight with a power which really beat his countrymen every where else, and that they had to resort to the Serpentine to gain a fictitious victory! Smollet thought it would have been silly enough to have shown the spectacle on the Serpentine, instead of the Thames—but he must have thought it still more so, to have fought successfully on the Serpentine, when they were beaten on the broad Atlantic or the Lakes.

But to return to the extract, which is from a letter in *Smollet's travels*, written from Nice, March 10th, 1765:

"The Roman emperors seemed more disposed to elevate and surprise, than to conduct the public diversions according to the rules of reason and propriety. One would imagine; it was with this view they instituted their naumachia, or naval engagements, performed by half a dozen small galleys of a side in an artificial basin of fresh water. These galleys I suppose were not so large as common fishing-boats, for they were moved by two, three, and four oars of a side, according to their different rates, biremes, triremes, and quadriremes. I know this is a knotty point not yet determined; and that some antiquarians believe the Roman galleys had different tiers or decks of oars; but this is a notion very

ill supported, and quite contrary to all the figures of them that are preserved on ancient coins and medals. Suetonius, in the reign of Domitian, speaking of these naumachia, says, "*Elidit navales pugnas, pene justarum classium, effosso, et circumducto juxta Tyberim Lacu, atque inter maximas imbres prospectavit.*" This artificial lake was not larger than the piece of water in Hyde-Park; and yet the historian says, it was almost large enough for real or entire fleets. *How would it sound in the ears of a British sailor, an advertisement that a mock engagement between two squadrons of men of war would be exhibited on such a day in the Serpentine river?* or that the ships of the line taken from the enemy would be carried in procession from Hyde-Park-corner to Tower-wharf? Certain it is, Lucullus, in one of his triumphs, had one hundred and ten ships of war (*naves longas*) carried through the streets of Rome. Nothing can give a more contemptible idea of their naval power, than this testimony of their historians, who declare that their seamen or mariners were formed by exercising small row-boats in an inclosed pool of fresh water. Had they not the sea within a few miles of them, and the river Tyber running through their capital! even this would have been much more proper for exercising their watermen, than a pond of still-water, not much larger than a cold-bath. I do believe in my conscience that half a dozen English frigates would have been able to defeat both the contending fleets at the famous battle of Actium, which has been so much celebrated in the annals of antiquity, as an event that decided the fate of the empire."—*Travels through France and Italy, &c* By T. Smollet, M. D.—Vol. 2, p. 132—London, printed 1766.

The honor of carrying our ships "in procession from Hyde-Park-corner to Tower-wharf," seems to be out of their power to enjoy—unless they employ the discomfitted squadron, which they captured on the Serpentine!

Miscellaneous Articles.

From the *New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

Messrs. LEWIS & HALL—Please to insert the following in your paper, for the gratification of those who are interested in the memory of that celebrated christian chief whose death was lately noticed by several editors. It is sent you by the permission of Mr. Jenkins, missionary of the Oneidas, who took down the speech as it was delivered.

SPEECH OF JOHN SCANANDO,

Head chief of the Oneidas, on the discovery that their land and improvements at the Castle were sold to the state, by the intrigue (as he asserts) of certain white men. [The tears ran copiously from his eyes, and of all that heard him in council, while he spoke.]

My warriors and my children! hear! It is cruel! it is very cruel! A heavy burden lies on my heart; it is very sick. This is a dark day. The clouds are black and heavy over the Oneida nation; and a strong arm is heavy upon us, and our hearts groan under it. Our fires are put out, and our beds are removed from under us. The graves of our fathers are destroyed, and their children are driven away. The Almighty is angry with us, for we have been very wicked; therefore his arm does not keep us. Where are the chiefs of the rising Sun? White chiefs now kindle their ancient fires! There no Indian sleeps but those that are sleeping in their graves. My house will soon be like theirs; soon will a white chief here kindle this fire. Your Sca-

nando will soon be no more, and his village no more a village of Indians.*

The news that came last night by our men from Albany, made this a sick day in Oneida. All our children's hearts are sick, and our eyes rain like the black clouds that roar on the tops of the trees of the wilderness. Long did the strong voice of Scanando cry,—children, take care, be wise, be straight. His feet was then like the deer's, and his arm like the bear's. He can now only mourn out a few words, and then be silent; and his voice will soon be heard no more in Oneida. But certainly he will be long in the minds of his children—in white men's land Scanando's name has gone far, and will not die. He has spoken many words to make his children straight. Long has he said drink no strong water; for it makes you mice for white men, who are cats. Many a meal have they eaten of you. Their mouth is a snare, and their way like the fox. Their lips are sweet, but their heart is wicked. Yet there are good whites and good Indians. I love all good men; and Jesus whom I love, sees all. His great day is coming; he will make straight; he will say to cheating whites and drinking Indians, begone, ye! begone, ye!—go, go, go! Certainly, my children, he will drive them away. In that day I will rejoice. But oh! great sorrow is in my heart that many of my children mourn. The great Jesus has looked on all the while the whites were cheating us; and it will remain in his mind—he will make all straight again. Long have I believed his words; and as I long as I live I will pray to him. He is my good Saviour—my blind eyes he will open; I shall see him.—Children, his way is a good way.

Hearken, my children! when this news sounds in the council house, toward the setting sun, and the chiefs of the Six Nations hearken, and they send to the council by the great lake, near the setting sun, and they cry make bows and arrows—sharpen the tomahawk—put the chain of friendship with the whites into the ground—warrior, kill, kill! The great chief at the setting sun won't kill any of the Six Nations, that go into his land, because they have a chain of friendship with the whites; and he says the whites have made us wicked like themselves, and that we have sold them our land. We have not sold it—we have been cheated: and my messengers shall speak true words in the great council toward the setting sun—and say, yet bury the tomahawk; Oneidas must be children of peace.

Children! some have said, your chiefs signed papers of white men that sold our fires. Your chiefs signed no papers; sooner would they let the tomahawk lay them low. We know one of our men was hired by white men to tell our men this, and will now tell you so, (himself.) Papers are wicked things; take care, sign none of them but such as our minister reads to us. He is straight. You now see his tears running like ours.

Father, you are our minister—dry up your tears.

*The Indians are now driven to their unimproved lands. The old chief himself, an hundred and six years old when I visited the place, lived in the woods, three miles distant from the meeting-house—which, together with the missionary house, were in possession of the state. Men were then laying out the extensive improvements in the village lots, and few of the tribe, comparatively, kindled their fires within the whole reservation, and the missionary station there was soon to be broken up.

†He was blind, and near 100 years old when he delivered this speech.

We know if your arm could, it would help us We know wicked men speak ill of you for our sakes. You suffer with us; but you are Jesus' servant, and he will love you no less for loving Indians.

Children! our two messengers will run and carry your sorrows to the great council fire toward the setting-sun. Run, my children, and tell our words. Give health to all the chiefs assembled round the great fire. And may Jesus, the great Saviour, bring you back safe.

[Two men then set off immediately for Buffalo.]
P. C.

ALI PASHA.

From a London paper.

It is said that disputes have arisen with Turkey respecting our possession of the Seven Islands which are coveted by the warlike pasha of Albania, Ali, whose increasing power and wealth give him great influence with the Ottoman government. The following brief account of this ambitious chief may be acceptable to our readers:—

Ali was born at Tepelene, a small town in the interior of Albania. His father held the rank of pasha of two tails, but was not possessed of any extensive power; and he died when Ali was only fifteen. In a district so turbulent, and filled with hostile and warlike leaders, the young chief was necessarily placed in a very critical situation. He is himself accustomed to boast, that he began his fortune with sixty paras and a musket; and an Albanian who attended a late enlightened traveller (Mr. Hobhouse,) declared, that he remembered to have seen Ali with his jacket out at elbows. Ali was ere long driven from Tepelene, his native place, and was abandoned by almost every follower. A plan was next formed for his destruction, by the inhabitants of Gardiki, a neighboring town, and for this purpose they surrounded, in the night-time a village where he had taken refuge. Ali escaped through a garden, but his mother and sister fell into the hands of the Gardikiotes, and were treated with every species of indignity; wrongs for which he afterwards took a dreadful vengeance. His address and activity enabled him gradually to repair his fortunes. He insinuated himself in the favor of Coul pasha, then the principal chief of Albania, whose daughter he at length married. Having thus been able to collect some followers he succeeded in surprising his present capital, Joannina, and in prevailing upon the Porte to recognize him as pasha of that important district.—From this time he took the lead among the Albanian chiefs, employing sometimes force, sometimes money, and sometimes treachery, to increase his authority, and add to the extent of his dominions. The most formidable adversaries with whom Ali had to contend, were the Suliotcs, a people placed in the southern extremity of Albania. They inhabit an almost inaccessible range of mountains, beneath whose gloomy shade winds a river, which Dr. Holland conjectures, on very plausible grounds, to be the Acheron of the ancients, the strength of their native bulwarks, their passion for war and contempt of death, made them the terror of Albania, which they frequently invaded; while no foreign power had ever ventured to scale the tremendous barriers by which they were guarded. Ali at length succeeded, partly by force, and partly by bribery, in gaining the passes which led into their country; and the whole nation after a furious resistance, was reduced to subjection and partly extirpated. In 1811 and 1812, Ali attacked and defeated the pashas of Berat and Delvino, by which means he gained possession of some of the finest parts of Albania, and a popula-

tion of between 2 and 300,000 souls. Tepelene, his native place, now fell into his hands; and now, also it was that he obtained the means of inflicting signal vengeance on Gardiki. With his accustomed duplicity, he pretended a complete oblivion of all grounds of resentment, until he had surrounded and enclosed the city with his troops: when upwards of 700 of those inhabitants who were supposed to have been most deeply involved in the ancient guilt, were dragged into a large khan near the city, and bound together with cords. On a signal given by Ali, the Albanian soldiery, who were stationed on the walls of the khan, began a discharge of musketry, which continued until the destruction of the whole seven hundred was completed. It seems impossible to define with perfect precision, either the extent of Ali's dominions or the degree of authority which he possesses. Even within Albania, the pachalic of Scutari remains still independent.—The tract over which he bears sway, is bounded on the north by an irregular line, extending from Durazzo to the gulph of Salonica; it comprehends the mountainous district of Macedonia, nearly the whole of Thessaly, and a great part of Lavady. On the eastern side, he is kept in check by Ismael Bey, who possesses an authority as independent over the plains of Macedonia. In Albania his power is almost absolute; and while little regard is paid to the imperial firman, a letter with the signature of Ali commands implicit obedience. The Albanians are enthusiastically attached to him; they view him as a native sovereign; they admire the energy of his character, and when they hear of any other chief, commonly remark, that, "he has not a head like Ali."—In the relations between Ali and the court of Constantinople, mutual fear has hitherto preserved an outward good understanding. The progress of this enterprising chief has been long viewed with jealousy and alarm; but the Porte was never in a condition to hazard driving him in to open rebellion. It has been found prudent, therefore, to invest him, by its firman, with the government of those provinces which the sword had already placed in his possession. Ali, on the other hand, pays an outward deference to the Porte; and remits to it some portion of the revenue which he collects. He has also uniformly supported that power with nearly his whole force, against the the foreign enemies with which it had to contend.

CHRISTOPHE, KING OF HAYTI.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The following interesting particulars respecting this extraordinary character are supplied by a gentleman who was in St. Domingo last June:—

His person is the elegant model of an Hercules. In battle he is brave to desperation; his courage rising with danger. He has been seen in the heat of an engagement, animated with the fury of a tyger, raging and foaming through all his ranks. He is revengeful beyond measure. He had a regiment commanded by a coloured man, which went over to Petion. The moment he was apprised of the circumstance he ordered a massacre of all the coloured women in his dominions, and not even to waste powder on them. I was shewed several places where numbers of those unfortunate females were butchered; and many were hid there by relatives till they were abated, and I had the particulars of their escape from the lips of two or three. They still live in great dread; and some who are even wealthy, would gladly abandon all, and go any where to get out of his power, whom they hate, but never name. He is extravagant in his notions of grandeur, and

proud as Lucifer himself; severe as a tyrant towards those of his own colour, and who are his subjects, at the same time rigidly enforcing the laws, and protecting strangers who respect them. In no country in Europe are duties and customs so rigidly exacted; or illicit trade so completely prevented.—Add to this, that I travelled in the interior of the country, where not a white face is to be seen, with as much security as I could have done in any part of Great Britain. This is not to be done without a passport signed by himself. No stranger is permitted to go a hundred yards beyond the barriers of the Cape without permission. I do not think, however, that his government will be of long duration. He is so much the tyrant, that he must have many enemies among his seeming friends; besides being himself a usurper, and engrossing all the riches of the country, and applying them often foolishly, and without advice, will naturally inspire those about him with notions dangerous to his safety. His personal character is so well known, that none will attempt any thing against him till they are sure to have him. At all events, I conceive Petion must eventually overcome him. His character is so opposite to Christophe's, that his success will save the country.

MADAM CATALINI.

LONDON, JULY 13.—The official gazette of Berlin, of the 20th of June, contains the following article:—
Maria Catalini was born at Sinigaglia in the land of the church, and descended from an honorable family. She was placed early in a convent, where she remained till she was fourteen years of age.—Her voice even then was so surprising, that she was applauded whenever she sung in the choir with the nuns; and on that account her singing was prevented least her vanity should be excited. Her talents developed themselves early, so rapidly, and in so peculiar a manner, that at the age of fifteen years she appeared with success at the side of Marchesi and of Crescentini. At this period the court of Portugal collected at great expense several *virtuosi* at Lisbon. Catalini was invited at a salary 24,000 crusailles (12,000 crowns.) She remained four years in Portugal, and then travelled through Spain and France, proceeding to England, where very advantageous proposals were made to her. She sung at Madrid and Paris. In the first of these towns a single concert produced 1,500 louis d'or. At Paris she gave a concert, for which the tickets were a louis each. She remained eight years and a half in England, and never did a singer in that rich country collect so abundant a harvest. Her benefit concerts were worth more than 90,000 guineas, independent of the considerable presents that she received for private concerts. She left that country which was to her a mine of gold, for the purpose of going to Paris, where the king has granted her the privilege of the Italian theatre. She is the sole proprietor and directress of this theatre, which, during her absence has been confided to the celebrated Paer. She wishes to revisit her native country from which she has been so long absent; but in going thither she performs a great circuit, as she travels through Germany, and will give concerts at Hanover, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna. Madame Catalini is about 32 years of age; but she seems younger; because independent of a distinguished figure, she has a beautiful Roman head. She is so modest, with such talents, that she is called *La Cosa Rara*. She has been married eleven years to M. de Vallabreque, an old officer of hussars, but she had resolved to keep her own name of Catalini, while she cou-

tinues in her profession. Three children are the fruits of her marriage, of whom two were born in England, and the third in France."

"LEGITIMACY.

From the Salem Register. We have melancholy tales from France of executions. We shall give a specimen of just such work as the restoration of Charles II. of England, in which a minister of this town of Salem suffered. We offer it in the words of Ludlow. "An order being made, that the chief justice *Coke* and Mr. *Peters*, should die on the same day, they were carried in two sleds to the place appointed for the execution of the sentence that had been pronounced against them; the head of major general *Harrison* being placed on that which carried the chief justice, with the face uncovered, and directed towards him, which was so far from producing the designed effect, that he not only seemed to be animated with courage from the reflections he might make upon that object, but the people every where expressed their detestation of such usage. At the place of execution, among other things, he declared that he had used the utmost of his endeavors that the practice of the law might be regulated, and that public justice might be administered with as much expedition and as little expence as possible; and that he had suffered a more than ordinary persecution from those of his own profession on that account. He said he understood not the meaning of the court, when they affirmed that if the lords and commons had brought the king to the bar, it had been treason in them; and as to the part he had in the action with which he was charged, he was so far from repenting what he had done, that he was almost ready to seal it with his blood. Here the sheriff rudely interrupting him, he replied, that it had not been the custom in the most barbarous nations, much less in England, to insult over a dying man; adding that he thought he was the first who had ever suffered death for demanding justice. When this victim was cut down and brought to be quartered, one colonel *Turner* called to the sheriff's men to bring Mr. *Peters* to see what was doing; which being done the executioner came to him, and rubbing his bloody hands together, asked him how he liked that work? He told him he was was not at all terrified, and that he might do his worst. And when upon the ladder, he said to the sheriff, "sir, you have butchered one of the servants of God before my eyes, and have forced me to see it in order to terrify and discourage me, but God has permitted it for my support and encouragement." After this scene, the work went on and other sufferers took their turn. They who do not regard the tales which instructed our fathers, and forget, or have never heard, how much Mr. *Peters* did for Salem, and how much the people loved him, may find the same work of destruction in their own times, and read the daily news from France. At all times men will be found to abhor every scene of cruelty, and will lament the government which is obliged to such measures for its support. And at all times men are to be found who will flock around the scaffold and place of execution, and exult in the work of destruction.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A late London paper, says:—"We are happy to announce to the public another interesting discovery which has been lately made in the classic register. The following is an extract of a letter from that intelligent traveller, Mr. *Salt*, to a friend in England: "I have omitted to mention, that on our way

from Malta we touched at the island of Milo, where the inhabitants have lately discovered a theatre of white marble, which appears, from the little that has been yet exposed to view, to be in very perfect preservation. The seats at present opened are seven in number, beautifully worked out of large masses of the finest marble, forming a segment of a circle, whose diameter, it completed, would be 116 feet. The situation of this theatre is one of the finest that can be imagined; it stands a hundred feet above the level of the sea, and commands in front a noble prospect over the harbor to the mountains on the opposite side, and is backed by lofty hills rising one behind the other up to the turreted village of Castro.

"Immense ruins of solid walls stand close by, and a few remains of inscriptions have been found in the neighborhood, two fragments of which I enclose; the former is cut on a white marble pedestal which has been much injured, and the latter is said to have formed part of a large inscription which a bigotted papa obliged the inhabitants to break in pieces to prevent the Europeans from disturbing his holy retreat—a cottage which he had built on an adjoining hill, where many remains of a white marble temple, are still to be traced. The priest is luckily dead; or otherwise the theatre would have stood great danger of suffering the same disastrous fate.—From the scite of this theatre I should conceive that it was intended for naval exhibitions in the ports below, as it is constructed immediately on the brow of a hill, having in its front scarcely room for the proscenium. Of this, however, it is not possible to judge very correctly till the whole shall have been laid open—an operation neither very expensive nor difficult to accomplish, as the inhabitants are almost like a colony of English, and would be glad to give their assistance in any work that would tend to the renown of their island."

Foreign Articles.

American stocks were in demand in England at the latest dates, at 85, for cash, and expected to rise. If they continue even at that price, they will do much to equalize the exchange between that country and the United States. Dollars are quoted at 4s. 6d. per oz. and at 4s. 1½d. each. 3 per cents. consols, Aug. 24, 61 7-8 a 62. Trade is said to be reviving in England; and the reduction of some considerable expenditures is spoken of. Sixteen persons were capitally convicted at Norwich for being concerned in riots at Dawnham. Several seizures of British goods have been made at Biscay.

Gens. Lallemand and D'Erlon, have been tried and condemned to death in France, *par contumace*—they are both in the United States. A quarrel, attended with bloodshed, took place between the Russian and Austrian soldiers at Mentz—but the officers restored order. It is proposed to raise an army of 200,000 men for the French *peace* establishment. The London Courier says that France has regularly paid her contributions to the allies. It is said the purchasers of the national domains will not be disturbed. 130 persons were killed in an affray between the national guards and the foreign troops at Stratsburg. Gen. Merlin, called into actual service, has taken to his staff the aids of the late Marshal Ney. The wife of Joseph Bonaparte has asked leave to go to Sweden.

The government of Sardinia has ordered to be built at Genoa, 4 ships of the line and 4 frigates. 700 Switzers have arrived at Paris; they are intended to form a Swiss regiment of guards.

It is said that the number of Russian troops in France is 62,000; that they had been reinforced by cavalry from time to time; and that they have not been under Wellington's command since May last.

Accounts from St. Helena state that Bonaparte complains bitterly against the British for sending him to the "island of desolation;" saying that Murat's fate was merciful compared with his. He is represented as being much depressed and altered.

The king of Naples has forbidden his subjects applying to the pope for indulgences.

The French government have required of the Dutch to give up Mr. N. Simon; but the Dutch authorities hesitated to take any steps on the subject, although they had held Mr. S. in custody.

The duke of Kent has gone from England to Brussels to reside there three years.

The Japanese have discovered an inclination to trade with England, and have permitted an academy to be established, in which the English language is taught, and it has many pupils.

Reports from India were, that there was a report that the Napaul war would be renewed a second time. Such a treaty as the British dictated to the rajah ought to be broken. It is inserted below.

The Courier (to deter from emigration) says it is the practice of the American captains who have claims on the emigrants, to sell them to satisfy such claims.

The Courier compliments Mr. Hughes, who went to Carthagena in the Macedonian, for procuring the release of British as well as American prisoners.

The dey of Tunis is said to have impaled the commodore of one of his corsairs who captured a French ship.

About 300 Swiss were passing into Holland, bound for the United States.

A Swiss paper says, a ventriloquist has been banished from the states of Parma for some unlucky specimens of his art. Following a funeral procession to Plaisance he heard the bearer of the cross ask on which side he should turn, the procession having arrived at a cross way. The ventriloquist, imitating the voice of the deceased, said, "when I was alive I went on this side where we are."—These words spread terror among the people present, every one fled, and the dead was left alone. In another instance, under the portico, where wheat is sold, there is a provisional prison destined for those who disturb the market. The ventriloquist sent forth cries as of those of a poor prisoner torn by a mad cat. All the inhabitants of the town, together with the gendarmerie, and the troops of the corps de garde, in consequence assembled, when the trick was discovered, and the ventriloquist was arrested.

An expedition, to consist of about 10,000 men, it is said *only* wants money to pay and ships to carry it from Spain to Mexico. If this force shall fail of its purpose, it is thought it may be the last effort to reduce the colonies. *It will fail.*

A German paper publishes a long lying letter from New-York, stating, among other things, that many of the French military men had obtained advantageous appointments in the United States. We have never heard even the rumor of one being appointed to office.

There was a loud conversation in England about reducing the interest of the national debt. Some of the prints deny it—but it must come to it. The revenue of the last quarter is said to be equal only to the interest due, and the quarter before it fell short three millions. The opinion that this must happen,

is, probably, the cause of the great and long-continued depression of the British funds, as well as of the rise of American stocks, which we expect to hear of being at par, the difference of exchange notwithstanding.

A neat trick The brother of a person convicted for murder, in the county of Meath, Ireland, who was just about to be executed, got introduced into the prison, and, on pretence of going for a clergyman, let the criminal escape. He kept praying, &c. for a considerable time before the trick was discovered, when being accosted by the jailor in a rage "your brother has got off"—he affected surprise and said "why then, he has taken off my great coat!" He was detained, and to be tried for a misdemeanor.

"*Glorious uncertainty of the law.*" A criminal has been acquitted in England, because the words *by nights* were used instead of *by night*, in enumerating the words of a letter in his indictment.

London, Aug. 15. We can state from the best authority, that it never has been in contemplation to call parliament together for any purpose whatever, until after Christmas; neither is there the most distant prospect of a dissolution. Nor is there an idea of either touching the sinking fund, or of taxing the funds. We can also state from authority, that the revenue is daily improving, and that there are fewer exchequer bills now in circulation than there have been for many years.

Sinking fund. A paper has been printed by order of the house of commons, which contains the certificate and declaration of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, stating the amount of capital stock purchased or transferred up to the 14th of June, 1816.

	L.	s.	d.
Capital stock, total amount	308,539,330	10	7
Amount of funded debt created by and prior to 25th Geo. III. c. 14.	284,157,773	17	7½
Thus making the excess redeemed of	24,381,556	12	11½
In 30 years from the first establishment by Mr. Pitt, in 1786, there has been redeemed of the debt, (of capital stock) above	308,500,000		
And of interest,	9,337,000		

[But in the 30 years the public debt has been increased about 800 millions.]

Mr. Chantry, sculptor, and Mr. Wyatt, both took casts of Sheridan's face, in plaster of paris, shortly after his death. That of Mr. Chantry is for a bust, to be executed by order of the committee of Drury Lane theatre.

August 19. Saturday his majesty's store-ship Abundance, Mr. Thomas Stokes, commander, sailed from Portsmouth for Quebec, loaded with naval stores for the dock-yard at Kingston. Chain cables, and nearly forty thousand blocks, were shipped on board her from Portsmouth dock-yard.—Capt. Pring, R. N. capt. John Campbell, R. M. Mr. Ballinghall, naval storekeeper at Kingston; Dr. Tobin, R. N. Mr. Pollock, Mr. Grey, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Colls, surgeons; R. N. and several other officers, going to join their ships upon the lakes, were passengers.

Liverpool, Aug. 14. We are informed that the earl of Lonsdale has reduced the price of coals 2s. 6d. per waggon, which, it is supposed, will be at least 12,000l. per annum from his lordship's income. His lordship would reduce the price still lower if the exigency of the times required it.

NEPAULESE TREATY.

The following is given at length to shew the manner in which *legitimacy* (i. e. POWER) is exercised in the East Indies.

From the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*.

Fort William, March 15th, 1816.

The treaty of peace between the British government and the rajah of Nepal, concluded at Segowley on the 2d of December, 1815, and ratified by the governor general in council on the 9th of the same month, having been finally ratified by the rajah of Nepal, and the ratifications having been duly exchanged between major general sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. agent of the governor general, and the accredited agents of the government of Nepal, in the British camp before Muckwanpore, on the 4th inst. a copy of the treaty is published for general information.

Treaty of peace between the honorable East India company and Mahanajah Bikham Sah, rajah of Nepal, settled between lieutenant colonel Bradshaw, on the part of the honorable company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by his excellency the right honorable Francis, earl of Moira, knight of the most noble order of the garter, one of his majesty's most honorable privy council, appointed by the court of directors of the said honorable company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and by Serec Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Seekur Opadeeah, on the part of the Murajah Grimaur Jode Bikram Saw Behauder Shumshees Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said rajah of Nepal:—

Whereas war has arisen between the honorable East India company and the rajah of Nepal; and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity, which previously to the occurrence of the late differences had long subsisted between the two states, the following terms of peace have been agreed upon:—

Article I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the honorable the East India company and the rajah of Nepal.

II. The rajah of Nepal renounces all the claims to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two states before the war, and acknowledges the right of the hon. company to the sovereignty of those lands.

III. The rajah of Nepal hereby cedes to the hon. East India company, in perpetuity, all the under mentioned territories, namely:—

First, The whole of the low lands between the rivers Kali and Rapti.

Secondly, The whole of the low lands (with the exception of Bootwul Khass) lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

Thirdly; The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and Goosah, in which the authority of the British government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourthly, All the low lands between the river Meilchec and Teesah.

Fifthly, All the territories within the hills eastward of the river Meilchec, including the fort and lands of Naggre, and the pass of Nagarcote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between the pass and Naggree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorkah troops within forty days from this date.

IV. With a view to indemnify the chiefs and barholders of the state of Nepal, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing article, the British government agrees to

settle pensions to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees per annum, on such chiefs as may be selected by the rajah of Nepal, and in the proportions which the rajah may fix.—As soon as the selection is made, Sunnuds shall be granted, under the seal and signature of the governor general for the pensions respectively.

V. The rajah of Nepal renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to, or connection with the countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries, or the inhabitants thereof.

VI. The rajah of Nepal engages never to molest or disturb the rajah of Siccem in the possession of his territories; but agrees if any differences should arise between the state of Nepal and the rajah of Siccem, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British government, by whose award the rajah of Nepal engages to abide.

VII. The rajah of Nepal hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British government.

VIII. In order to improve and secure the relations of amity and peace hereby established, between the two states, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

IX. This treaty consisting of nine articles, shall be ratified by the rajah of Nepal, within fifteen days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to lieutenant colonel Bradshaw, who engages to retain and deliver to the rajah the ratification of the governor general, within twenty days, or sooner if practicable.

{ Red seal } (L. S.) *Paris Bradshaw, lieutenant*
of the { } *colonel P. A.*
{ Rajah of } (L. S.) *Gooroo Gujraj Misser.*
Nepaul. { } (L. S.) *Chunder Seekur Opadeeah.*

Published by command of his excellency the governor general in council.

(Signed).

J. ADAM,
Secretary to the government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By his excellency the governor general in council.
Fort William, March 15, 1816.

The governor general in council is pleased to direct, that a royal salute and three volleys of musketry be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honor of the conclusion of peace between the British government and the rajah of Nepal.

(Signed)

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Gov.*

CHRONICLE.

Died, on Monday last, at his seat near Baltimore, colonel *Nicholas R. Moore*, a revolutionary patriot, and a most excellent man; and lately a representative in congress from this district. He was in the 62nd year of his age.

The report about the boundary line to the north extending so as to take in a part of Canada, is contradicted. The old line is said to be the true line.

The rumor that the patriot-fleet has captured *Pensacola* appears to be unfounded.

A new steam-boat called the *Oliver Evans*, has been built near Pittsburg—she is 122 feet on deck and intended for the conveyance of passengers and goods, on the Ohio and Mississippi.

The new steam-boat *Connecticut*, running between New-York and New-London, is said to surpass all others for beauty, strength and speed.

A *book-maker* at Halifax has done more, (if we

are to believe him) for the British navy than Dures, Carden, Lambert, Barclay, Downie, and a string of *et ceteras* "too tedious to mention"—for he has completely proved that all the courage and skill in the late war with Great Britain, as to naval matters, was on the side of the British. This is very consoling—and besides, they captured the Yankee fleet on the "Serpentine river."

Gen. Jackson was holding a treaty with the Chickasaws, Choctaws and Cherokees, about the middle of last month. The Creeks had not yet arrived, but were expected. One of the objects seems to be to ascertain the Indian title to the ceded lands lately so much talked of—but we have nothing definitive on the subject as yet.

The public lands lately sold at Jeffersonville were disposed of at from \$2 to 10 87½ per acre. The body offered consisted of about three millions of acres; and a large quantity was sold. The tract is said to be very rich. One tract sold for \$32, and several others from 30 to 12 dollars.

British law. A British judge at Sierra Leone, condemning an American vessel, observed, "that the anchorage of a foreign vessel within the waters of the British possessions in Africa, was a sufficient cause for capture."

Internal improvement. The executive of Virginia has appointed several scientific persons to survey the water courses of the state.

Equalizing. The difference of exchange between New-York and Boston, is at 1 a 1½ in favor of the latter—and at Baltimore, bills on Boston were sold, during the present week, at 6 per cent. advance. It is thought that they will soon be yet lower.

It is curious to observe (the facts above stated being known,) that bills on London, were (Sept. 30) at 4½ per cent. *dis.* in Boston, when at N. York, on the 4th of October, they were at 6 a 7 per cent. *ad.* This may be accounted for, perhaps, in the vast importations of British goods into the latter—*wanted to be sold for what they might fetch.*

The president of the United States, has returned to Washington city, from his seat in Virginia.

Eastport.—A Newburyport paper has the following article—"By a letter received in town last evening from Eastport, it appears, that an English fleet had just arrived there, consisting of one 50 gun ship, two 38 gun frigates, one gun brig, and a sloop of war. American property of every description is seized, and the people are talking of nothing but war."

The amount of this business we expect is about as follows: The great object which the British had in taking possession of the islands in Passamaquoddy bay, on one of which is Eastport, was to facilitate smuggling with the United States; and an immense business was done there, being resorted to by a multitude of knaves and traitors. This "freedom of trade" subject have continued, perhaps, had not the British found out that those concerned in it were cheating their government as well as that of the United States—they have therefore seized all merchandise prohibited of being imported contrary to law—for they have no regrets.

Goods.—It is stated that British goods, have been selling for some time in New-York, at a loss of 50 per cent. to the importers.

Illinois. is elected the delegate to represent the western territory in the fifteenth congress; and **Pepp** is elected the delegate to the fifteenth congress, from the territory of Illinois.

Journal.—It is with pleasure we learn of a new work entitled "The journal of a young man in the army," a prisoner of war with the British,

confined at Melville Island, and then at Chatham and Dartmoor," is undergoing a second edition, the first of 4000 copies being sold. We have had occasion more than once to notice this journal, and we wish it extensively read, that the people may be acquainted with the facts that belonged to the late war, happening to their gallant countrymen in prison.

A floating manufactory, or a fulling and carding machine, is building near Montreal. A house 28 feet square is to be placed on two scows, between which the water wheel is to be placed to give motion to the machinery. It will be anchored where the current of the St. Lawrence is the strongest, with the family of the proprietor, work people, &c. During the winter it will be removed to a place of safety and serve as a tavern.

Georgia election.—Alfred Cuthbert, Thomas Telfair, J. Forsythe, R. H. Wilde, Joel Abbott and V. H. Milton, all republicans, are elected to congress for two years from the 4th of March next, from Georgia. The two last are new members; and it is observed that the other four "voted against the compensation law."

Delaware election.—For governor, J. Clarke, fed. 4008; M. Bull, rep. 3517. For congress, L. M. Lane, fed. 3580; C. A. Rodney, rep. 3530. A federal governor and one federal and one republican elected to congress. W. Hall, the other rep. candidate, had 3529; and C. Rodney, the other fed. candidate. 3433. Last election the federal majority was about 1000. But the non-election of the federal candidates is to be attributed to the opposition of the present members, Messrs. Clayton and Cooper, to the nomination; for the first received 486, and the latter 391 votes.

Maryland election.—The congressional district composed of Baltimore city and county, elects two members. Gen. Smith and col. Little were chosen. For Smith 5326, Little 3974. There was only one other candidate, gen. Stansbury, who had 3337 votes, between whom and Little the contest was. All republicans.

Mr. Cuthbert, rep. is elected from the district composed of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline counties—maj. over col. Potter, fed. 51.

Major Peter, fed. is elected from the district composed of Montgomery and a part of Frederick county, by a reputed majority of about 600—He was opposed by Mr. Kilgour, fed. who had the support of Mr. Hanson, now in congress from the district. The republicans voted for major Peter. Mr. Hanson was himself a candidate for the state legislature from Montgomery county—but was unsuccessful, being opposed by federalists.

Mr. Herbert, fed. is re-elected by a small majority, from the district composed of Prince George's and Anne Arundle, over com. Barnes, rep.

Gen. Ringgold, rep. is elected by a considerable majority, in the district composed of a part of Frederick, Washington and Alleghany counties, over Mr. Vanlear, fed. Mr. Baer, fed. the present member, was not a candidate.

Colonel Read, late a senator of the United States, is elected from the district composed of Harford, Cecil and Kent counties, in place of Mr. Archer.

The present representation of Maryland in Congress consists of 5 federalists and 4 republicans—in the next congress there will be 5 republicans and 4 federalists. The legislature is decidedly federal by a large majority.

Pennsylvania election.—Messrs. Seybert and Anderson, republicans, are elected, and Messrs. Sergeant and Hopkinson, federalists, are re-elected to

congress, from the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware. In the present congress all four are federalists. The entire republican ticket would have succeeded but for the schism in the party—as follows:

The highest federal vote in the city and county of Philadelphia was, 4449
 The highest united republican, (elected) 5346
 republican, or democratic, 2948
 "old school" democrats, 2595—5543

The division also lost the republicans their members of assembly, sheriff, &c. Com. Truxtun has the highest vote for sheriff, 4401—Mr. Worrel, rep. 3205; Mr. Sullivan, "old school" rep. 2722.

Fires in the woods. The woods, in very considerable districts in Maine and New Hampshire are on fire. Some houses and barns have been burnt. One of the accounts says—"At Gilmantown, (N. H.) on Tuesday last, the woods being on fire, an explosion took place which threw up trees and timber to the height of sixty feet, and a column of fire was raised as high as the eye could reach to the extent of about five rods square, attended with a noise similar to an earthquake, and lasted a minute or two."

Military settlements are forming in Canada; and the British are making great exertions to direct emigration to that country.

An effort is making in Philadelphia to restore a specie currency for change.

There was a dreadful hurricane at St. Croix and other West India islands, about the 2nd of September—60 sail of vessels were lost.

The English play-bills announced the intended departure of Mr. Inledon for America.

A letter from Montreal says—"It is reported, that a proclamation will be issued immediately, prohibiting the import of every description of provisions and bread stuffs from the United States, which we believe is a fact."

A letter from Amelia Island to a gentleman in this city, dated 21st instant, states that a great number of *Africans*, lately brought from the Havana, have been smuggled into Georgia, with the intention of sending them on to the back parts of this state.—Let the constituted authorities look to this.

Charleston paper

The British consul in this city (New York) lately gave a very sumptuous dinner to Mr. Bagot, the English ambassador, and other persons of distinction. We are told that Mr. B. filled a bumper to the prosperity of the United States.—*Columbian.*

A real tragedy was exhibited at Sacket's Harbor, a few days since before a large company of spectators. Attached to the show bill of a wire dancer, appeared an advertisement of an Italian sailor, who promised to exhibit wonderful feats, such as the spectators had never before seen. Curiosity attracted a very full house. After the first had performed his part of the entertainment, the sailor entered, called for a blanket and pillow, and laid himself down upon the floor. All eyes were turned towards him in anxious expectation, when he drew from his bosom a pistol, clapped the muzzle to his ear, and *blew out his brains!* This closed the entertainment.

As horrid as this deed appears, the deluded man who became its victim had undoubtedly participated as much eclat, as he does who deliberately goes out to shoot his friend, or to be shot—in a duel. And as there are shades of difference in the two crimes, the self-murder is the least criminal.

[Albany Argus.

Of the Canal.—Capt. Ellicott, of the party now engaged in exploring and surveying that section lying between Genesee river and lake Erie, and

ascertaining the level of the lake, states, that although always sanguine in the belief of the practicability of the canal, the impediments are much less to encounter than he had anticipated in that quarter of its contemplated route. We are convinced that the undertaking is perfectly within the capacity of the state to undertake and complete. As soon as the survey is completed we shall endeavor to procure an abstract, from some of its leading features, for publication.—*Butavia Advocate.*

The Spaniards.—A New Orleans paper of September 11, says—"By a gentleman from the Balize, we learn that the United States schooner Fire-Brand, mounting 9 guns, and commanded by lieut. Cunningham, while off the Balize a few days since, was fired on by a Spanish sloop of war (another vessel of war in company) and one of the crew of the Fire-Brand killed. Lieut. Cunningham immediately returned the fire, and the Spaniards made off."

This is probably a part of the force lately fitted out at the Havana to cruise against the patriot vessels. The outrage, we trust, will not be passed over quietly.

The *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday says—A letter was received in this city yesterday from col. Jessup the commanding officer at New Orleans, announcing the capture of the United States schooner *Firebrand*, lieut. Cunningham, by a *Spanish squadron*, on the coast of Mexico. Lieut. Cunningham was put on board a merchant vessel, and had arrived at New Orleans. Col. Jessup's letter does not communicate any reasons for this hostile act alleged by the Spaniards, nor any other particulars. The next mail will probably furnish them.

New-York, October 9. FROM NEW-ORLEANS. Capt. Fowler, from New-Orleans, informs that the day before he sailed, the U. S. schooner *Firebrand*, lt. Cunningham, arrived there from the coast of Mexico, where she had been attacked by two Spanish gun brigs, and lost one man killed.

Capt. Fowler also states that the revolutionists had taken possession of the fine port of Matagorda, in the gulph of Mexico, where they had established a court of admiralty. A prize schr. arrived at the Balize the day capt. F. sailed, and several other rich prizes had been taken and regularly condemned at Matagorda—one of them was said to be worth half a million of dollars.

MEXICO.

The editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* were yesterday favored with a translation of the following interesting intelligence from Mexico. The fact here stated of the revolutionists having taken possession of Matagorda, is confirmed by the report of capt. Fowler, from N. Orleans.

"His excellency Don Jose Manuel de Herrera, minister plenipotentiary from the republican government of Mexico, to the U. S. has communicated, under date of 24th August last, from the port of Matagorda, to a respectable person at Philadelphia, the following information.

The republican army of the province of Vera Cruz, under the command of gen. Vitoria laid siege, on the 18th July last, to the cities of Cordova and Orizabo, which were then on the eve of surrendering. The commander in chief of the republican troops of the province of Puebla Teran, was endeavoring by forced marches to occupy the ports of Guazacualcos, which was without means of defence. Gen. Bustanante had been victorious over the royalists as often as he had met them, and was pursuing them will all haste. Gen. Arredondo, commander in chief of the interior provinces, for the royalists, had fallen back with the few forces under his orders.

on Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon, in consequence of the republicans having occupied the port of Matagorda, where they had fortified themselves, and where they were daily augmenting their strength. Subsequent to the possession of that port has been the evacuation of St. Antonio de Bazar, capital of the province of Texas, which was garrisoned by the regiment of Estremadura, one of the most famous corps of the royal party.

"The republican army of the north, is for the present under the command of col. Piere, during the absence of gen. Toledo, who is now in the U. States on business of moment, and whose presence with the army is impatiently desired.

"The representatives who are to compose the next congress are named by the people, and by the present time will have opened their session. It afforded great pleasure to see the joy and enthusiasm which pervaded the Mexicans on the days of election. A person who was witness to this interesting scene says, that in the province of Valadolid, there were various likenesses of Washington and Franklin, which the people carried in their processions, accompanied with music and songs, allegorical of the occasion.

"Between Washington and Franklin, some carried the resemblance of the gen. Cura Balgo, the first who had the glory and courage to raise the standard of liberty, who was afterwards made prisoner, and shot by the cruel Spaniards at the age of seventy.

"Never has the Mexican cause presented so favorable an aspect. The next congress formed of men of influence, will remove all those difficulties, which until the present moment, have paralyzed that rapid progress which was looked for in a revolution created by the unanimous and express will of the people.

"The immense resources which our beautiful country contains, will henceforward be administered by a government, which, meriting the public confidence, will give a new impulse and will cause itself to be felt by the physical and moral qualities of the republic.

"The next campaign will be an object of lively interest to all who are really lovers of the sacred rights of humanity; it will complete the emancipation of that fine country from the oppressive hand of despotism. The inhabitants of Mexico will hereafter be enabled to enjoy and participate equally the precious gifts with which nature has favored them."

Admiral Brown. The number of prizes captured by the Buenos Ayrean admiral Brown, in the Pacific ocean, is said to be fifty seven, many of which were exceedingly valuable. The quantity of specie taken is immense—one vessel having 800,000 dollars.

Brown, himself, in a small vessel, attacking a battery, by the grounding of his brig, was made prisoner; but he had before captured the governor of Guayaquil, and other persons of distinction, and an exchange was immediately made. He again took command of his squadron, and is since said to have been on the coast of Chili, and reported to have captured the fleet from Lima, of 128 guns, and 1038 men, which was fitted out to destroy him. He has cleared the whole coasts of Grenada, Peru and Chili, and seems to have banished the Spanish flag from the seas adjacent.

Admiral, September 28.—We understand that about \$10,000 have been seized in the American steam boat at St. John's, destined for the New York market, in violation of the provincial statute. The

money it is said, belonged to persons in this town.

The Americans are busily employed in rendering Niagara one of the strongest fortresses in the United States. On the land side they are extending the works by strong redoubts; and on the river they are constructing shelving batteries almost even with the water, which they properly call marine fortifications. Whether these works of defence or offence, have given rise to suspicion in fort George, we cannot pretend to determine; but we are credibly informed that the British commandant has lately become very particular about the spot where every boat is to land, and has prohibited British citizens from amusing themselves at shooting or fishing on certain parts of the common beach, which has always in times of peace been as free to them as the air they breathed. In consequence of this order of the commandant, Thomas Racey, Esq. and a son of the honorable William Dickson, have been put into confinement, for amusing themselves on the sacred ground of the public in a time of profound peace! We soon expect further particulars respecting this disagreeable occurrence.

EXPORTS OF PHILADELPHIA.

A correct statement of the quantity and value of exported goods from the port of Philadelphia to foreign places, during the first quarter of 1816.

	DOMESTIC.		Total.
	Quantity.	Price. dols. cts.	
Flour	bbls 12307	10	123070
Rye meal	146	7	1022
Corn meal	1954	6	11724
Bread	187	5	935
Pork	196	20	3980
Beef	71	16	1136
Fish, pickled	272	10	2720
Do. dried	qtls 89	5	445
Rice	trs 1785	20	35700
Tobacco	lhds 548	100	54800
Tar	bbls 630	4	2520
Turpentine	1349	4	5396
Pitch	23	4	92
Staves and heading	M 338	50	16900
Cordage	cwt 130	15	1950
Spirits from grain	gals 1904	1	1904
Corn	bushs 18204	1	18204
Flax seed	49387	1	49387
Crackers	kegs 1072	50	536
Cotton	lbs 417824	25	104456
Hams	12855	20	2571
Bees wax	10610	50	5305
Leather	11900	25	2982
Lard	30760	10	6151
Cheese	5120	12½	640
Soap	14272	12½	1784
Butter	5965	20	1113
Candles	10272	23	2568
Gunpowder	720	25	180
Bark			87595
Skins and fur			1300
Lumber			1586
Furniture			5851
Merchandise manufactured			74847
Do. raw			10998
			<hr/>
			642342
<hr/>			
		FOREIGN.	
Goods free			30131
at 25 per cent			41343
at 30 per cent			11704
at 40 per cent.			3203

White sugar	lbs 49972	25	11493
Brown do.	714225	20	142845
Coffee	396216	25	99054
Pimento	4952	25	1238
Cassia	3322	50	1661
Cloves	7322	1	7322
Green teas 2d qual	4504	2	9008
Cotton	4228	25	1057
Pepper	1800	25	450
Quicksilver	lbs 6000	1	6000
Prunes	4130	10	413
Almonds	365	20	63
Segars	M 730	10	7300
Spirits from grain	gals 3712	2	7424
Do. from othe materials	1614	2	3228
Wine, Madeira	250	2	500
Claret, in casks	2481	1	2481
Other wines	229	1	229
Amount of foreign goods			\$ 388157
Domestic do.			642342
<i>Total amount of foreign exports,</i>			1,030,499
			[Grotjan.

SQUIRRELS. *Ovid Village, (N. Y.) Sept. 10.*—Great numbers of squirrels are daily killed in and about this village, with clubs, stones, &c. They appear to be moving to the south. The fences are literally covered with them. Hundreds are daily slain by boys. We understand that in 1813, they moved similarly, to the north, probably owing to the scarcity of nuts, which the squirrel subsists upon through winter.

A check to the squirrel emigration!—Several gentlemen of this village and its vicinity, last Tuesday formed a *squirrel hunt*. The party consisted of 34 huntsmen, and brought in 780 *black squirrels*, together with a considerable quantity of other game. In the evening, the party partook of an excellent supper, at Mr. Elliott's Inn.—*Rochester Gaz.*

Gov. SHELBY. On the 5th of Sept. (says the Enquirer,) that illustrious patriot, governor Shelby, whose virtues would reflect honor on any "Grecian or Roman name," ceased to be the governor of Kentucky—on that day, he dined with a number of his fellow citizens, and in the evening was escorted by a troop of horse several miles on the route towards his residence in Lincoln. At the moment of his departure, an affecting compliment was paid him—a national salute was fired by the independent company of artillery, with that memorable piece of cannon taken at *Saratoga*, surrendered at Detroit, recaptured on the Thames, and presented by the United States to governor Shelby. Major George Madison, (brother to the late bishop of Virginia) a distinguished patriot, succeeds him.

Chronological Account

Of the principal battles of the French, since the time of the revolution.

As the histories of France are extremely defective, particularly in the statements of battles, generally omitting almost every thing but the result of the operations, we undertook, for our own use, to make a set of tables of those battles in the following form, to wit:—To give the names which had generally been attached to the battles—secondly, the dates—thirdly, the names of those who commanded—fourthly,

the forces engaged—fifthly, the result, including a statement of the loss on each side—and, lastly, the consequences. To execute this plan, at the present day, would be impossible—but, even to carry it to the furthest practical point, would require the labor of many months. There is great confusion among the writers, both in the names of the battles and in the dates. Some of these memoir and chronicle compilers, very rarely mention commanders' names. With regard to the forces engaged in the different battles, there is, even in the original documents, so much positive, wilful, mistatement—so much wonderful contradiction, that the truth seems to be now, in almost every case, inaccessible. As to the losses sustained, you will find one party representing it ten, or in some instances, twenty times as great as the other does: so that, to give the different amounts, and the authorities for each, with the probable conjectures, would require a volume and cost immense labor. We have devoted a week to the following meagre, imperfect list (of which the remainder is to be given next week) and now publish it, in the belief that some may find use or curiosity in it.

N. B.—Preferring, generally, to give the names of the commanders, instead of designating the armies, it is to be understood, that the French are always placed first.

- BATTLES.** 1792.
- Mons**—April 30, Biron defeated shamefully by the Austrians.
 - Beauieu**—April 30, Dillon defeated by the Austrians and killed, which caused Rochambeau to leave the army in disgust.
 - Longwy**—August 22, Lavergne, Champ-Lourier, defeated, surrenders the fortress to the king of Prussia, who had 80,000 men. Lavergne and his wife both executed in consequence.
 - Grandpre**—Sept. 10, Dumouriez defeated by the allies under Clairfait and prince Charles de Ligne—latter killed.
 - Valmy**—Sept. 20, Dumouriez and Kellerman engage the king of Prussia with the allied forces; no victory.
 - Worms**—October 21, Custine takes the city.
 - Jemappe**—Nov. 6, Dumouriez defeats duke Saxe-Teschen and enters Brabant.
 - Mons**—Nov. 7, Dumouriez captures the city, with 28,000, after five days fighting.
 - Arderlecht**—Nov. 13, Dumouriez defeats the Austrians under Saxe-Teschen.
 - Thirlemont**—Nov. 17, Dumouriez defeats Saxe-Teschen.
 - Varoux**—Nov. 27, Dumouriez defeats the Austrians, &c. and enters Liege and Antwerp.
- 1793.
- Hockheim**—January 7, Dumouriez defeats Clairfait.
 - Aix-la-Chapelle**—Jan'y 15, Dumouriez defeats Clairfait.
 - Bergen-op-zoom** and **Steenberg** taken February 17.
 - Buda**—February 18, D'Arçon takes the fort; which is followed by the capture of Klundert, Gertruydenberg and Williamstadt.
 - Tongres**—March 4, Valence nearly defeated.
 - Jurvienden**—March 18, Dumouriez gains some advantage over the Austrians.

Wissembourg—March 19, Dumouriez sustains much loss, but keeps his ground.

Hohenloven—April 2, Lanoue defeated by Clairfait and Cobourg.

Quelrain—May 1, Dampierre baffled by Clairfait.

Famars—May 8, Dampierre beaten by Clairfait, Cobourg and the duke of York.

St. Amand and Maulde, May 8, Dampierre killed and his army defeated by Austrians, Prussians and English.

Hartinne—June 16, resists the attack of the English, under gen. Bruce.

Bellegarde—June 22, French defeated by the Spaniards, under Ventura Caro.

Valenciennes—July 25, 28, taken by the allies, under the duke of York.

Bahamas Islands—July 30, surrenders to the French under Bompard and Genest.

Codrus—August 24, insurgent troops defeated by Villeneuve-Tourette.

Lincelles—Aug. 18, Houchard attacks that post, and is repulsed by the duke of York.

Lyon—Aug. 24, bombarded and taken.

Dunkirk—Sept. 6, attacked by the English, under the duke of York.

Hondechoate—Sept. 7, allies defeated.

Dunkirk—Sept. 8, Houchard signally defeats the English, under the duke of York, and the allies, under Freytag.

Quevroy—Sept. 11, garrison taken by the Austrians, under Clairfait.

Pamasens—Sept. 15, French defeated by the duke of Brunswick.

Trillins—Sept. 22, French defeated by the Spanish, under Ricardos.

Toulon—Oct. 1, besiegers driven back by the allies.

Toulon—Oct. 8, besiegers again driven back.

Weissenburg—Oct. 17, lines carried by the duke of Brunswick.

Toulon heights—Oct. 14, republicans carry the lines by storm.

Maubeuge—Oct. 16, Jourdan defeats Cobourg, which gave great advantages in the campaign to the French.

Eggenau—Oct. 17, garrison surrenders to the allies, under Mezaros.

Brams—Oct. 18, taken by the same.

Wanzema—Oct. 25, surrenders to the allies.

Marchiennes—Oct. 30, French repulsed severely by the allies, under gen. Kray.

Fort Louis—Nov. 14, surrenders to the allies.

Fort Mulgrave—Nov. 14, French repulsed by the allies.

Sarbruck—Nov. 17, Pichegru and Hoche defeat the Prussians, under the duke of Brunswick, and take Deux Fonts on the 21st.

Landau—Nov. 29, besieged.

Martigne—Dec. 5, Danican beaten by the Vendean royalists.

Mons—Dec. 12, Moreau defeats the Vendean royalists, led by prince Talmont.

Post Mergrove—Dec. 17, Dugomier defeats the British, Piedmontese, &c. in their sortie, and compels them to abandon Toulon.

December 22 to 26, Pichegru and Hoche defeat the insurgent royalists and their allies, retake Weissenbourg, raise the siege of Landau, take Fort Louis, Kaiserslautern, Germersheim, Spire, &c.

1794.

Bayonne—March 19, French defeat the Spaniards.

Landrecy—April 21, French beaten by the combined armies of Austrians, British, Dutch, Hanoverians and Hessians.

Cambrai—April 22, French beaten by the combined armies.

Cateau—April 24, French beaten by the combined armies.

Moucron—April 26, Pichegru defeats Clairfait.

Courtray—April 29, Pichegru defeats Clairfait.

Montesquieu—May 1, French defeat the Spaniards.

Tournay—May 10—French defeated by the combined armies.

Buillon—May 18, Jourdan defeated by the combined armies.

Tournay—May 22, Pichegru repulsed by the English.

Lautern—May 27, taken by the Austrians and Prussians, which was followed by their reduction of several fortresses in that quarter.

Barcelona—June 14, French defeat the Spaniards.

Charleroi—June 26, Jourdan captures the garrison, containing 3000.

Fleurus—June 27, Jourdan defeats prince Cobourg and the prince of Orange.

Mons—July 2, Jourdan defeats Cobourg and the duke of York.

Aost—July 6, Earl Moira gains some advantages over the French.

Edikhoffen—July 12, 13, 14, French defeat the combined armies.

Fontarabia—Aug. 2, De la Forde defeats the Spaniards.

Treves—Aug. 5, Michaud takes the city, and afterwards that of Coblenz and holds the Palatinat in subjection.

Sluys—Aug. 25, Moreau captures the garrison.

Bellegarde—Aug. 26, French defeat the Spaniards.

Valley of Leiva—Sept. 8, French defeat the Spaniards.

Crevecoeur—Sept. 29, taken by the French.

Pampeluna—Oct. 28, French defeat the Spaniards.

Nimeguen—Nov. 4 to 8, taken by Moreau.

Grave—Dec. 29, taken by the French.

1795.

Waal—January 11, Pichegru defeats the allies and crosses the river.

Neve Munster, March 3, French repulsed.

Catalonia—March 5, French defeat the Spaniards.

Figueras—April 15, French defeat the Spaniards, with great slaughter.

Quiberon—July 15, French emigrants pushed on by the English to be massacred.

Bilboa—July 17, French defeat the Spaniards.

Fort Penhicore, Quiberon—July 21, retaken by the republicans.

Vittoria—Aug. 14, French completely defeat the Spaniards.

Trincomale—Aug. 26, surrendered to the English.

Campo di Pietra—Augereau defeats the Austrians.

Loano—Nov. 22, Scherer defeats the Austro-Sardinian army.

Garecio—Nov. 23, Scherer defeats them again.

Kreutznach—Dec. 1, Pichegru defeated by the Austrians.

Kayserslautern—Dec. 20, Jourdan defeated by the allies.

1796.

Millesimo—April 13, Bonaparte defeats the imperialists under Beaulieu; Austrians lost 15,000 and 40 cannon.

Dege—April 14, Bonaparte defeats the imperialists.

Lothi—May 12, Bonaparte carries the bridge in the most brilliant manner, defeats the imperialists under Beaulieu, and decides the campaign in that quarter.

- Mantua*—May 30, Bonaparte again defeats Beau-
lien.
- Campaign of 1796*—Jourdan and Moreau had 160,000
—archduke Charles 150,000.
- Muckerath*—June 1, Kleber defeats prince Wurtem-
burg; kills and wounds 2,400 Austrians and takes
1000 prisoners.
- Attenkirchen*—June 4, Do. defeats do. and takes some
Austrian magazines.
- Frankenthal*—June 14, Moreau attacks the archduke
with little success.
- Weizlaer or Westlaer*—June 15, Lefebre defeated by
Wernick; imperial loss 500.
- Frankenthal*—June 20, Moreau attacks the arch-
duke; no important result.
- Kirpen*—June 20, Kleber defeated by Kray with in-
ferior force; French loss 1,500 and 700 taken pris-
oners; Austrian loss 600.
- Kell*—June 24, Moreau, with 3000, takes the fort.
- Renchen*—June 29, Dessaix defeats Latour, of the
imperialists.
- Friedberg*—July 4, Jourdan, Grenier, Kleber and
Lefebre, with 65,000, defeat the imperialists, who
were inferior in numbers.
- Fredenstadt*—July 4, St. Cyr defeats the Austrians.
- July 6, Jourdan do.
- Rastadt*—July 5, Moreau, after a severe battle, de-
feats Latour.
- Etlingen or Eslingen*—July 10, Moreau defeats arch-
duke Charles; Austrians lost 2000, and 1000 taken
prisoners.
- Eslingen*—July 20, Moreau repulsed by gen. Hotze;
French loss 2000.
- Castiglione*—Aug. 5, Bonaparte defeats the Austri-
ans.
- Roveredo*—Aug. 6, Bonaparte again defeats the Aus-
trians.
- Aug. 11, Jourdan defeats the Austrians.
- Nuremberg*—Aug. 18, Jourdan defeated by arch-
duke Charles.
- Teming*—Aug. 27, Jourdan totally routed by the
archduke.
- Wurzburg*—Sept. 3, Jourdan again defeated by the
archduke.
- Biberach*—Oct. 1, Moreau defeated by the archduke.
- Arcole*—Nov. 16, Bonaparte signally defeats the Aus-
trians.
- 1797.
- Rivoli*—January 14—Bonaparte defeats the Austri-
ans.
- Mantua*—January 27, Bonaparte defeats the Aus-
trians.
- Treaty of Tolento*, signed Feb. 20, after Bonaparte
had been successful, this campaign against Italy,
in above 70 engagements.
- Cainin*—March 16, Bonaparte defeats the Austrians
under the archduke Charles.
- Traveses or Tarnis*—March 26, Bonaparte again de-
feats the Austrians.
- Triesac*—April 2, Bonaparte requests of the arch-
duke Charles a mutual cessation of hostilities,
which is rejected; on which Bonaparte meets and
defeats him.
- Alexandria*—July 3, French take the city after a se-
vere resistance.
- Chebrisse*—July 14, Bonaparte defeats the Mama-
luks.
- At the Pyramids*—July 21, Bonaparte cuts off nearly
the whole army of the Mamelukes.
- Castlebar*—Aug 27, Humbert defeats the British in
Ireland.
- Castlebar*—Sept. 8, Humbert, totally defeated, sur-
renders.
- Standz*—Sept. 8, 9, Schawenburg defeats the Swiss,
after which they submit to the new constitution.
1799.
- El Arich*—Feb. 25, Bonaparte defeats the Turks and
proceeds through Gaza to Jaffa.
- Manheim*—March 2, Jourdan defeats the Austrians
and takes the city.
- Jaffa*—March 6, Bonaparte takes the town by as-
sault.
- Psullendorf*—March 20, Jourdan fights two severe,
indecisive battles, with the archduke Charles, but
on the third day the French retreat.
- Verona*—March 26, Scherer, Serrurier and Moreau
forced back by Melas and Kray and with the Aus-
trians.
- Verona*—March 30, same generals beaten a second
time by the same.
- Villengen or Lieblingen*—April 5, Jourdan unsuccess-
ful in attacking the archduke; nothing decisive.
- Mount Taber*—April 16, Bonaparte defeats the
Turks.
- Cassano*—Moreau beaten by Suwarow, and the al-
lies enter Milan.
- Coire*—May 7, Massena defeats the Austrians.
- Acre*—May 27, Bonaparte defeated by sir S. Smith.
- Zurich*—June 4, Massena defeated Suwarow.
- Trebia*—June, 17, 18, 19, Macdonald defeated, after
three days severe fighting, by Suwarow.
- Aboukir*—July 25, Bonaparte, with Lanca, D'aroust
and Murat defeats the Turks.
- Novi*—Aug. 15, Joubert defeated and killed by Su-
warow.
- Zurich*—Sept. 24—Massena totally defeats the Rus-
sians, Austrians, &c. under Suwarow, after sev-
eral days of severe fighting.
- Baccum*—October 6, indecisive battle between the
French and the allied English and Russians.
- Mondovi*—Nov. 6, French defeat the English and
Russians.
- Sedman*, in Egypt—Dec. 4, Dessaix defeats the Ma-
malukes, under Murad.
1800.
- Bochetta*—April 5, Soul and Massena beaten back
by Melas, and forced into Genoa.
- Stoekach*—May 1, Moreau, St. Cyr, et al. defeat the
Austrians, under gen. Kray.
- Moskirch*—May 3, Moreau again defeats Kray, in se-
veral successive battles.
- Rias*—May 9, Austrians again defeated.
- Montebello*—June 10, Bonaparte drives the imperial-
ists back, after a long severe battle, in which both
sides had occasional success. This led to the
most decisive battle that Bonaparte ever fought,
except his last one.
- Marengo*—June 14, Bonaparte, after a severe bat-
tle, in which his lines were repeatedly broken,
and at last, on the retreat, rushed forward and
told the army, "he would sleep upon the field,"
and Dessaix just then bringing up his reserve, the
battle was renewed, and the Austrians, under
Melas, were totally routed.
- Blenheim*—June 19, Moreau defeats the Austrians,
under Kray.
- Neubourg*—July 8, Moreau again defeats the Aus-
trians.
- Hohenlinden*—Dec. 25, Moreau totally defeats the
Austrians.
- Mincio*—Dec. 25, Macdonald defeats the Austrians.
1801.
- Rhamona*, in Egypt—March 21, indecisive but se-
vere battle, in which sir Ralph Abercrombie lost
his life.
- Peace of Amiens*—signed March 27—1802.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 8 OF VOL. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 268.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

1805.

- Wertingen*—Oct. 8, Murat defeats the Austrians.
Guntzburg—Oct. 9, Bonaparte defeats the Austrians under prince Ferdinand; French take 2000 prisoners and six cannon.
Ulm—Oct. 13, Bonaparte defeats the Austrians.
Eichingen—Oct. 14, Bonaparte again defeats the Austrians.
Mareburg—Oct. 21, Murat defeats gen. Mack.
Adige—Oct. 28, French defeat prince Charles.
Caldiero—Oct. 30, French again defeat prince Chas.
Sambach—Nov. 1, Murat defeats the Russians and Austrians.
Bma—Nov. 4, Murat defeats the Russians and Austrians.
Marienzel—Nov. 8, Davoust defeats the allied armies; takes 3 standards, 16 cannon and 3000 prisoners.
Ikernstein—November 11, Mortier, in a severe fight, defeats the Russians.
Znaim—Nov. 12, Bonaparte defeats the Russians.
Castel Franco—Nov. 24, Ney defeats the Austrians.
Austerlitz—Dec. 2, Bonaparte, with about 100,000 men, defeats the Russians and Austrians of about an equal number, (stated 80,000 Russians and 25,000 Austrians) commanded by prince Lichtenstein, under the emperors of Russia and Austria; 20,000 of the allies drowned themselves in the lake; 20,000 taken prisoners, and their whole park of artillery taken; 15,000 Russians killed on the field. This decided the war.

1806.

- Maida*—July 4, Regnier defeated by the English and Sicilians.
Castel Nuovo—Sept. 29, French defeat the Russians.
Jena—Oct. 14, Bonaparte, with about 200,000 men, directed by Davoust, Soult, Augereau, Lasnes and Ney, signally defeats the Prussians, of a force somewhat inferior, under the duke of Brunswick, prince Hohenlothe, Ruchel and Kalcreuth; Prussian loss, 40,000.
Erfurt—Oct. 15, fourteen or fifteen thousand Prussians surrender themselves.
Berlin—Oct. 24, capitulates, which is followed by the surrender of Magdeburg, Spandau, Stettin and Custrin; and the French march into Poland.
Warsaw—Dec. 12, Bernadotte repulsed by the Russians and Prussians.

1807.

- Pultusk*—Feb. 2, Bonaparte defeats the Russians, under Beningsen.
Eglaŭ—Feb. 8, Bonaparte fights a severe battle with the Russians, in which 20,000 were killed and wounded; and, by remaining on the field at night, induced the Russians to retreat, though they had the best of the day; this was, in effect, a victory to the French, and the honor of it is due to Soult.
Otrotienka—Feb. 20, Bonaparte defeats the Russians.
Zechan—March 9, Soult and Ney defeat the Russians.
Frankenstein—April 13, Lefebvre repulses the Prussians, under baron Kleist.
Danitz—May 24, taken by Bonaparte.

- Spanien*—June 5, Bonaparte defeats the Russians.
Lomitten—June 6, Bonaparte defeats the Russians and Prussians.
Deppen—June 8, Bonaparte defeats the Russians.
Friedland—June 14, Bonaparte, with 170,000, signally defeats the Russians, under Beningsen—takes 7 standards, 120 cannon: Russians killed, taken and wounded, 60,000
Oder and Allo—June 15, Russians severely beaten in their retreat.
Koningberg—June 18, Bonaparte takes the fortress, together with 300 vessels.
Treaty of Tilsit—July 7, between Bonaparte and Alexander I.

1808.

- Segovia*—June 7, Frere takes the city and 5,000 Spanish troops.
Tudela—June, Lefebre, with 8000 infantry and 900 horse, defeats marquis de Lazan.
Mallen—June 13, do. do. do.
Alagon—June 14, do. defeats the Spanish.
Valladolid—June 14, Merle defeats a superior number of Spanish and takes the city; kills 1000 and takes 4000 muskets.
Zaragossa—June 15, Lefebre attacks the city and is repulsed.
Epila—June 23, Lefebre defeats Palafox.
St. Andero—June 23, Merle and Ducos take the town.
Bunolos—June 26, Moncey, with 15,000, defeats Caro.
Zaragossa—June 27, Lefebre and Verdier take the Torreos.
Valencia—June 28, Moncey repulsed and retires to Madrid.
Gerona—June, Dukesme repulsed.
Llobrogate—June 30, Goullas and Bessieres defeat the Spanish.
Molinos del Rey—June 30, Ueckie, with 1,500, takes the bridge.
Medina del Rio Seco—June, French defeat the Spanish.
Cordova—July, Dupont takes the city.
Medina del Rio Seco—July 14, Bessieres defeats Cuesta and Blake.
Baylen—July 18, Dupont defeated by Reding.
Audujar—July 19, Dupont, defeated, surrenders to Castanos, Reding and Pena.
Baylen—July, Wedel, with 14,000, defeats Reding, with 25,000.
Zaragossa—August 4, French take half the city, but abandon it.
Rolcia—August 17, Laborde forced from his position by sir Arthur Wellesley.
Vimeira—August 21, Junot defeated by Wellesley, which gave great advantages to the English during the remainder of that campaign.
Burgos—Nov. 10, Bessieres takes the city after two severe attacks.
Reynosa—Nov. 11, French defeat Blake.
Tudela—Nov. 23, Lasnes, with 30,000, totally defeats Castanos, and laid open the way to Madrid.
Madrid—Dec. 4, Bonaparte takes the city, through the treachery (say some) of Morla.

1809.

Corunna—January 14, Soult attacks the English, under sir J. Moore, who is killed; but, after a severe battle, in which the loss was about equal on each side, the English embark safely during the night.

Zaragossa—January 21, Bonaparte compels Palafox, after a severe siege, to surrender the fortress and city.

Oporto—March 29, Soult takes the city by storm.

Medellin—April 1, Victor defeats the Spaniards, under Cuesta.

Peising—April 19, Auerstadt (Davoust) defeats the Austrians.

Landshut—April 21, Bonaparte takes the fortress.

Eckmuhl—April 22, Bonaparte severely defeats the Austrians, under archduke Charles.

Ratisbon—April 23, Bonaparte takes the fortress by storm.

Oporto—May 11, Soult driven back by sir A. Wellesley.

Alcantara—May 12, French take the post from the English under col. Mayne.

Aspern—May 22, taken and retaken three times.

Ebingen—May 23, Bonaparte maintains his post, and places himself on the island Lobau, after a severe battle with the Austrians, under archduke Charles and prince Lichtenstein. Above 200 cannon were engaged on both sides.

Belcote—June 17, Suchet defeats Blake and compels him to abandon Arragon.

Wagram—July 6, Bonaparte defeats the archduke Charles, and decides the campaign. Austrians lost 19 standards, 40 cannon and 20,000 prisoners.

Torijos—July 26, Victor defeats Cuesta.

Talavera—July 28, 29, Soult defeated by Wellesley, after very severe losses on both sides.

Walchern expedition brought before Antwerp, August 24.

Ocana—Nov. 19, Soult defeats the Spaniards and English, under Arrizaga.

Veena—Dec. 10—capitulates to the French.

1810.

Villanueva—Jan. 20, Soult defeats the Spaniards, under Arraz, et al. while Victor and Sebastiani defeated Arizaga's and different other Spanish corps along the Morena.

Matagorda—April 11, French drive the English from the fort.

Mequenza—June 8, Suchet, after a long siege, compels the fort to surrender.

Ciudad-Rodrigo—July 10, Massena, with 10,000, after bombarding the fort 25 days, compels it to surrender; it was found to contain 6000 men.

Almeida—Aug. 24, Massena, with 10,000, takes the city, after a severe attack of three days.

Bisaco—Sept. 26, 27, Massena, with Junot and Ney, make some unsuccessful attacks on the Spaniards and English, under Wellington.

1811.

Tortosa—January 1, Suchet takes the fortress.

Badajoz—February 19, Soult defeats Mendizabal; fort surrenders on the 11th of March.

Barrosa—March 4, Victor repulsed by the allies, under Graham.

Albuera—April 16, Soult engages Beresford, and forces the position of the allies, though to no purpose; each side lost about 10,000 men.

Fuentes-de-Onora—May 3, Massena attacks Wellington; a severe battle, but no victory gained by either side.

Taragona—June 27, Suchet, after five assaults on the city, in which 5000 Spaniards were slain, takes it by storm.

Almeria—August 9, Soult defeats the Spaniards under Blake.

Figueras—August 16, Macdonald takes the garrison.

Saguntum—Oct. 25, Suchet defeats Blake and takes the garrison.

Gualalaviar—Dec. 26, Suchet passes the river and defeats Blake, pursues him to Valencia and takes that garrison.

1812.

Turiffa—January 4, Victor compelled to abandon the siege, after several very severe attacks.

Ciudad-Rodrigo—January 19, Marmont is forced by Wellington to surrender the city.

Badajoz—March 16 to April 6, fort besieged, stormed and taken by Wellington.

Bornas—June 1, Canroux attacked by Ballasteros; latter defeated.

Salamanca—July 2, Marmont, with about 50,000, was defeated by about the same number of English and Spaniards, under Wellington, and severely wounded; Clausel retreats with the French in good order; loss of the allies about 5000; French loss nearly as great; besides 6000 French taken prisoners.

Witepsk—July 23, French defeat the Russians.

Ostrawno—July 26, Bonaparte, after some irregular fighting, repulses the Russians.

Veliz—August 1, Bonaparte repulses the Russians, under Wittgenstein.

Kraonoe—August 13, Ney and Murat defeat a part of the Russian army.

Smolenko—August 16, Bonaparte defeats the Russians, under Wittgenstein, with great slaughter.

Atorga—August 19, taken by the Spanish general Santocildes.

Moskwa or Borodino—Sept. 7, Bonaparte, in a most destructive battle, defeats the Russians, under Kutusoff, and thereby opens the way to Moscow.

Malo-Jaroslavitz—Oct. 24, Bonaparte repulses the Russians; immense slaughter on both sides.

Viazma—Nov. 3, French, with difficulty, repulse the Russians. This was followed by repeated attacks, too numerous and unimportant to describe; and a succession of horrors, during the whole of the French retreat from Russia, beyond all description.

1813.

Lutzen—May 1, Bonaparte defeats the allies, 150,000 strong, under the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia. French loss, 10,000; allies' loss, 20,000.

Bautzen—May 20, Bonaparte defeats the allies—kills, wounds or takes 28,000, and dictates an armistice on the 4th of June, to continue 33 days.

Vitoria—June 21, king Joseph, with 70,000, defeated by 80,000 English and Spaniards, under Wellington.

Pyrenees—July 28, Soult defeated by Wellington.

Dresden—Aug. 28, Bonaparte, assisted by Murat, Ney, Marmont, Victor and Mortier, defeats the allies, takes 4 standards, 60 cannon and 25,000 prisoners. Moreau killed here. 350,000 men stated to be engaged.

Pampeluna—Oct. 13, surrenders to the allies, after a siege of four months and ten days.

Leipsic—Oct. 18, Bonaparte defeated by the allies. French loss, 65 cannon and 40,000 men killed, wounded and taken; among whom were Regnier, Vallyory, Brune and Lauriston.

1814.

Montmartre—March 30, French defeated by the allies.

Paris, March 30, taken by the allies without resistance.

1815.

Thuin and Lopez—June 16, Bonaparte drives back the allied armies.

Fleurus—June 17, Bonaparte is again successful against the allies.

Waterloo or Mount St. Jean—Bonaparte, after a most destructive battle, in which he apparently gained the advantages of the day against the allies under Wellington and Blucher, is defeated and totally routed by the arrival of Bulow—Allies, in these three battles, lost 40,000, and the French still more.

Home market and internal wealth.

In all matters of mere calculation, great allowances must be made for errors of opinion as to principles assumed, as well as on account of the difficulty that may intervene when we would reduce their theories to practice. Still, truth may be found in them, and the gratification of a laudable curiosity may at once amuse and instruct us.

From the facts that are known to us, we venture an opinion that 50,000 persons will have emigrated to the United States, from Europe, during the year 1816—about one half, or 25,000 of these, may be considered as adult males, in the prime and vigor of life; the rest chiefly females, not above the middle age, and children.

The 25,000 men may be estimated to earn, on an average for each, one dollar per day, for 300 days in the year—for many of them are mechanics and manufacturers, and few of them are of the unproductive classes—hardly one in a hundred of them have calculated on a livelihood except by *manual labor*. And this must be readily admitted, when we consider that they and those depending upon them, cannot be supported for much less. The aggregate is 7,500,000 dollars, per annum—the women and children may earn a third of this sum; and hence, by this emigration, we add to the general wealth of the country no less than ten millions a year, in its *first stage of production*. The profits made on the value of this labor, in its subsequent stages—in its passage through the hands of the landholders, manufacturers, master-mechanics and merchants, may be safely estimated as being equal to the cost of the subsistence of this people, and the 10 millions are, therefore, a clear gain.

From the enquiries we have had an opportunity to make, it appears reasonable to believe that the labor of one man is equal to the product of something—wheat, rye, corn or potatoes, &c.—equal in value to 200 bushels of wheat per annum, over and above what may be required for the horses and cattle employed, or usually kept on a farm. This seems moderate, because a farmer could not comfortably support his family on less. Admitting that all the emigrants were applied to works of agriculture, they would then raise certain articles equal to 1,250,000 barrels of flour; about as much as the amount of bread-stuffs we have generally ex-

ported, and worth, at the present prices, from 10 to 11 millions of dollars. But on the other hand, they, with their families, would also create a *home market* for bread and meat, equal to about 250,000 barrels; and as, on this earning, the laborers could not lay up any money, they would cause an *internal trade* equal to the whole amount earned, in articles for clothing, &c. Supposing that all were employed in manufactories, or as mechanics, the women and children assisting, they would give us an aggregate value of about 15 millions a year, and furnish, on the spot, a *new market* for all the various articles of food raised, equal to *one-seventh part of all that foreigners ever took from us*; besides the demand they give for wool, cotton, wood and other raw articles, some of which are now lost to the general wealth or of little value.

These brief remarks may be sufficient to shew the incipient benefits resulting to a country, like the United States, from emigration. The quantity of labor here is yet inadequate to our want of it, and as it is increased our wealth is increased. But the fact would be exactly the reverse, if emigration were made to the thickly peopled states of Europe. In England the excess of laborers, beyond the employment for them, fills the poor-houses with paupers, and severely taxes those who are employed. Every laboring individual, therefore, who leaves England, relieves the public of the necessity of supporting an individual; for he gives room for some one of his fellow subjects to earn a subsistence for himself. In either case—of adding to the wealth of the United States or of relieving England, emigration from that country to this has a geometrical ratio in its operation; and, indeed, it seems almost as much the policy of the latter to get rid of some portion of her laboring poor as it is for the other to receive them. But political jealousy checks humanity and even overpowers self-interest, and emigration is obstructed.

The accounts we have of the state of the laboring classes in England are enough to make one's heart bleed—their misery is beyond precedent or parallel. The effects of *Bonaparte's* famous continental system was as nothing compared with the natural effects of a continental peace: and, unless something be speedily done which we know not how to suppose practicable, the boasted victory of *Waterloo* may cause a *second* royal family to fly their country. We shall, probably, notice at some length, in a future paper, the condition of the poor, as stated to the late meetings of the "nobility, clergy and gentry" of England, assembled to devise ways and means for their relief—some of which proceedings are among the most *impudent* and *preposterous* things we have seen. We say *impudent*—for we see such persons as the duke of *Fork* and the archbishop of *Canterbury*, wallowing in wealth wrung from the poor and ne-

cessitous, giving £100 each to a charity fund! What folly!—these famous meetings have been trumpeted forth as something great and praiseworthy—the product of the whole of them will not, probably, amount to as much as has been given to the Dutchman for marrying *Charlotte Guelph*.

The state of England goes to verify what was said in the *Weekly Register* over and over, two or three years ago—that she would find more difficulty to support a peace establishment than to carry on an active war. Dreadful, indeed, must be the condition of a country to which peace is as a curse—to which war is as a blessing. But her difficulties must increase. The market for her commodities is every day becoming more and more circumscribed, and her commerce is daily lessening. It is the natural order of things, in a time of peace, that European nations should chiefly manufacture for themselves, and carry on their own trade.—They would soon be beggared without it—their wealth depends upon it; and they, *as well as ourselves*, must do it. We must manufacture. It is of no consequence that a man can buy a yard of cloth for a shilling, if he cannot get that shilling; and he must make it for himself or suffer for the want of it. It is with nations as it is with individuals. They cannot buy if they cannot sell, no matter how cheap the commodity desired may be.

Brigadier-general Chandler.

The following letter, copied from an eastern paper, throws much light upon an interesting incident in the late war, and demands a record.

DEAR SIR—With regard to your enquiries, I can assure you that I am happy in being able to give a considerable detailed account of our northern army on the Canada frontier, during the early part of the year 1813, so far as they affect the military reputation of gen. Chandler. I shall do this with the greater satisfaction, as I have noticed, with some solicitude for the credit of the late army and our country, those incorrect statements (and some of them under the imposing character of "official reports"*) to which you allude as having been so injurious to the reputation of that valuable officer. On this account, in regard to the veracity of its narration, you may implicitly rely. For you, sir, I am persuaded this assertion will be sufficient—If it were not, I could produce the testimony of others of the most respectable kind, in support of every material part.

Among the first operations connected with our subject, was the capture of fort George, situated on the British side of lake Ontario, and near its upper end; which took place on the 27th of May. Pursuant to the arrangements made by the commander in chief for effecting this object, the light troops under colonel Scott were to form the advance, and consequently occupy the first line of boats for the purpose of landing. The second line was to contain the brigade of general Boyd, and the third that of general Winder. These were to be followed

by the reserve, in the fourth line, under the command of general Chandler; embracing his own brigade and colonel Maccomb's corps of artillery. The orders provided that the several lines should observe a proper distance from each other, in order to avoid the confusion which might arise from any succeeding line arriving before the troops of the preceding had disembarked. Owing to the extreme and protracted indisposition of major general Dearborn, he was under the necessity of remaining on board the flotilla, ordering major general Lewis to assume the immediate command as soon as the troops should arrive at the shore.

Agreeably to these dispositions Scott's command first landed, under cover of the fire from the fleet of com. Chauncey and commenced the attack with promptness and gallantry. The remaining lines arrived, disembarked, and formed to sustain them in as rapid succession as was practicable. The conflict was severe but of short duration. When the enemy discovered that the troops of the first and second lines had effected a landing, that those of the third were disembarking, and that the reserve was in readiness to land whenever space should be made for that purpose, he commenced a retreat. About this time, in consequence of the repeated intimations from the commanding general, of the importance of a more prompt attention to orders, and expressing it is said, extreme solicitude on account of the procrastinating disposition discoverable on the part of the officer to whom he had committed the charge of the expedition, gen. Lewis found himself on shore.

Brig. gen. Chandler having landed almost at the same moment, at the head of his command, with the alacrity characteristic of the good soldier, immediately dispatched capt. Tobey, his orderly officer, to inform gen. Lewis, that by the time he should receive the communication his line would be formed and waiting his orders; expecting doubtless, that they would be for an immediate and rapid pursuit of the enemy; which must have resulted in the capture or complete destruction of the whole British force. Such, however, was not the case. The remainder of the day was occupied in fruitless preparations, which tended rather to protract than to forward any practicable object; and indicated a disposition rather to assume the appearance of activity, than to hazard the consequences of its reality. Consequently the reserve was not brought into action during the day; but in furnishing boats for the landing of the artillery, it however, suffered some inconsiderable loss. It is perhaps difficult for one who has never been exposed to the same mortification, to judge how much the feelings of officers, particularly of a commander, must suffer from being thus improperly deprived of an opportunity of rendering essential service to his country; and of gratifying that laudable desire of fame which always inhabits the bosoms of the brave.

The commander in chief, to his mortification and disappointment, having learned that general Lewis had neglected to pursue the advantage that had been gained, ordered him the next morning to commence an immediate pursuit of the retreating enemy, with the brigades of general Chandler and Winder, a part of colonel Burns' dragoons, and a corps of riflemen. After having wasted as much of the forenoon as could with any decency be consumed in preparation, he commenced his march, and proceeded, during the day, as far as Queens-town, a distance of seven miles. Finding very convenient lodgings he took up his quarters for the night at this place, retaining general Winder's

* Vide gen. Lewis's official letter to gen. Armstrong.

brigade, and ordering that of general Chandler, with a part of the dragoons and riflemen, to advance as far as St. David's where they arrived just before dark and encamped.

It was now however, too late to pursue the enemy by this rout; and as major general Dearborn had received intelligence that he was endeavoring to gain Burlington Heights, he ordered general Lewis to fall back upon fort George, with a view, it appeared, of ordering a detachment to pursue the rout by the lake road, as that was most practicable, and afforded a prospect of cutting off the retreat of the British to York. General Chandler received orders to return to fort George on the following morning, and arrived at that post a little before night of the same day. General Winder was then ordered to march by the lake road for forty mile Creek, with the 5th, 13th, 14th, and 16th regiments of infantry, two companies of artillery, part of col. Burns' regiment of dragoons, and part of a company of riflemen, in the whole amounting to about 1400 men. On the 3d of June, general Chandler received orders to join general Winder, with the 9th, 23d and 25th regiments of infantry, one company of artillery, and part of a company of riflemen, and assume the command of the whole. He effected a junction with general Winder's detachment at forty mile Creek, on the morning of the 5th, and at 11 o'clock took up the line of march for Stoney Creek, eleven miles beyond; with the intention it is believed of crossing the neck of land between lake Ontario and Burlington bay, intercepting the communication between York and Burlington Heights where the enemy had now established his head quarters, and thus cutting off his retreat.

When we had nearly arrived at Stoney Creek, where the road is little more than a mile from the lake, his advance fell in with a strong British picket, under the command of col. Williams, and a skirmish ensued—gen. Chandler being then marching by his left, ordered the 25th to the support of his advance. On the approach of this regiment, the enemy broke, scattered and fled; and it was not till after sunset that the pursuit was abandoned. Finding his position tenable, the general concluded to halt here for the night. The 13th and 14th regiments with a company of artillery were ordered to take a strong station on the lake shore, near the mouth of Stoney Creek, and something over a mile from the encampment, in order to protect the ammunition, baggage and provisions, which were expected to arrive at boats from fort George. The position selected for the encampment was near a small meadow, by which it was in some measure defended in front, as well as by the almost perpendicular ascent, on the rear or southerly side of the same, to the upland, and on the brow of which was a fence partly of logs and partly of rails: and in addition to which near the borders of the meadow the timber having been felled, but not cleared away, was so overgrown with briars and small bushes as to be rendered almost impassible, except in the wood. On the left the mountains and woods shut down so close upon the meadow as to render that flank quite secure; and the right was equally protected by a swamp which approached it on that quarter. Little danger was apprehended in the rear, as there was no passage known, by which it could be gained by the enemy. The guards were posted by col. Burns, who was officer of the day. The 9th regiment being very small, and in rear, formed the rear guard. The advance picket was posted from half to three quarters of a mile in advance of the meadow. The right flank guard was posted on the right of

the meadow, near the swamp, and the left on the opposite flank near the mountain.

That general Chandler expected an attack during the night, and that at the very point where it was afterwards made, is evident from the disposition of his guards, and his subsequent precautionary measures. Indeed, so far from "having been taken by surprise," he is known to have declared to general Winder, that if the enemy intended to fight them, he would commence the attack before morning; and with this expectation the arrangements were made.

The troops had no opportunity to cook their provisions for the day; the general deemed it prudent for them to occupy ground, and build fires for that purpose at stations considerably distant from those selected for the encampment, from which they should be removed into the line whenever they should be refreshed; so that the enemy should not be able to calculate from reconnoitering in the evening, what their position would be in the latter part of the night. He therefore ordered the 25th infantry and the light troops in advance to form a line, and kindle their fires at about 150 yards in advance of the high ground in rear of the meadow, where he intended to await the attack, if it should be made in front, as was expected. The other regiments were ordered to form on a ridge of ground in the rear of the meadow, and on the left of the road, and extended their line of fires from north to south. The artillery was likewise posted on the upland in rear of the meadow, in a position to rake the road, which was nearly straight for the distance of half a mile.

As soon as the troops had finished their cooking and were refreshed, when it was near midnight, the general ordered that part of his forces which was in advance of the meadow, to leave their fires burning, fall back to the upland, and form on the right of the road, near the fence, with the left of the 25th resting on the right of the artillery. The regiments on the left were at the same time ordered to advance in an oblique direction toward the road and fence, by wheeling them partially to the left, so as to form three lines by each succeeding regiment being a little in the rear, and to the left of the preceding, somewhat in the eschellon form, having the 23d in front, on the left of the artillery, and near the road and fence. Colonel Burns' dragoons were ordered to post themselves in the rear of the whole, and also near the road. In the event of an attack in front, the 23d was to form so as to cover the artillery, with its right on the left of the 25th. The 16th was to form to the left of this regiment—the 5th to left of the 16th, and the light troops to the left of the whole. The dragoons of colonel Burns were to act as circumstances should require. The whole forces were likewise ordered to ground and lie upon their arms, so that on being ordered to rise, they would be formed into platoons and sections; as when they halted.

By these arrangements the general would not only prevent the enemy from gaining a knowledge of his position, and have his own forces in constant readiness for action; but, by leaving the fires in front would also gain the double advantage of deceiving him, and of availing himself of the light to regulate his own movements, and discover those of his opponents, if they should advance within the first line of fires. Had the rear line on the left been permitted to remain, its light would have given them the same advantage in that quarter. Several times however, contrary to orders, some of these fires were rekindled; but they were again extinguished the moment they were discovered by the general.

who was constantly on his guard, and did not suffer himself to sleep during the night; which was as dark and gloomy as can well be imagined. It was cloudy, misty, and perfectly calm; and the fog which arose from the low land completed the obscurity.

About an hour before day light, the discharge of a musket was heard by the general who was then in his tent on the left of the 25th. Immediately, he, with his assistant adjutant general Johnson, who was then in his tent, was mounted and gave orders to form for action, which was done with the greatest facility by the troops under his more immediate command, as they had only to stand up on the ground, which they then occupied. Major Johnson was forthwith dispatched to general Winder who commanded the left wing, with orders to cause the infantry on the left to advance to the fence in rear of the meadow, where the ground was too wet to have admitted of their laying down upon it, there to await the attack. This was scarcely done, when the head of the British column was seen by the light of the fires in front, advancing to their line, expecting doubtless to find the Americans sleeping by them, and intending to deploy to the left and dash in upon them.

The 25th, the light troops on the right, and nearly at the same time the artillery, now opened their fire upon him, which considerably checked his progress. Soon after the 5th and light troops on the left also commenced their fire; and as the enemy was between the advance line of fires and our troops, they enjoyed an advantage which was well improved by those who were brought into action. The excessive darkness of the night, however, rendered it impossible for the general to ascertain whether his own troops had all been formed, and advanced agreeably to his orders, or what was the number and exact position of the enemy. Shortly after the commencement of the action, therefore, hearing the discharge of muskets to the rear, in the direction of his rear guard, and apprehending that quarter might have been gained by some rout unknown to him, and that he might there be attacked, he ordered the 5th to form in that direction, at some distance from the line in order to protect it. He now observed that the fire near the artillery was not as brisk as he had expected, and riding up to ascertain the cause, discovered that the 23d had not taken the position to which they had been directed. He therefore again ordered them to be formed so as to cover the artillery, according to his previous arrangement. By this time the enemy appeared to be completely broken, and the general had every reason to suppose that he could keep him employed and at bay until day light, when there could be no doubt of obtaining a decisive victory. He was thus anxiously expecting the first glimmer of dawn, when a new burst of fire was heard upon his right. Having just before dispatched major Johnson, as also his brigade major, and his aid to other parts of the line, he unfortunately had now no officer about him by whom to transmit orders or gain intelligence. Apprehending, however, that the enemy might have received a reinforcement, and endeavor to turn his right, and being aware of the importance of ascertaining this point as soon as possible, he attempted to repair thither himself, with all the rapidity of which the ground would permit. He had not proceeded far, when his horse was killed under him, while in full speed, and himself severely wounded by the fall. Stunned as he must have been with the shock, he perhaps was not himself sensible how long he remained on the field before he was able to

recover himself. He arose as soon as was possible and passing the 25th, whom he encouraged in the performance of their duty with perfect coolness, arrived on the right, and ordered major Smith to wheel the platoon on his right, on its left backward (the fence in front not permitting it to be wheeled forward) and by this means prevent the enemy from gaining the rear of his right by surprise. The fire of the British had now considerably subsided, and the general was about returning to the centre, there appearing to be some convulsion near the artillery, and on the ground where he had repeatedly ordered the 23d to be formed. Knowing this regiment to be new and undisciplined, he naturally concluded that it might have broken, and thereby occasioned the confusion which he had discovered. He therefore proceeded on to the ground to rally it and bring it up to the proper position. Instead of the 23d, this confusion was occasioned by a body of the enemy, who, owing to the 23d not having been formed according to orders, had penetrated his centre, but were broken, and now retreating. But from the unusual darkness which prevented his distinguishing one corps from another, he did not learn his mistake, till he was surrounded by this body of the British, and by calling on the name of an officer, who was not in their service, discovered to them that he was an American. He was then immediately seized and disarmed and taken into their rear. Almost at the same moment general Winder, from similar causes, likewise fell into the hands of the enemy.

Unquestionably there was not at this time an entire platoon in the whole British forces. Captain Miles, an aid to governor Prevost, who had a command on that night, repeatedly acknowledged that their troops broke at the commencement of the action, and that it was not possible to form them again, until they had retreated from the scene of action the next morning—and that in the excessive darkness he had himself lost his command, and did not find it again during the night. He likewise stated that general Vincent was also driven from his command and did not recover it until the afternoon of the succeeding day, and then at the distance of seven miles from the field of battle; and that he passed the forenoon in concealment among the woods, concluding that his own forces were totally destroyed, and that his only chance for safety, lay in secreting himself until the American forces should be withdrawn. Certain it is, he only joined his army at the time and place above stated. It is also certain that colonel Harvey, the next in command, must have supposed him either killed or wounded or taken, as he sent in several flags during the next day with a view of ascertaining his situation; although in doing this he might have had the further object of learning whether the American forces were advancing.

The British must have considered their fall as inevitable for some time after the action; since their loss was more than four times greater than that of the Americans, being little less than five hundred in killed, wounded and missing; and since from the circumstance of their having made every preparation for retreat, by slinging their knapsacks, packing their baggage, and putting every horse which they could muster, to the waggons, it is evident that they had abandoned all ideas of further resistance, and would have fled on the first appearance of pursuit. From every consideration it is obvious that the rout of the enemy owed its safety only to the misfortune of the Americans in losing their commanders.

Indeed the Americans, although very possibly dispirited by the unfortunate loss of their generals, were unbroken, as the greater part of them had not suffered in the slightest degree. The 13th and 14th regiments, which were the strongest, being at a distance from the scene of action, had nothing to do with it, except in collecting a considerable number of prisoners, whom on their return the next day, they found scattered through the woods in every direction. The 9th infantry and colonel Burns' dragoons being in the rear were not at all engaged: nor was the 23d, notwithstanding the exertions of the commanding generals. The 16th likewise was only partially engaged; for when the enemy on the first fire set up an hideous Indian yell, this regiment broke, and only a small part of them could again be formed and brought into action, who, however, displayed great bravery. The whole loss of those who were engaged on the American side, did not exceed thirty in killed and wounded, and was something less than one hundred prisoners. It is not however, intended, by these observations, to censure colonel Burns, on whom the command devolved, for not pursuing the enemy, nor in any measure to impeach the bravery of this officer, or to question the correctness of his conduct on the present occasion.

The occasion of the British having approached so near our lines before they were discovered was afterwards learned from themselves. Major Mundy who led their advance and was severely wounded, stated to several American officers that he did not fall in with our advance guard at all, and that they must have been asleep in the church near which they were posted; and that the first sentinel, with whom he fell in near the church, was totally ignorant of his duty, and was taken without noise. From him the major unquestionably obtained the countersign, as he stated that no difficulty was experienced in capturing the other sentinels, except the one who was posted next to the line, who did his duty faithfully, and by his discharging his piece, gave the first notice of their approach.

Such, sir, were the events of that part of the campaign of 1813, for his conduct in which, general Chandler has been censured—How little he has deserved this, you will judge. For myself, and on the authority of a respectable number of the officers under his command, and of several engineer and other officers who have since visited the position chosen for his encampment on the night of his rencontre with the enemy, I can safely avow my belief, that but for misfortune, to which any officer, however able or intelligent, must have been equally liable, he would have obtained a most brilliant and decisive victory, and in the words of an order of major Johnson, issued immediately subsequent to the action, "have been covered with glory." Indeed had it not been for the lamented death of that valuable officer, the calumnies to which you refer would have been as ephemeral as the characters of those who originally propagated them.

Sketches of the Barbary States.

No. II.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

We have observed that the kingdom of Tunis is the most interesting among the Regencies in consequence of its high rank in antiquity. Within nine miles of the city of Tunis and on the margin of the most noble bay in the world are the remains of the once mighty Carthage—its site and ruins are yet perfect, and at this day gives a clear and com-

prehensiv idea of its situation and extent and corresponds with the description given of it by the most accredited historians.

These ruins seldom fail to excite the highest interest, the lapse of time since the foundation of Carthage, the various struggles and revolutions it has witnessed, the illustrious characters it has produced—its wars—its tyrants, its triple walls and demolished towers all combine to awaken recollections of history—to mark the progress of time sweeping indiscriminately in its course nations, countries and cities. The mind traces with rapidity the great events connected with the rise, decline and fall of this great republic. Its foundation by the exile Dido, the love of Eneas, terror to the Romans—Punic wars, field of Zama. Gotis and Vandals, the light Moors and its present possessors, all appear as dreams; the events of twenty-five centuries pass the eye with the rapidity and impression of a noble fiction. We look in vain for those temples in which great spirits dwelled, those schools in which great genius presided, those walls which constancy and valor defended, all are ruins, the flames at the same time destroyed Carthage and Corinth—and the revolution of empires has consigned them to oblivion—The fall of states and calamities of nations, have destroyed Utica and Carthage, a change of masters or the adoption of a new political system may place that country into hands less barbarous—and while Rome is stripped of its splendor and power without a Regulus or a Scipio, Carthage its fallen rival may once more rear its head, and if the Barbary states become a province of a civilized power, Carthage from its commanding position and great commercial advantages, will once more become the first city in Africa.

Dido landed on the coast of Africa 800 years before the Christian Æra, and with a few followers, established a colony which even flourished prior to her death—As she had created no form of government, but simply administered laws which she herself had enacted, the people on her death whose numbers had augmented greatly by emigration assembled and adopted a government of a mixed nature, divided the power between the nobles and the plebians, and strange as it would appear this form of government existed unimpaired for seven hundred years. Civil wars then commenced and popular commotions changed the features of the republic, which were increased by entangling alliances. The Carthaginians first commenced with the people of Boetia—they then assisted Xerxes, fought with Agathocles in Africa, with Pyrrus in Sicily, and finally gave rise to the first Punic war.

Regulus one of the most illustrious captains of the age defeated the Carthaginians in several contests, and at length got possession of Tunis, which even at that period was a town of some note—The Carthaginians finding him so near to their city and with a victorious army—attempted to effect a peace. Regulus although anxious to return to Rome and superintend his little farm still proposed terms so harsh and inadmissible that the Carthaginians relying on the justice of their cause and the strength of their city refused to accede to the terms proposed—This was the first error of Regulus, it led to his destruction, and laid the foundation of a long and bloody war. Contrary to the general expectation the Carthaginians resumed the contest and with success—part of their forces commanded by a Lacedæmonian called Xantippus defeated the Romans and took Regulus prisoner.

The Romans on receiving the intelligence recruited their forces and were in their turn successful. The first punic war continued for twenty four years. The Romans were no longer the advocates of moderation, the "piping times of peace" had passed and ambition received new impulse and direction. The capture of Sardinia and the infraction of the treaty with the Carthagenians laid the foundation of the second punic war.

It is impossible to look at the ruins of Carthage without thinking of Hannibal—this association of ideas will never be separated—every broken colonnade or mouldering tower reminds us of this the greatest hero of Antiquity. We have often been led to compare Bonaparte with Hannibal—Their characters and operations diffused in equal ratio with their times. One surmounted with inexhaustible strength of character and fertility of invention—the difficulties arising from circumscribed resources—the other with an improved system of warfare, a gallant army and a treasury adequate to all its wants, unappalled by danger, undismayed by numbers and supported by unconquerable ambition, gained victory after victory with a rapidity which had no parallel in history. Hannibal crossed the sea in his little bark, passed trackless mountains—barren plains, and conquered barbarians with barbarians. The invention of gunpowder alone has created the greatest distinction and distance between their operations. Hannibal however, had not the genius of Cæsar, nor the fearless, dashing spirit of Alexander—Bonaparte has both. Hannibal could destroy, but could not organize empires. Bonaparte did both with equal facility—Hannibal was cold and unfeeling, without the least spirit of magnanimity; Bonaparte was equally repulsive, but by no means destitute of a liberal disposition. Both crossed the Alps and were victorious on the plains below—both committed an error which laid the foundation of their ruin. Hannibal in *not* marching to the gates of Rome after the battle of Cannæ, and Bonaparte *in* marching to Moscow, and from the two last causes alone can any such comparison be drawn. The last great struggle made by Hannibal was on the plains of Zama against Scipio surnamed Africanus, a gallant and amiable general; the result of this battle led to the final destruction of Carthage and ended the second Punic war.

The battle of Zama is so renowned in history for acts of heroism and extraordinary valor, as well as for the important changes it produced, that we were at no little pains in endeavoring to ascertain precisely where the battle so called was fought. Polybius describes the field of Zama as being three days march from Carthage. When we consider how numerous Hannibal's army was, of what discordant materials it was composed—the heavy cavalry and elephants—it is reasonable to conclude, that the army, on leaving Carthage, could not have marched more than fifteen miles a day. Scipio left Sicily and landed at Cape Bon, which lays south-east of Carthage, across the bay; the distance between the two capes, in a direct line, is not more than twelve miles, yet in a circuitous march from cape Bon to cape Carthage, which includes the head of that spacious bay, the distance cannot be less than forty miles. Supposing that the army of Scipio took up its line of march from cape Bon at the moment the Carthaginian forces began to move—they must have met about half-ways—the heavy sand prevented both powers from marching on the borders of the bay—the army of Scipio passed in the interior, behind the mountains of Mamellî, and must have en-

countered the forces of Hannibal near a place called at this day Zawan; it is here where I have every reason to believe the battle of Zama was fought. Zawan was celebrated for a spring of water, so copious that it supplied Carthage by means of a noble aqueduct of forty miles in extent, the ruins of which exist at present. The advantages of this water, connected with a plain of considerable magnitude, affording room for the operations of the cavalry, and well known to both parties, must have been the spot where both generals endeavored to fix upon.

Hannibal was anxious to avoid this battle and demanded an interview of Scipio for the purpose of concluding a peace. His eloquence, however, was without effect, and he made his dispositions with his accustomed vigor and ability; and, though surrounded with the most discouraging difficulties, he did not forget that he had conquered on the banks of Tacinus, at Trebia, Thrasymene and Cannæ. This was a decisive and hard contested battle. Polybius, at a loss who to commend most, avers that the action was gained more by the steady valor of the Romans than by any peculiar merit of Scipio, and seems to think that Hannibal's plans displayed the most skill and judgment. The forces of Hannibal were drawn up in three divisions; the first was composed of mercenaries, Gauls, Mauritians, Ligurians and natives of the Balearic islands; the second division were Carthagenians, a body on which his whole reliance was placed; the third division was the reserve, and the worst part of the army, called the Brutii; the whole front was covered by eighty elephants. Scipio, reviewing attentively these arrangements of Hannibal, made corresponding dispositions—the army which he brought with him from Sicily did not exceed thirty-five thousand men, but they were picked troops, and on his arrival the African prince, Massanissa, joined him with a heavy body of cavalry, so that both armies might have consisted of fifty thousand men on each side. Hannibal placed great dependence on his elephants. Since Regulus had defeated the Carthagenians, owing to their confining the operations and movements of these animals in a small space, they had been particularly careful to select a spacious plain for their battles; and these plains are numerous in the north of Africa, where there are but few trees.—Scipio formed his infantry into a phalanx similar to the Macedonian, and gave sufficient room to each soldier to wield his sword and shield, and, if necessary, to close their ranks and allow sufficient space for the elephants to pass through without doing much damage—this plan rendered their operations weak and inefficient. Hannibal had no very distinguished generals under him. The right wing of Scipio's army was commanded by Laelius, and the left by Massanissa; the centre was headed by Scipio in person. The attack was commenced by the Romans, and on the very onset, the elephants, on which Hannibal placed great reliance, were driven back by the light infantry, and threw the right wing of Hannibal's army into confusion—before they had time to rally and recover their position, they were furiously attacked by Massanissa, at the head of the cavalry, and driven off the field. The battle then became general; the Carthagenians fought with great valor, but were poorly supported by the mercenaries. Laelius had routed the Carthaginian cavalry on the left—Hannibal saw the confusion, but could apply no remedy—he placed himself at the head of the third line and charged the Romans with pikes; this created a temporary derangement of Scipio's troops, who fell back in the rear. Scipio

then changed the order of the battle, and formed his army into one entire line, with which he made a desperate effort, and while valiantly engaged on both sides, Laelius, with his horse, came on the rear of the Carthaginians. Hannibal, finding himself attacked in front by Scipio, and on his rear and flanks by Massanissa and Laelius, sustained for a long time a horrible carnage; and, finally, was compelled to fly with a few horse. Thus finished the great contest—in which the Carthaginians lost forty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners—and thus ended the second punic war. Hannibal left Africa, and Carthage obtained a peace on such conditions as led to her ruin.

The Barbary States.

The Algerines are a brave nest of pirates, and have for nearly three centuries, almost defied the efforts of Christendom. The city is large, strong and populous, containing upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. In 1541, the emperor Charles V. incurred greater disgrace before this city, than the glory he acquired at the battle of Pavia, when he made Francis I. a prisoner. At Algiers he lost almost the whole of the finest fleet and army that ever had sailed from Spain. In 1635, the English under sir John Narborough, bombarded the city, and burnt all the shipping in the harbor. In 1670, lord Dartmouth paid the city a similar visit, and totally destroyed their vessels. But the city never could be taken. In 1775 the Spaniards under general O'Reiley, were repulsed with great slaughter, which was considered an indelible disgrace to the Spanish arms. The naval force now sent against those freebooters is the strongest ever sent from England on a similar errand. How it will succeed, is not easy to foretel, unless the admiral's instructions were known. But it may be presumed that this expedition is like our former ones; the object is only to humble the enemy for the time-being, thereby affording him another opportunity of renewing his audacious pursuits. Experience has proved that to crush those hordes, a naval force is not adequate, unless supported by numerous land forces. The European commerce will never be secure, until all the Barbary powers be permanently conquered, and the country colonized. It has often been a matter of astonishment, why this has not been attempted. The coasts of Barbary, in point of fertility of soil, and variety of valuable productions, yield to none on earth. Tripoli could be made to produce as good crops of sugar, as Dutch Guiana, Jamaica, or any island in the West Indies, besides all kinds of tropical fruits. The same may be said of Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. But the produce of those fine regions is not confined to luxuries; they yield in great abundance all the necessaries of life. The wheat and pulse of Barbary are equal to any within the temperate zone, and the flocks of cattle in those countries are not surpassed in France and Spain for excellence. In the low grounds, indigo and rice are raised with great success, of the finest qualities.—Those noble tracts of country present more inviting fields for acquiring wealth and comfort than any region in America. Indeed they may at some period, not very distant, diminish the intercourse between Europe, America and the West Indies, should the views and policy of the European nations be directed to Africa. In the mean while much will depend on what the British government has determined upon, should the expedition under lord Exmouth prove successful. [Montreal Herald.]

To Napoleon.

FROM COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

When the motion was made, in the *Tribunate of France*, to confer on you the title of Emperor, and for making that title hereditary in your family, CARNOT, in opposing the motion, asked, "whether it was to grant the First Consul a reward for his services, in the cause of liberty, to offer to him the sacrifice of that liberty; whether to confer this title on him was not to *destroy his own work*, and possibly *himself in the end*? What! (said he) is liberty, then, disclosed to man only that it may never be enjoyed—only to be snatched from his sight? We are told, that this measure is necessary to *consolidate* the government; but, as all history shews, a government by one individual, is not, in the smallest degree, a pledge of *stability*. The example of the United States of America has proved the practicability of uniting freedom with order; and the high destinies, to which that nation appears to be called, leave no doubt remaining as to the existence of these important truths."

This is the season to recal these truths to your mind, but not for the purpose of insult, or reproach; but, for that of justifying the principles of liberty. As long as you fought under her banners, victory was your inseparable companion, and the gratitude of millions placed the laurel on your brow. From the moment that you associated your name with that of kings, you began to sink in the estimation of mankind; and when you, at last, allied yourself with them, mixing even your legions with theirs, the eye was unable to follow you in the rapidity of your fall. Afforded a chance of revival, even from a state of captivity and banishment, so deeply had you imbibed the infection, that the empty title was resumed.—Nay, when the voice of fate had apparently pronounced your eternal seclusion, you must still hand over your abdicated name to your child.

Charge not liberty, therefore, with the injuries, the insults, the base opprobrium, the horrid denunciations, to which, through the English press, you have now been exposed. Charge not her with the natural offspring of cowardice, in the hour of triumph, over the brave. Charge them on your own desire to rule as a *master*, where you ought to have administered as a *servant*; and, especially, to your inexcusable desire to take *rank* amongst, and to make common cause with those, whom the French nation had commissioned you to go forth and destroy.

While seated on your throne in gorgeous robes, surrounded by bowing coronets and mitres, the President of America, had he appeared in his simple attire, would have seemed to you a being, founded by nature solely for the humblest offices of life. Let those who prize external grandeur; let those who desire to rule as masters of men, now behold you subdued by, your person actually in the hands of, and as is asserted, about to be imprisoned for life by that same power, which he, having the heart of freemen on his side, foiled in all its hostile attempts, and drove, in a manner which history will fearlessly describe, from the blazing capital and desolated shores of his country.

Examples so striking, and illustrated by events so momentous, will not, let us hope, be lost upon you, if personal freedom be ever again to gladden your heart, and the admiration of your great deeds, which will always exist, be destined once more to restore you to power. Look at the people of America. No titles of count, duke, prince or emperor, dazzle their eyes. No splendid shows, no objects

to gaze at, are necessary to remind them of their duties and of their past deeds. Contrast this people with the miserable people of France, who, while they stare at the column of *Austerlitz*, are paying contributions to pamper the soldiers of Austria, and upon the very bridge of *Jena*, are trampled under foot by the soldiers of Prussia; while their provinces are overrun by those Bavarians and Wurtembergers, whose sovereigns were elevated to thrones by the valor and blood of French armies under your command.

In looking back upon mankind, on the interests of so great a part of whom your actions have had an influence, which class do you find to have been the most brave, the most sincere, the most faithful, the most magnanimous? And which the most cowardly, the most hollow, the most perfidious, the most cruel? Your fate, as it will excite a greater interest than any former event in the history of nations, so it will produce a greater and more lasting effect on men's minds. It will be the beacon, the ever existing warning, to every man, who, having the cause of freedom consigned to his hands, shall, in an evil hour, be tempted to convert the valor he has inspired to the promoting of his private views of vain ambition. "*That*," will it be said, "was the rock on which Napoleon split; Napoleon, in whose name was comprised all that was skilful, generous, and brave."

Were the friends of freedom as unfeeling as their adversaries, they would exult in your fall, as the triumph of their principles. For who is it that is fallen? Not "the child and the champion of jacobinism," as you had once the honor to be styled by the child and champion of corruption; not the darling hero of democracy, with "*liberty and equality*," or "*death*" inscribed on his banners. No: but an emperor and king; the son-in-law of the house of Austria; the eulogist, the associate, the friend, the preserver, the restorer, the upholder, the creator of nobles and kings. It is not Napoleon, driving the lazy monks from their cells, and scattering to the winds the relics of superstition; but, Napoleon, crowned by the holy father, re-establishing in some degree, bishops and priests, and daily prostrating, in his own person, the interests of truth before the mummeries of the mass.* It is not that Napoleon, the FIRST CONSUL, who, in the year 1804, formally and specifically, and officially charged the English government with the hiring of *bands of assassins to take away his life*; but Napoleon the EMPEROR, the son-in-law of the house of Austria, who, in 1815, calls that same English government, "the most generous" of his enemies.

Still, the friends of liberty cannot harden their hearts to feelings of exultation, when they look back to your wonderful efforts in her cause. When they behold you rising up amongst the sons of democracy, marching forth against the privileged orders of Europe; leaving unsubdued not one single sovereign, ruling by Divine right; bringing them all to your feet; enlarging the dominions of some, curtailing those of others;—stripping these of their dignities, and bestowing new dignities on those; prescribing the bounds of their alliances, and giving their sons and their daughters in marriage: when the friends of liberty look back on these exploits, which have established forever the superiority of talent over insolent birth, which in dissipating slavish pre-

* In republishing Cobbett's manly address to Napoleon, we do not mean to cast any reflection on the Catholic sect, creed, or worship. Thank God, all religions are equal here.—*ED. COLUMBIAN.*

judices, have laid the sure foundation of future freedom; all your errors are forgotten, and, whether to exile or to death, you will be followed by the admiration and gratitude of every brave and every free man in every nation in the world.

WM. COBBETT.

Bolton, 6th August, 1816.

Convention of Maine.

Brunswick, October 2, 1816.—Committees were appointed on the travel and attendance of the members, and for granting leaves of absence.

Wednesday, October 3.—Several memorials on the subject of the votes, and returns of members, were read, and committed.

Thursday, October 4.—The motion made yesterday by the hon. Mr. *Whitman*, of Portland, that the committee appointed to report on the votes be also instructed, (in case they should not find the majority of votes in favor of separation as five is to four) what further measures, if any, will be expedient to adopt, to obtain the consent of the legislature of this commonwealth to such separation, and to report thereon; was called up and adopted.

Monday, October 7.—The committee appointed to examine the votes on the question of separation made the following REPORT:—

The committee appointed to examine the returns of votes on the subject of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and report thereon, and also to inquire what further measure it will be expedient to adopt to obtain the consent of the legislature of this commonwealth to such a separation—also to consider and report on the memorial of *John Low, jun.* and others, against the votes from the town of *Lyman*, and also the memorials of the inhabitants of *Mercer* and other towns concerning said separation, have attended to that service, and ask leave respectfully to REPORT IN PART.

That they have examined all the papers and documents purporting to be returns of votes from the towns and plantations in Maine, which have been committed to them, and find that a very large proportion of those votes are incorrectly or illegally returned.

In nearly half of those returns the question which was to have been submitted to the people, was imperfectly or erroneously stated.

Very many of the meetings appear to have consisted of other persons than qualified voters. In several towns certain descriptions of voters appear to have been excluded. In this state of votes, your committee feel a reluctance on the one hand in excluding the expressions of the opinions of any portion of their fellow-citizens possibly correct, and on the other in admitting any return which may be the result of imposition or fraud.

If other considerations or views of the subject, can authorise them to dispense with a strict or rigorous scrutiny, their inclinations urge them to the adoption of such a course.

But inasmuch as the memorial from *John Low, jun.* and others, relating to the improper and unfair conduct in the officers and voters of the town of *Lyman*, was specially referred to your committee, they were obliged to give it their particular consideration.

It appears to your committee that after the meeting was opened, a motion was regularly made, and put, and carried, that the voters be polled to see who were for and who against the separation; that though this course was objected to, it was carried into effect. Thus in a town where the majority was

decided against the separation, were its advocates designated and pointed out, before they were allowed to carry their written votes. Thus were a portion of the citizens deprived of the privilege of presenting their opinions *without inspection*, and subjected to the influence of powerful men, and the censure or disapprobation of a vindictive majority—Your committee have therefore rejected the return from the town of Lyman.

By recurring to the second and third sections of the act concerning the separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into an independent state, we find that the convention is authorized to form a constitution provided "a majority of five to four at least of the votes returned" are in favor of the measure. The meaning of the word *majority* is doubtful—This word is sometimes understood to mean the excess of one number over another, and sometimes the excess of half the whole number. Exclude the words "a majority of" in the second and third sections of the act, and no doubt remains but five yeas to four nays or *five-ninths* of the votes returned, would be required. But your committee do not feel authorized to say that these words have no meaning.

In the report of the committee prefixed to the act, it appears to have been the intention, that the expediency of separation should have been decided, by "an assembly of men charged with the most solemn duties," meaning no doubt a *convention of delegates chosen by towns*.

Here the delegates would have been in proportion to the number of majorities in each corporation and not in proportion to the aggregate majority of all the votes returned.

It is understood that the bill as first reported to the legislature, authorized the delegates to decide on the expediency. It was however so far amended as that on the day of the choice of delegates, the inhabitants of the towns, districts and plantations, qualified to vote for senators, were to give in their written votes on the question proposed in the act, and a majority of five to four was required—As the delegates must be apportioned according to the respective majorities of their towns, so on the question of separation, the majority of yeas in the towns and plantations in favor must be to the majority of nays in those opposed, as five to four of the votes returned. The corporate majorities of yeas must be placed in one column and those of nays in the other, and each added—Then, as five is to four, so is the aggregate majority of yeas in the towns and plantations in favor, to the aggregate majority of nays in those opposed. In this way only can your committee give a meaning to the word *majority* as contained in the second and third sections of the act.

The whole number of votes returned, including those subject to the exceptions, is . . . 22,316
 The yeas are 11,964
 The nays are 10,397

The whole aggregate majority of yeas in the towns and plantations in favor, is . . . 6,031

The whole aggregate majority of yeas in the towns and plantations opposed, is . . . 4,409

Thus, as five is to four, so is 6,031 to 4,825 the nays required. But the majority of nays is 4,409 only. Hence, it appears, that upon this construction of the act, there is a majority of five to four at least of the votes returned in favor of the said district's becoming an independent state.

Your committee are aware that it has been the popular construction that *five-ninths* of the votes returned are necessary. But they apprehend that this construction has prevailed rather from the use of

an expression not contained in the act, than from a necessary import of the words themselves. Where this act is doubtful it should receive such interpretation as shall best comport with the public will.

That will has, often, been decidedly and unequivocally expressed. On the *twentieth of May* last, the single question of expediency, was decided in the affirmative by a very large majority. On the *second of September*, with the terms and conditions before them, and the groundless alarms of expence to the people, and embarrassments to the coasters, the citizens of Maine, by the majority here reported, have decided the question again. And they are here represented by a majority of delegates in favor of the measure. It is expedient therefore, that this convention should give such a construction to the act, as shall best effectuate the hopes and gratify the expectations of the people of Maine. But your committee forbear to recommend that this convention act without deliberation and advice. The legislature of Massachusetts will soon be in session. No inconvenience would arise in consulting their wishes or asking their opinions. Should they, as they undoubtedly will, confirm this construction, or otherwise explain or modify the law so as to give effect to the voice of this majority of the people, much dispute would be prevented, and great satisfaction afforded to the opposers of the separation.

But if contrary to all reasonable expectations, the opinion and decision of Massachusetts should be unfavorable, we could at an adjourned session of the convention determine for ourselves and carry the act into full effect, agreeably to our own understanding of its provisions.

But in the report of the committee, prefixed to the act, we find it conceded, that "expectations have been authorized, that the legislature of Massachusetts would consent to the proposed separation, when the deliberate wishes of a majority of the people should be developed in favor of the measure." And we have no doubt that with the present commanding majority, Massachusetts will give such fair and rational interpretation to the law, as shall carry into effect the "*deliberate wishes*" of the people of Maine.

Confident that a separation must be declared, your committee would recommend, that as soon as may be, a constitution of government should be prepared, to be presented to the people of Maine. But as much time and labor would be required, before so important a document could be matured, they would propose an adjournment to some future day, and that a committee be appointed to sit in the recess, and report a constitution at the next meeting of the convention.

In this stage of the progress of the people of Maine to independence, it is proper that they should apply to congress for their admission into the union. It is important also, that a law be passed, that in case of separation, our coasting trade should be secured from additional embarrassment. Should the legislature confirm their consent, congress at their next session would admit us into the union. But should Massachusetts give an unfavorable interpretation of the act, or refuse to modify it, as justice requires, congress would decide, whether we have not complied with the conditions upon which the consent of Massachusetts was to be obtained.

Your committee have considered the memorials from sundry inhabitants of Mercer and other towns, complaining they have no delegates in the convention. And they are satisfied that in forming a constitution, these and other towns and plantations are entitled to be heard. They can, however, devise

no other remedy, (except what may be contained in that part of the constitution which shall provide for amendments) than an application to the legislature, so to modify the act, as to admit those towns and plantations not represented, to send delegates to this convention at its next meeting.

Your committee, therefore, ask leave to report the following resolutions—which are submitted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the votes returned, be referred to the next session of this convention to be held by adjournment.

Resolved, That, provided all those papers and documents, which purport to be returns of votes, should be legal and correct, the whole number of yeas is 11,969

The whole number of nays is 10,347

That the majority of yeas of the towns and plantations in favor of separation is 6,031

That the majority of nays in the towns and plantations opposed to a separation is 4,409

And that the majority of yeas as aforesaid, is to the majority of nays as aforesaid, a majority of five to four, at least, of the votes returned.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make application to the legislature of Massachusetts to ratify and confirm its consent, that the *district of Maine* shall be a separate and independent state.

Resolved, That a committee of be appointed to report a constitution for the commonwealth of Maine.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make application to congress for the admission of Maine into the union, upon the same footing as the original states.

Resolved, That the same committee be directed to endeavor to obtain an alteration of the law of the United States that in case of separation our *coasting trade* should be relieved from additional embarrassment.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, they adjourn to the day of to meet at this place.

Foreign Articles.

France seems to be quiet, but not tranquil—at least it is not the tranquility of content, as a certain publisher insinuated from a similar expression of ours in a late number of the Register. It is very plain that what we behold there is not the calm of happiness and prosperity, but the repose of desponding misery—the disheartening—the ominous and awful stillness of despotism. The character of the late disturbances at Nantz and Strasburg is not distinctly known, but we believe that they are only the local symptoms of a universal complaint—that nothing is systematic or the result of combination. They seem to wait for the occurrence of some convulsion to set them free from the load of their disgrace and calamity. It is the waywardness of misfortune waiting until the stream of wrath and ruin shall run by. We augur nothing, any way, from their quietness, and little satisfaction or confidence can their oppressors find in it while they see it accompanied with such a feverish excitability, ready on every opportunity to break into riot. A meeting of the emperor of Austria and king of Prussia was announced and afterwards contradicted, but again asserted. The papers of tother day mention that the emperor had gone on a visit—we forget where: but these things are probably of no consequence, no more than the proposed meeting of national representatives to settle the affairs of Europe seems to be.

The affairs of South America become every day more interesting. We see no late notice of troops in Spain prepared for the suppression of these new republics, but, no doubt, some will be sent. We hope this condition of things will test political wisdom to the South American patriots, and truly, we must say, that they seem to need it. The present crisis, and indeed every step of the progress, recommends *union* to them as necessary in their struggle for independence—and even afterwards indispensable. What folly could be more ruinous and disgraceful than the petty warfare between states engaged in the same cause—avowed the same principles, and warring against a common enemy. In these fine, fertile provinces

"Where all, but the spirit of man, is divine," how easily and how speedily would a systematic combination have realised their hopes. If there were wanting any proof of the wisdom of our revolutionary sages, South America furnishes whatever the failure of French republicanism failed to do. The South Americans have shewn courage even to desperation on some occasions—they have shewn everything but the great source of power, "the power of mind."

The Dutch contemplate the purchase, and settlement of large tracts of land on the river Onob (gold coast) where they now have several forts—of which, it is said, are highly favorable to the culture of cotton and coffee.

The importation of cotton from Calcutta to Canton, this season, is likely to be considerable. Thirteen ships were fitting out for China with 160,000 bales. To this we may add—from Bombay, 30,000 bales in the East India company's ships—and 25,000 in private ships; making the whole export this year about 180,000 bales, equal to Peculs 292,000, estimated at 16 bales each, is 6,305,000, equal to 99 lacs of rupees!

A phenomenon, accompanied with terrific circumstances, took place near Casignano (Piedmont). A spot of earth appeared at a short distance from the town, in shape like an inverted cone. Its base was elevated to an immense height; dreadful noises proceeded from sides. Suddenly an impetuous wind dispersed the column, black and dense vapors issued from it, and beat down some walls and chimneys. The inhabitants fled from it in every direction, to escape this terrifying phenomenon. Several persons were hurt by the rubbish. The object of terror at length passed off, and the weather regained its former serenity.—*London paper of Aug. 8.*

A serious Joke—Mr. Sheridan's fatal disorder arose originally from a tumor, for which it is said an operation was recommended, which at the time would have been slight, and would most probably have saved his life; but Mr. Sheridan turned it off with a joke, saying he had suffered two operations in his life-time, and he would not undergo a third. When asked what the two were, he answered—"That he had had his hair cut, and had sat for his picture."

Algiers. We are yet without intelligence from Exmouth's squadron. In addition to the ships already stated, he is said to have ninety boats each carrying a brass gun!

The report of the massacre of a priest at the altar, &c. in Ireland, as stated in this paper, is contradicted. We are glad that things have not reached such extremities.

Taxes in Ireland.—A friend has favored us with a late Irish paper, containing the *new Irish assessed taxes*, agreed to by the house of commons on the 3d of May, 1816.—The following is a sketch.

A house having four fire places for fire (stoves or arths) pays a tax of twelve shillings, British currency. For additional fire places the tax is comparatively less.

	£.	s.	d.
Seven windows or lights pay one pound sterling,			
house holder having a male servant,	2	8	0
a clerk, book-keeper, or shop-man,	2	0	0
for four wheel carriage,	12	0	0
for wheel carriage, by one horse,	6	10	0
do. two horses,	9	0	0
coach maker, for making a four wheel carriage, pays	1	0	0
for horse for saddle or carriage,	2	17	8
for two horses,	3	14	5
coach kept for hire,	12	0	0
for two wheel carriage kept for hire if used with one horse,	6	10	0
do. do. two horses,	9	0	0

There are other new taxes not here enumerated. Those who grumble at taxes in this country, would do well to look at this picture. These taxes do not doubt among the causes of the great emigration from that unhappy country.—*True American.*

EASTERN SALT MOUNTAINS.

The following description of a very singular place, is taken from Elphinstone's interesting "Account of the Kingdom of Kaubul."

Calla Baugh, where we left the plain, well deserves a minute description. The Indus is here compressed by mountains into a deep channel, only a few yards broad. The mountains on each side have a abrupt descent into the river, and a road is cutting their base, for upwards of two miles. It had been widened for us, but it was still too narrow, and the rock over it so steep, that no camel with a bulky load could pass; to obviate this inconvenience, twenty-eight boats had been prepared to convey our baggage packages up the river. The finest part of the pass is actually overhung by the town of Calla Baugh, which is built in a singular manner upon the top of the hill, every street rising above its neighbor, and, I imagine only accessible by the flat roofs of the houses below it. As we passed beneath, we perceived windows and balconies at a great height, crowded with women and children. The road beyond was cut out of solid salt, at the foot of the base of that mineral, in some places more than one hundred feet high above the river. The salt is hard, white, and almost pure. It would be like crystal, were it not in some parts streaked and tinged with red.

In some places salt springs issue from the crevices of the rocks, and leave the ground covered with crust of the most brilliant whiteness. All the water, particularly near the town, is almost blood red, and this, with the strange and beautiful spectacle of the salt rocks, and the Indus flowing in a rapid and clear stream through the lofty mountains, and this extraordinary town, presented such a scene of wonders, as is seldom to be witnessed."

Case of the Firebrand.

New-Orleans, Sept. 18, 1816.—The following letter to the editor of the Orleans Gazette, is written by a gentleman who was on board the Firebrand, when she had the rencontre with the lords of the Gulf of Mexico. He expresses himself warmly, but in a manner worthy of an American citizen, who witnessed an outrage, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, will produce one loud and simultaneous shout of indignation from one end of the continent to the other. It is highly probable, as the writer suggests, that the Spanish commander wished to

provoke some act of hostility from the Firebrand, which might afford him a pretext for her instantaneous and total destruction. In that case, he would doubtless have reported to the captain-general that he had sunk a pirate, and the American public, not knowing the actual fate of the Firebrand, would attribute her loss, like that of the Wasp and Epervier, to the elements. But Providence determined that the ends of justice should not thus be defeated.

Her brave and estimable commander has had an opportunity of relating the story of his wrongs to his country. Those wrongs, and the insult offered to our flag, which we hope, is destined to flash terror and dismay wherever a Spaniard can be found, will be most abundantly revenged. But here is the letter:—

Bay of St. Lewis, Sept. 8, 1816.

DEAR SIR—Nothing of importance occurred after leaving port, until the morning of the 27th of August, when, not far from Vera Cruz, at day break, we found ourselves near three vessels, which proved to be his catholic Spanish majesty's ship Diana, of 24 guns, commanded by Josse Sernado; the hermaproditite brigs Cassidor and Le Gera, of 18 guns each; the names of the commanders of the two last mentioned vessels were refused to be given to us.

There were not less than five hundred men on board of the two first mentioned vessels, as besides their crews they had many soldiers. The Le Gera appeared to be in chase of another vessel. The Diana and Cassidor made for us, captain Cunningham at the same approaching them. As we approached within pistol shot, one of the Spaniards on each side of us, at the very moment that our flag was hoisted, the Cassidor, without hailing, or without any ceremony, fired some of her cannon, loaded with grape and cannister, into us, and a volley of musketry. Capt. Cunningham immediately leaped upon a gun and hailed, stating who we were and demanding the cause of their firing. The firing continued, intermingled with the most vulgar and billingsgate abuse. I observed a single musket aimed from the quarter deck of the Cassidor, and evidently intended for captain Cunningham, who was conspicuous by his elevation on the gun and his epaulette; but which fortunately, by a few inches, missed aim, and entered the breast of a marine, and lodged in his neck.

We were ordered to send a boat on board. Capt. Cunningham said he would not send, but he would receive a boat. We were then ordered by the Diana to send a boat on board, and lower our mainsail, with a threat, that in case of refusal, they would sink us. Captain Cunningham ordered lieutenant A. S. Campbell to proceed on board of the Diana, where his side arms were taken from him, and he was placed under a guard of marines; the gig's crew were put in irons, threatened to be hung, and beat with swords, the marks of which are yet evident. Shortly after a lieutenant came on board of the Firebrand, and while conversing with capt. Cunningham in his cabin, was hailed from the Cassidor, and requested to get out of danger, as they intended to fire into us, board and shew no quarters. He replied that we were an American; the reply was that we were scoundrels and liars, and again was poured upon us every epithet of abuse that cowardice or vulgarity could suggest, and a single musket shot was fired. At this time capt. Cunningham committed the only act which, in my opinion, was not strictly correct; it was the result of his feelings, not his judgment, soured and irritated by the conduct of the cowardly assassins, he exclaimed, open-

ing his bosom and springing on a gun, "fire at me, but not at my men." The Spanish boat's crew, that brought the Spanish lieutenant on board of us, when they heard the last threat, leaped overboard, well knowing their own nation, and convinced that the ocean presented more probable chances of escape than our deck. The Spanish lieutenant was then hailed from the Diana, and he ordered capt. Cunningham to proceed to the Diana; before he went, he ordered the colors down, which the Spanish lieutenant would not permit to be done. The Spanish lieutenant mentioned, while on board of us, that we had no right to navigate the Gulf of Mexico—that the Spanish king claimed its exclusive sovereignty; that we could have no commerce there to protect; that a new governor general had arrived at Vera Cruz, who had ordered out all the vessels to scour the coasts; that the whole coast was in a state of blockade; that their orders were to respect the flag of no nation; that to them there was no difference between the flag of the insurgents and pirates (as they termed the Mexican republicans) and the United States. Among other insults, equally unjustifiable, he accused the brave and respectable captain Porter, of the brig Boxer, of robbing a Spanish vessel and of being a pirate. The Spanish lieutenant was then hailed, and proceeded to the Diana, and soon returned with a party of marines, and took possession of the Firebrand, stating that we were to go to Vera Cruz, and if the governor found it all right, he would pay the expence of our detention; a real Spanish sentiment—dollars a salvo for wounded honor and outraged feelings. Our vessel was searched; and, being prisoners, the signals were sunk. The Spanish lieutenant was again hailed, and proceeded to the Diana, and shortly after we were gratified by the return of our commander, lieut. Campbell and gig's crew.

Capt. Cunningham, when he entered on board of the Diana, offered his sword as a prisoner, which was refused, and he was told that he must follow the Spaniards to Vera Cruz, which he indignantly rejected. His reply was, that as they had so vastly a superior force, they might take him where they chose, but that he would follow no vessel, and that he should represent the whole transaction to his government. A scene of vulgarity, confusion and abuse; passed on board the Diana, that would disgrace an American cabin boy.

It is owing to the firmness of capt. Cunningham that we have been enabled to reach our own shores, and that I have this opportunity to address you.

For I am fully convinced, that no different treatment would have been measured to a non-combatant, than was inflicted on our sailors, fetters and lashes.

To me, who saw all that passed, there is not a doubt that the Spaniards, by their outrage and vulgar abuse, wished to provoke us to some act of hostility that would afford them a pretext for our indiscriminate butchery. They stood ready to discharge from two large vessels 42 heavy guns, against a small vessel of 8 guns. They fired without hailing, they continued their fire after they ascertained who we were; they fired once after our lieutenant was on board of their vessel; they abused us by every vulgar epithet; they imprisoned our officer, and fettered and flogged our men; they made disgraceful propositions to us; they deliberately aimed at our commander, searched our vessel, and stigmatized the worthy Porter as a pirate.

And, sir, with me after this recital you will be compelled to believe that they intended to sacrifice us to their dastardly and ignoble passion for as-

sassination. But thank God we were saved by the firmness and prudence of our commander, who calmly stated who and what we were, and indignantly rejected a proposition, not consistent with the character of an American officer to accept—owing to him we have the opportunity of complaining to the American government of the want of violence offered to its citizens, and the base attempt to tarnish the reputation of its flag. To do justice we appeal, knowing by experience that our government will be prompt to redress our wrongs and uphold the honor of our flag. I am, &c.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—Under a free and popular form of government like ours, it is the high privilege of the citizen to form and express his opinions in all trying emergencies. The government itself is bound to regard the public sentiment, and in some measure to direct its operations in conformity to it.

There is little doubt that in consequence of an unexampled outrage upon the national flag, and the measures of retaliation adopted by the naval commander on the New Orleans station, our country is on the eve of a war. It is proposed, therefore, that a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans be held on Thursday at 11 o'clock, at Maspero's coffee house, in order to express, in a respectful address to the executive of the United States, our indignation at the outrage committed upon our flag, and our readiness to support the government in such measures as it may take in order to obtain satisfaction for the same.

Sept. 20.—At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, held on Thursday the 10th of September, 1816, agreeably to notice in the public prints, in consequence of the late wanton and atrocious attack upon the honor of the American flag, by three ships of war belonging to the king of Spain:—

The hon. Joshua Lewis was called to the chair, and Peter K. Wagner appointed secretary.

The objects for which the meeting was called having been briefly stated, the following resolutions were moved, and the sense of the meeting having been separately taken upon them, they were carried unanimously; with the exception of the last, which however, was adopted by a very large majority.

Resolved, That the cowardly attack made by the Spanish squadron upon a small vessel of war of the United States, on the high seas, excites our highest indignation—that the circumstances which accompanied and followed this attack, are calculated to inflict a lasting wound on the honor of the nation, and suffered to go unrevenged.

Resolved, That indignities and stripes, inflicted on our brave seamen, when not expecting us hostility, they had put themselves in the power of an overwhelming force, must corrode the mind of every American, until the remembrance shall be erased by ample expiation.

Resolved, That the assertion of the exclusive right to navigate any part of the high seas, set up by the officers of Spain, is as ridiculous as it is insolent, and if not abandoned ought to be resisted with the whole force of the nation.

Resolved, That should a recourse be had to arms to procure satisfaction for these injuries and insults we will cheerfully incur the risks and make the sacrifices incident to such a state of things and hereby pledge ourselves to our government to support the measures they may think fit to adopt on this subject.

Resolved, That the king of Spain, in demanding of the United States, through his minister Don Onís, a cession of part of the territory of the sta-

of Louisiana, evinced as well a disposition to find pretexts of hostility with the United States, as an utter disregard for the solemn obligation of treaties; and that we never will consent to the surrender of any portion of our fellow-citizens to the dominion of corruption, cruelty, and superstition.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to transmit these resolutions to the president of the United States, together with a respectful address, declaring our readiness to support him in such measures as he may adopt to obtain satisfaction for the late violation of our flag; and Messrs. Duncan, Gaynes, and Davezac are appointed said committee.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that the commanding naval officer on this station ought to proceed to take immediate satisfaction for the insult offered to a vessel under his command, and to the flag of his country; and that, if he should have taken steps to inflict a prompt and adequate punishment upon the authors, we highly approve the same, and feel the greatest confidence that his doing so will meet the approbation of his government and his countrymen in all parts of the union.

JOSHUA LEWIS, *Chairman.*

PETER K. WAGNER, *Secretary.*

CHRONICLE.

In tracing the progress of population and improvement, we observe the current of emigration directed strongly towards the territory of Missouri. St. Louis now contains 3000 inhabitants, and we notice, in the late papers, their arrangements for the establishment of a bank there. *Boon's* settlement, which was a few scattered cabins the other year, in an immense forest, has now become a county, containing its courts of justice and other municipal appendages. Two parties of surveyors have lately been engaged making the lines between the territorial claimants and the Indians. One party proceeded from Fort Osage, on the Missouri, south, to the Arkansas; and the other went up the river 30 miles, to the mouth of the Kaw, or Kansas river; from that they were to run the line north 100 miles, and then east to the Mississippi. The Indians are said to be dissatisfied, but no danger is apprehended from them. A Mr. Choteau, and party, had been attacked by 150 Pawnees. He had one man killed and four wounded; but he defeated the savages—killed seven and wounded several others, and bro't in 44 packs of beaver, that is, about 4,400 lbs.

Coffee.—It is believed that Turkey coffee, which is the best kind, may be raised in the middle and northern states, if the people would make the trial. The high duties on that article, and the immense quantity used, make the cultivation of it an important object.

Maryland election. The representation of Maryland in the next congress will consist of 5 republicans and 4 federalists—viz. republicans, gen. Smith, re-elected; col. Little, (vice Wm. Pinkney, minister to Russia); col. Reed, vice Mr. Archer, rep.; gen. Ringgold, vice Mr. Baer, fed. Federalists—Messrs. Peter, vice A. C. Hanson, fed. resigned; Mr. Bayley, vice Goldsborough, do. do.; and Messrs. Herbert and Stuart, re-elected.

The legislature consists of 56 federalists and 24 republicans—the senate, of 15 members, is entirely federal—federal majority in joint ballot 47. Yet the state has a majority of from 5 to 6000 republican voters. It is not the *people*, but the *counties* of the state that are represented.

Delaware. In our last we stated that Mr. Rodney was the republican candidate elected to con-

gress; but it appears that Mr. Hall, a republican also, is the colleague of Mr. M^r. Lane, fed. Mr. H. had one vote more than Mr. R.

Specie is still flowing into the United States from various quarters—Several very large sums have recently arrived. If the current continues, and the banks continue (if it be possible to continue) the present system of curtailing their business, they will probably be more able to pay specie on the 1st of July next than they ever were.

Exchange. Drafts on Boston, we are told, have been sold as low as 4 per cent. at Baltimore. But the fair price is considerably higher—from 6 to 8. Some people seem to have been alarmed lest they should be at par, from the export of flour to the eastward.

Emigration continues at the rate of from 4 to 600 per week, from England, Ireland, &c. Another large body of Swiss is expected.

Mortality.—There is said to have been one hundred funerals in a day at Point Petre, Guadaloupe! Several other places in the West-Indies seem almost as severely afflicted. The disease, supposed to have been brought to Antigua from Guadaloupe, was making great ravages there. One-third of the inhabitants is said to have died at the last named place.

Mediterranean squadron.—It is understood that our force in the Mediterranean will not be reduced.

Canada.—The governor general has prohibited the import of bread stuffs, &c. from the United States—the alarm about a scarcity having passed away.

Gas Lights. Pipes are laid in several streets in Baltimore for the purpose of lighting them with gas. The corporation of New-York are adopting means for the same purpose.

Ocean Steam Boat. A subscription to raise a capital of \$125,000 has been opened at New-Orleans, to build a steam boat to ply between that city and New-York, with leave to touch at the Havana.

The harvest. Notwithstanding the great alarm that has been felt in Europe and America on account of an expected deficiency of corn, &c. there is reason to believe that the crops, on the whole, will be about as good as usual. Many districts of country, however, are short of the accustomed supply.

The Firebrand. Those who read the *Weekly Register* are perfectly satisfied that we are not among those that would recommend passiveness under Spanish aggressions. We believe that if it can be the true interest of one nation to be at war with another, that our interest would be promoted by a quarrel with Spain—nor have we any love for her ideest king and bigotted people. But we think it well to suspend our opinion as to the character in which the late attack upon the Firebrand should be viewed, until we hear further of the matter. It may be impossible to justify the conduct of the Spaniards; yet let us wait the official representation. Our fellow citizens at New-Orleans, however, who have a good opportunity of knowing the merits of the case, are very indignant at it. We have given in a preceding page all of importance that we have heard of this outrage, with an account of the proceedings had thereon.

GREAT NAVAL DEPOT.—The United States' agents, appointed to survey several rivers, emptying into the Chesapeake, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible spot for a naval depot, have completed their labor; and, it is understood, that *Goosport* has been fixed on as possessing superior advantages to any other site in that part of the country.

It is stated in the Albany Register, that a few weeks since a merchant from England, committed

suicide in New-York, in consequence of despondency from loss experienced in the sale of goods he brought out.

The Antediluvian lady has arrived in Boston. Her future residence is to be in the parlour of the Anticuarian society.

Steam boats. We lately mentioned the launch of a steam boat at Sackett's Harbor; a second, for lake Ontario, has been launched at Ernest, U. Canada.—The *Kingston Gazette* observes—"the opposite sides of this lake, which not long ago vied with each other in the building of ships of war, seem now to be equally emulous of commercial superiority."

List of chartered banks in the state of Ohio.

- Miami Exporting Company.
- Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.
- Bank of Cincinnati.
- Bank of Chillicothe.
- Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe.
- The Lebanon Miami Banking Company.
- The Dayton Manufacturing Company.
- The Urbana Banking Company.
- The Bank of Marietta.
- The Bank of Muskingum.
- The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company.
- The Bank of Steubenville.
- The German Bank of Wooster.
- The Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon.
- The Franklin Bank of Columbus.
- The Lancaster Bank of Ohio.
- The Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville.
- The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.
- The Bank of Mount Pleasant.
- The Bank of West Union.
- The Western Reserve Bank.

LONDON COMMERCE. 306 ships cleared of their cargoes, in the Thames, in the month of July—39 from Portugal, Spain and the South of Europe; 22 from Bordeaux, Oporto and Teneriffe; 135 from Dutch and Russian and northern ports; 12 from Irish ports; 17 from the French coast, and 25 from America, the rest chiefly coasting vessels.

A GREAT MORTAR, a trophy from France, is exhibiting in St. James' park, London. Its weight is said to be 13,300 lbs.

COLUMBIA, S. C. By a late census the population of this town was ascertained to be as follows:

Whites,	- - -	1031
Free persons of colour,	- - -	84
Slaves,	- - -	943

2058

ISLAND OF ICE. Captain Gooday, of the ship Jones, arrived at this port, informs us, that on his passage from St. Petersburg, on the 31st of August, in the latitude of 46, 50, long. 47, 54, he saw an island of ice, from about a mile to a mile and a half long, and from fifty to seventy feet high. When first seen it appeared like a white cloud. We do not recollect ever to have heard of ice being seen in the Atlantic ocean so late in the summer.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. An abstract from the returns made by the principal assessor of the district of Columbia, to the treasury department:

Alexandria county contains 782 assessable persons whose houses, land and slaves are valued at	\$ 3,259,901
Georgetown, 645 assessable persons	2,325,605
Washington, 750 do. do.	2,391,337
non-residents, 780 do.	1,099,194

\$ 9,076,037

Total number of assessable persons	2,847.
Of which Alexandria county pays	\$3,667 30
Georgetown	2,616 31
Washington, residents	2,691 13
do. non-residents	1,237 68

\$10,212 44

The above valuations were made in 1815, and agreeably to the law of congress, no additions have been made on account of improvements, and no deduction, except where slaves have died, run away or otherwise become useless, or property destroyed by fire, or other decay. The tax levied is 11 1-4 cents on each valuation of 100 dollars.

Alex. Herald.

Salt in Tennessee. We congratulate the citizens of E. Tennessee on the late discovery of an inexhaustible quantity of salt water, of the first quality. It is thought by some, to be next inferior to King's. The company, composed of Judge Powell, Gillenwaters, Wilson, and Looney, have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations in procuring this invaluable article. The works are situated on Poor Valley Creek, about nine miles north west of this place. An attempt to procure salt water, was made at this same lick, by a Mr. James, about twenty years ago, but after penetrating the rock 70 or 80 feet, he abandoned it. The present proprietors have bored upwards of two hundred feet further, and struck 25 or 30 veins of salt water, which will enable them to supply at least all east Tennessee, with plenty of salt. The benefits we will derive from this grand discovery, are incalculable. The immense sums of money paid by the citizens of this state to Virginia for salt, will now be saved. It will also render us independent of Virginia. The company deserve great praise for their public spirit and perseverance.—[*Rogersville Gazette.*]

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

The resolution adopted by congress at their last session, relative to having a Register printed once in every two years of all the agents and officers of government, with the state or country in which they were born, originated from a resolution offered in the house of representatives, Dec. 12, 1815, by gov. Wright, in these words:

"Resolved, That each member of the senate and house of representatives be annually furnished with a copy of the Registers of the army and navy of the United States, with the state or nation of their nativity."

This was read, and referred to Messrs. Pickering, Wright and Bassett; who, on the 5th of January, reported a resolution requiring the secretary of state to compile and print, once in every two years, a Register of all officers and agents, civil, military and naval in the service of the United States." This was afterwards agreed to in committee of the whole, reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed; passed, as we believe, without a division, and sent to the senate, where it was referred, reported without amendment, and finally passed, with little, if any, opposition.

We give this brief history of this resolution to shew, that it originated with a distinguished republican, and passed with the general consent of both parties; and that therefore it could not have been considered in congress, as we observe it is by some individuals out of it, as tending to introduce an invidious distinction between native and adopted citizens, or between citizens of different sections of the union.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 9 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 269.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

"PROBABLE POPULATION—1820." The tables under this head, inserted in our paper of the 14th ult. page 35, have been very extensively noticed, particularly by the re-publication of a neat and interesting article founded thereon, which first appeared in the *Richmond Compiler*.

But in this article there are two errors we wish to correct. Whether they originated with the *Compiler*, or were made by copyists from that paper, we have not ascertained—we have observed them in perhaps fifty publications, and wish they may be rectified in all. Sensible of our liability to mistake in things of this kind, we are anxious that what we venture upon may be fairly stated.

We are made to say, that the "Mississippi" territory would probably increase at the rate of 500 per cent. for the 10 years ending with 1820. This is the rate we allowed to the present small population of MICHIGAN, that for Mississippi being stated at 425.

It is also said, that we gave the greatest increase of all the Atlantic states to "Pennsylvania," being 33 1-3 per cent. It will be seen by referring to the table that we supposed the population of New-York would rise at the rate of fifty per cent.

Those who have copied the article as alluded to will be pleased to insert this notice.

Reformation and Retrenchment.

There are very few "thinking people" in the United States, of forty years old and upwards, that have not remarked the wonderful change which has taken place in manners and habits amongst us, within the last thirty years. The progress of luxury and extravagance has been unparalleled—and, indeed, the present generation regards the last as having had a sort of antediluvian character. The domestic economy of old Noah and his sons and their wives, would hardly appear more strange and ridiculous to some, if it were as well known to them, than the customs of the men and women of that age wherein independence was won from the tyrant that would have enslaved our country.

I, myself, can well recollect when a dish of *souchong* tea was the *ne plus ultra* of "ladies of quality"—when the most substantial master-mechanics sat down to their meals with *working-aprons* on to defend their small clothes. When the wealthiest people wore boots only on journeys, a pair lasting them five or seven years; it being regarded the finish of *foppery* to use them on other occasions. When women, of the first respectability, spent the morning in their kitchens, clothed with *short gowns*, and men were content with coats costing 10 or 15 dollars. Such was the state of society, not in rural life, but in a large town, adjacent to the largest city in the union, and having a full share of *fashionables*.

But it is useless to recapitulate—the mere mention of these things will lead to the recollection of a hundred others in a moment, pertaining to the character of our people for industry and economy.

The great events rising out of the revolution of France, gradually altered the manners and habits of the citizens of the United States, until we arrived at our present stage of luxury and extravagance,

for which there is no precedent. Our commerce, which theretofore had consisted in a mere exchange of raw commodities and provisions for articles of necessity, or at most of comfort and convenience, suddenly expanded, and made us familiar with the choicest and most costly things of Europe and Asia. As the general wealth increased, through the trade thus opened, the use of them spread like a contagion: what were at first indulged in as rarities, grew common and soon appeared to be necessaries. The man accustomed to a silver can is loath to use a brown jug, though the water is as well contained in the one as the other. Such is the force of luxurious habits, which grow upon us just as they are gratified.

Europe, returned to a state of general peace, is about to "restore" her old customs. The French must return to their *wooden shoes* and *soup maigre*, and the people of every country more or less revert to their ancient economical habits. The *artificial* condition of society must give place to its natural order, to secure the means of a livelihood—abating only such enjoyments as reasonably come from an improvement in the arts.

Reformation and retrenchment are much easier preached than practised. There is something extremely unpleasant and severe in the idea of denying ourselves the luxuries we have enjoyed. Our pride is alarmed, and we revolt even at an *economy* that equally secures us all the *comforts* we had in extravagance. The present generation, I allude to those of 35 or 40 years old, have been brought up in this profusion—it is their "second nature," and most difficult to change. But it must be changed. The state that permitted its existence has existence no longer: the cause has ceased and the effect must stop. The wealth of the United States and of individuals, immensely advanced in the period stated, affords a *capital* on which enjoyment may be for some time subsisted; this capital, however, must rapidly decline, with Europe at peace, by a mere exchange of our raw products for her useful manufactures and useless gewgaws—and the end will be, that many who might live plentifully, by a faithful and patriotic economy, will be reduced to absolute misery and distress, through a spirit of pride and an indulgence in foreign superfluous commodities.

I am not of those who desire a return to the "good old times" which have so much felicity in the volumes of romance—when legislators eat their bread and cheese for dinner on the steps of the state-house, and men were punished for kissing their wives on a Sunday. The ease and comfort of society has astonishingly advanced within a few years, and I should regret, indeed, that any of the solid pleasures of life were forbidden to my fellow citizens. Let them have abundance, but let them retire from extravagance! A piece of roasted beef, or even a pair of "canvas-back ducks" will eat as sweet on a well-scoured pine or oak table as on one made of mahogany. Many people of fashion expend as much money for *cut-glass* to set off a side-board in their *dining-room*, as it would have cost a man of double their fortune, 30 years ago, to furnish, in the most elegant style, a *drawing or ball-room*. The example of this spreads like the yellow-fever, and thousands

have folly enough to see what they cannot presume to rival. It may be policy in the wealthy of some countries, where labor abounds, to possess such things, and exhibit them for the imitation of others of other countries—but with us, the cost of them is just so much drawn from the wealth of the nation and deposited in the hands of foreigners—so much lost, “with its interest forever,” to the country, and should be discouraged. These remarks apply equally to a thousand other articles in use that really add nothing to the comforts or conveniences of life.

The evils to be apprehended from the profuse habits of the people, will be powerfully assisted in their ulterior effects by the *monied aristocracy* which the same *artificial* state gave rise to—I mean our *BANKING INSTITUTIONS*. The solvency of thousands has been made to depend on the caprice or rapacity of those who manage the funds of the banks; and many of those who hold the purse-strings are too ignorant of the nature of trade, as well as too contracted in their ideas, to be invested with the power which a disposal of such an accumulated capital gives them. The banks were originally got up for public convenience, but have too generally been devoted to private speculation—to advance the interest of the few in the grinding-down of the many. The chain in business is so close, that almost every man in the community is affected by the conduct of the banks, good or bad; and this has especially been the case since the suspension of specie payments. I am clearly of opinion that if the mania for these institutions be not checked, that they will do more to humble the high-minded people of the United States, than boasted *Wellington*, with hundreds of thousands of his boasted “*Scotch Greys*,” provided with all they could desire for reducing us to “unconditional submission,” could do, being true to ourselves. Unfortunately, the establishment of one bank has afforded a pretext for the establishment of another to counteract its supposed partial operation, until wherever there is a “church, a blacksmith’s shop and a tavern” seems a proper *scite* for one of them! The effect of these is coming to the feelings of every man, and a vast ruin must be made before we can get down to a *peace establishment*. Their evil has yet hardly begun, if they persevere in the courses they have generally adopted—and sacrifices of men and property will accumulate as the thing goes on like a snow-ball, to the making of immense fortunes for those who command the funds; though, in the end, many of the banks must fail like individuals. The present multitude of them in the United States is no more fitted to the condition of society, than a long-tailed coat becomes a sailor on ship-board. The skirts must be cut off, and great will be the waste thereby occasioned! There cannot be *security* until these are reformed and reduced—until it shall be considered as great a favor to receive as it is to give out the representatives of money. The people have been too passive under the conduct of the banks. But the subject is too extensive to be more than alluded to at this time.

To conclude—it is by reformation and retrenchment only, that we can get into comfort, in the present state of the world. Let us banish from our houses all useless articles of *foreign* manufacture, and substitute the buck-skin like cloths and stout cottons of our own country for the flimsy goods sent from England, particularly made for the American market. When these get into *fashion*, we shall

be as much disposed to laugh at a “*Jackey*” dressed in the present style, as we would if a lady were now to appear in our streets clothed as was the tip of the ton 30 years ago—with a hoop round her body large enough to encompass a puncheon of rum!—The wealth created by our labor will then remain at home, and have a circulation amongst us. Every day will more and more convince us of the necessity of this, for every day brings the trade and commerce of the world more and more to its natural level; and we shall find that no nation will buy of us merely because we may buy of them. “There is no friendship in trade.”

Seriously impressed with the importance of these truths, I have deliberately resolved for myself, hereafter, to apply them as closely as I can, and gradually approach the desired state of things. If my remarks shall induce one other man to do so, my purpose is accomplished.

“A visit to Flanders; OR, THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.”

There is a sort of madness in the British about the battle of Waterloo, as they call it, where they got the glory that the Prussians won, which justifies a laugh at their absurdities.

“*Nationality*” is a word of the last age, which has risen from vulgar use into classical adoption, having become indispensible in defining the character of the Scottish people. It is understood to be the most universal, inveterate, invincible characteristic of that nation. I am not at all disposed to be angry at it; but even candid Scots, like Dr. Moore, admit the absurdities it leads its possessors into. We have all heard of Scotchmen denying that the American moons were equal to the stars of Scotland; and of the patriotic integrity of him, who refused to admit that the American pumpkins, tied on a pear tree, were equal to the pears “in the duke of Argyle’s garden”—but, for my part, such a specimen of nationality, as this “*Field of Waterloo*,” I have never before seen or heard of.

Every body would admit, that there was glory in having conquered Napoleon, if there was any “measure in the madness” of their exultation at it. Nay, we would endure any thing, but this meanness and insolence to a fallen foe. If we did not know to whom the Waterloo triumph did best belong, we could ascertain it by the laughable absurdity of these pretensions. But we must make many allowances for this work—its author was a Scotchman, a lawyer—a very self-sufficient, unreflecting, warm-headed, cold-hearted, sort of a man—who went over to Flanders, when the fever of unexpected glory was at its crisis, for the purpose of making a book, that should even “*astish the natives a few*.” In such a case it was very convenient to believe all the marvellous stories that every sycophantic landlord on the road could contrive; and disprove the less glorious accounts of British officers.—British officers!—that was well enough—who believes their accounts, since their *officials*, in the late war with America, have been repudiated by their own admiralty?

In the battle of Waterloo, our author says, that “fortune bestowed only one melancholy smile on the arms of Napoleon. No moment, even of temporary success, was their’s in the line; but they did establish themselves, *with twenty to one*, in the post of La Haye Sainte.” As this is the only place where he admits that the French accomplished any thing, one is a little startled at it; but then this unaccountable accident is explained, when we are informed

*See the review, which follows.

that the post was defended by the German legion, and that their ammunition failed. That twenty Frenchmen, "cased in iron," could overcome one German, who had no ammunition, is possible; but had they encountered the British, or rather, the endless Scotch Greys, in such a predicament, the result, it would seem, might have been very different.

In another instance, two hundred of the British attacked a column of the enemy, *three thousand* strong, broke into the centre, and the "Scottish Greys" dashed into their support, "and the enemy, to a man, were put to the sword or made prisoners!" Captain Bobadil was a modest, candid gentleman, and I shall think the better of him for it hereafter, while I live.

After these specimens, it cannot be expected that we would attempt to give the absurd and disgusting detail; but, nevertheless, we cannot suffer the book to pass without remark, as we trust its ungentlemanly, ungenerous, bombast and charlatanism, may serve to put down the Waterloo mania, which has so much disgraced his country. "The trite and abused term glory," says the author, "does not convey the idea of a hundredth part of the merit of such unshaken constancy," referring to an instance of what he calls courage: and as it is the only trait of skill or courage that Wellington is mentioned to have exhibited at that battle, it is worth notice. Wellington was paying a visit to the troops of the 95th, when a body of French infantry happened to approach them: the British exclaimed, "let us at them—let us down upon them." His lordship's answer was, "not yet, my brave men; but you shall have at them soon;" firm a little longer—*we must not be beat*; what would they say in England?" "The last caution," continues the author, "was praise rather than encouragement: for let any people on earth match it, ancient or modern—from Thermopylae downwards, through ages of Roman firmness and chivalrous enthusiasm!" I suppose the reader stares to see what could have drawn forth this rhodomantade—and well he may. And what is this most insolent challenge for a parallel?—But we can furnish one—the case of an American officer, who used the very same expressions. Every body must recollect gen. Smyth, of Black Rock memory, and his threatening proclamations. He gave notice that he would fight as soon as he had force sufficient to ensure a victory—"but he must not be beat;" those very words drew on him the indignation and ridicule of both the army and the country. What is the sentiment of every coward in the hour of danger? "I would fight if I were sure that my enemy was not a match for me—but I must not be beat. Oh lord! that would never do—what would they say in England?" The brave man says to himself, "I may be conquered, but never can be disgraced, and that is enough." But this much must be said of gen. Smyth, that he expressed his feelings in the cool hour of calculation; whereas Wellington's restraining orders were given amidst the roar and animation of battle. General Hull comes something nearer—but still we cannot "match it." No, no—John Falstaff, sergeant Ewart, captain Bobadil, lord Wellington, and his historian, Mr. Simpson, baron Munchausen, and all the rest—you may continue to challenge the "ages of Roman firmness and chivalrous enthusiasm." "We must not be beat;" and to be as sure as possible of that, we must not fight if we can help it.

Of Napoleon, this author speaks most ungenerously and most absurdly—"he threw away," says he, "in a

moment, the character founded on fifteen years of miracles." But how? Why he ordered his troops "to destroy, and break, and sweep away the English," and shewed an insensibility to the carnage he was causing; but particularly when his army was routed he repeatedly said, "let us save ourselves." Those fools tell us he should have attempted to retrieve the fortune of the day. What nonsense is this—during the whole day, they say, the battle was against him; and they reprobate his cruelty, in crying, "forward, forward," urging his troops to destruction; but at night, when the Prussian reinforcements had arrived, and the French were "turned topsy-turvy and thrown heels over head," he should have attempted to retrieve the battle. He should have desisted when he was sure of the victory; but he should have fought on when there was no chance, when the English had lost 15,000, as Mr. Simpson says, and the French had lost ten times as many, (see page 53) that is, nearly one half more than they had on the field, Napoleon should have retrieved the battle; but "he availed himself of the darkness and the crowd, and sneaked away. It would have been quite suitable in a pick-pocket; but it wofully misbecame an emperor." If such was the disgraceful conduct of Napoleon in defeat, what was the behavior of their idol Wellington during that battle, in which they say victory was not for one moment doubtful? "The anxieties of the British chief were now over," says our author;—"they had been almost too much to be borne. Often, it is said, he had prayed, in agony, for the Prussians or the night! When their guns [the Prussians] commenced, it is described by officers, who heard it, as something like a yell of rapture, with which he called out, "there goes old Blucher at last," and unable to bear up longer, burst into tears." Bravo my good eulogist—this is the heroism that you place in competition with what you call the distraction of Bonaparte.

During the battle, it is said, that the emperor frequently praised the English troops, but particularly the Scotch Greys. This, they say, was wrong from him; though, from the terms of his compliments they seem to have been bestowed pretty freely—"quelles superbes troupes!" It puts one out of patience to see praises given to the ungenerous; for no one sentence of praise could be wrung from these vain, selfish wretches in return. Some of the nobles instances of enthusiastic self-devotion that the world probably ever witnessed, are sneered at and imputed to French vanity. This author, describing the wounded and dying at Antwerp, mentions one tossing his amputated arm in the air, with a feeble shout of "*vive l'empereur*." "To cease to cry out "*vive l'empereur*," as long as breath or life lasted, was a thought not to be endured for a moment." One of these miserable military devotees, "at the moment of the preparations to take off his leg, declared, that there was something he knew of, which would cure him on the spot, and save his limb and the operators trouble. When asked to explain this strange remark, he said, "a sight of the emperor!" The indispensable amputation did not save him; he died in the surgeon's hands; and his last words, steadfastly looking on his blood, were, that he would cheerfully shed the last drop in his veins for the great Napoleon." This cold blooded writer, who can deride a scene like this, which appeals to ever tender and elevated feeling of the heart, endeavor to excuse himself, for the insult he offers to humane nature, by exclaiming—"Had the emperor merited such heroic devotion—had he gloriously sacrificed himself in the field?" &c.

*No engagement took place on the occasion.

With what contempt and indignation, do we again re-echoed, the abominable sentiments of that principled woman, Helen Maria Williams. Bonaparte has been abused by the advocates of despotism in this country, and in Europe, because he refused to commit suicide: he has been ridiculed and insulted, because he did not seek refuge from misfortune upon the sword of his favorite Mameluke: but was found, the day after his abdication, making arrangements for his journey, and busied about the trifles of the toilette.

Christianity, or even humanity, amongst those hypocritical legitimates, I did not expect; but some partial gleams of common sense, one might have looked for. To our humble apprehension, it needed those appalling and soul-trying reverses, fully to develop the mighty mind of that wonderful man. We have never bestowed unqualified eulogy upon Napoleon—even his downfall and his exile I will still not say, finally, subserve the cause of freedom; but, as regards his personal character, permit me to say, that all those circumstances that subject him to the censure of his ungenerous enemies, place him only higher in my estimation. Fortune carried him to a higher pinnacle of glory than human being had ever before been placed upon, and then precipitated him to the lowest condition which, it was presumed, could, in this earth's dark habitations, be found for man—behold him, cast down, but not crushed, by the fury of the world, or even the frowns of heaven. The gay, glittering visions of power, that had surrounded him, and wound their ties round the weaknesses of his heart, dashed away in an instant—his passions conquered; but his mind, amidst the darkness of the frightful discomfiture, unconquerable. Argentine proposed as a model for Bonaparte!—at most mad and useless instance of self-sacrifice, that degrades the character of a vain carpet knight, must point out the road of honor to the conqueror of nations. Oh heavens! what is thy blessed relation, and what is the farce and fallacy of human reasoning, if morality is come to this?

Gillespie's improved Steam Still.

We have now before us an exemplification of Mr. Gillespie's plan, and do not hesitate to pronounce it an improvement in the art of distillation. It is called the *Log-still*, because the tub, its principal characteristic, is formed by splitting a large log into quarters, and cutting away that part of the timber which had formed the heart of the tree, so as to leave only the outside shell (except at one end which forms the bottom of the tub) and then placing the pieces together, and rendering them firm with hoops, like a common barrel. It is divided into two parts. In the lower is placed the fermented liquor (still beer) and the steam passing through that, carries the first distillation (singlings) through inclined tubes, and condenses it in the upper part to a liquid state, but its heat sends off other steam, which the liquor desired; through the head on the top of the tub, and thence through a pipe, which heats more fermented liquor, in the usual way. The boiler does not differ materially, from those of Brown, and in fact, that have been adopted in many parts of the United States. It is not necessary, nor would it be very (without a draught,) to describe the apparatus. The patentee Mr. Robert Gillespie, at Washington, can give every requisite direction concerning them.

It would appear that the method of boiling with steam was applied to dye kettles in Europe, about 17 years ago. It was applied to distillation about

the year 1800. Dr. Brown and E. West, of Lexington, Ky. obtained a patent in 1803, for a plan which they published. In 1810, Mr. Bernard, of New-York state, obtained another patent, for a plan somewhat similar, which has been generally adopted in that part of the country. As the patent of Brown and West, claims to be exclusive, it is of little consequence, as it is about to expire in three or four months. The advantage of Mr. Gillespie's method seems to consist chiefly in its economy; and we would be glad to see it generally adopted; for if people cannot be dissuaded from the use of so pernicious an article as spirituous liquor, we must at least recognise the utility of every invention, by which it can be manufactured, so as least to impair the health and the capital of the public.

Connecticut Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the house of representatives.

No important change in the foreign relations of the United States seems to have taken place since the last meeting of the legislature, nor has any event occurred to disturb our internal repose. It becomes us gratefully to acknowledge the Divine goodness in the continued enjoyment of peace abroad and of tranquility at home.

That the advantages which were confidently expected from the restoration of peace have not been realized in their full extent, is indeed a subject of regret, but not of despondency. The embarrassments arising from a limited commerce, and the too successful competition of foreign vessels in the transportation even of our own productions, from the depressed state of manufacturing employments, and the unequal and restricted operations of the monied institutions of the country, are evils to which no adequate remedies can be instantly applied. I trust, nevertheless, they will be gradually subdued. The discouragements to navigation which may have grown out of the late commercial treaty will expire at no very distant period, and I think we may entertain a well-grounded confidence that they will not be revived. Other embarrassments will undoubtedly disappear as the country shall return to the regular pursuits of industry, and as Divine Providence may favor the characteristic assiduity and enterprize of our citizens. In the mean time, the representatives of a people extensively concerned in the cultivation of the soil, and in the arts and manufactures with which it is connected, will not lose sight of these objects. I am persuaded, gentlemen, you will be disposed to afford them such encouragement as shall comport with the best views of the interests of the commonwealth.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the reorganization of the militia contemplated by the act of October last, has been effected as far as respects the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The general orders embracing these arrangements will be submitted to your examination. The formation of the regiments of riflemen will probably be completed in season for the appointment of their field officers at the present session. In discharging the duties enjoined by the act no pains have been spared to fulfil the intentions of the legislature in a manner the least burdensome to individuals; to combine, in short, as much as possible, the personal accommodation of our fellow citizens with regularity and efficiency in the system. How far the attempt has succeeded, time will determine. It would not be strange that in arrangements affecting in a greater

or less degree nearly every company in the state, errors should have intervened from a want of the requisite information, or from other causes. These, it is hoped, are few, and when discovered, will be readily and cheerfully corrected. You will permit me, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the accomplishment of a reform which recent events had shown to be every way desirable, and which, if carried into effect, as it unquestionably will be, with the accustomed spirit of our militia, must eminently conduce to the military strength, and consequently to the future safety of the state.

By particularly adverting to the act already mentioned, it will be seen that some further provisions are required to insure its complete operation. You will also observe, that by a late act of congress, an alteration is prescribed in the rank and commissions of field officers—a regulation which you will doubtless consider it expedient to adopt at the present time.

It is not my design, gentlemen, to detain you by an unnecessary reference to the various subjects which may suitably engage your attention. You will allow me, however, to remark, that the law which defines and punishes forgery, was passed at a period when the notes of incorporated banks constituted but a small proportion of the circulating medium of the country. Hence, to forge, alter, or counterfeit instruments of this description, was subjected to no higher penalties than were annexed to several offences which are obviously of an inferior grade, whether we regard the temptation to the crime, the frequency with which it is committed, or its injurious effects upon the great interests of the community. If, therefore, in the one case, the punishment be now adequate, in the others it is manifestly too severe. From the free and general circulation of bank notes authorized by the different states, it would appear that this is peculiarly a question in which the respective states have a common concern, and are consequently interested in establishing a uniform mode of treating the offence. In many of them, it is believed, a much more exemplary punishment is inflicted than is specified in our laws. It is at any rate, to be desired, that a crime which strikes at the root of credit and confidence amongst men, should, if possible, be effectually prevented. How far a change in the intercourse of society requires a corresponding alteration of our criminal code in the case to which I have alluded, is a point respectfully suggested for your consideration.

An election of president and vice president of the United States will be held in the month of December next. Conformably to the existing law, it will be the duty of the legislature to appoint, within the limited time, the number of electors to which the state is entitled.

In all measures, gentlemen, which may be calculated to promote the welfare of our immediate constituents, or which shall contribute in any respect to support the national constitution, and advance the prosperity and honor of our country, you may rely on my sincere and cheerful concurrence.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

General Assembly, Oct. session, A. D. 1815.

Maine Convention.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.—The hon. judge Stebbins moved for leave to have entered on the journals the following PROTEST:—

In convention of delegates, at Brunswick, Oct. 9, 1816.

Being convened in the first assembly called in

Maine, to deliberate on the momentous subject of forming the District into a separate state, a subject in which all the members of the convention have alike rights, duties and interests; we, whose names are underwritten, delegates in the convention, feel deep regret that such diversity of opinion should prevail as to render it necessary for a minority to declare their dissent from the measures of the majority. It would be in the highest degree gratifying to us, if discussion had produced a result, in which we could have united. But we hold, that all power emanates from the people; that no bodies of men, acting in virtue of delegated powers, have a right to designate not only to whom they will delegate power, but what power they will delegate; that according to our civil compact, by which "the whole people covenant with each citizen; and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good," the citizens, besides their natural rights, possess, as members of the body politic, the rights secured by this covenant: that as this compact between the commonwealth and its citizens is mutual, it cannot, as respects any portion of its citizens, be annulled without mutual consent, and without power delegated from them, no man or body of men can establish a new government over them, or abolish that which they have legitimately established for themselves. Considering these principles as true and unquestionable, we protest against the report of the committee on the subject of the returns of votes and the resolutions thereto subjoined, and against the vote of this convention yesterday passed, for accepting the same: because we consider the said report and resolves, as in their general tenor and spirit inconsistent with these principles, and with propriety; and as instances we adduce the following:—

By the said report it appears that apart from the votes of the town of Lyman, which were in our opinion improperly rejected, of which a majority of 173 were against separation, there are returned 11,969 votes in favor of separation, and 10,847 against it; the former being less than a majority of five to four of the votes returned. Nothing therefore remains to be done by the convention. The only duty, in this event, assigned to them by the legislature and their constituents, here terminates. An adjournment of this convention to a future day must throw upon our constituents an expense, without possible advantage, and without their consent. The exercise of further powers by this convention, we are constrained to consider as USURPATION.—"To proceed to form a constitution," is, in our view at once, a violation of express law, and an invasion of the rights of our constituents.

We protest against a separation of Maine from the present government, by any means whatever, without the consent of the people. No such consent has been given. Their last vote was with a full understanding that a majority of five to four was necessary to a separation. This conclusion was by the competent authority rightfully adopted and became a law. It is a conclusion distinct and obvious. It was distinct in the legislature, where it passed against but a small majority, who magnanimously submitted to it, and constantly support it. It was, as we understand, and have never heard denied, sanctioned by the votes of every member of the legislature present from Maine, who was in favor of the separation. It has been distinct in the mind of every voter and every citizen. How the people would have decided on a different question had a different question been submitted to them, we have

ner the knowledge nor the right to decree.—principles of amendment variously inserted in constitutions of the states and of the union, tenance the opinion entertained by many, that minths is a smaller proportion of votes than nt to dissolve the important relations of civil ty. In the present case the proportion of five- hs was fixed by a large majority and binding on whole. Should the late vote in favor of the sation of Maine be made the foundation of its sition into a state, the government would be ded in force, not in right. The vote was given condition which has not happened.

We protest against a reference of this subject to general court for the purpose expressed in the sition, because, for the reasons already men- ed, it is in our estimation, a request to that ho- able body to enact that which cannot be recon- d with constitutional principles nor actual fact. We protest against the proposed application to gress, because it is unseasonable and presents even a hopeful prospect of utility. And we pro- t against addressing congress or the general rt on behalf of our fellow-citizens, because such gress implies a right to bind them by the result; ght which they have not given us.

We protest against the report on which the reso- ons are predicated, as indecorous, as not expres- in terms suitable to the respect which this con- dition owes itself, nor to the honor due to the le- tature—because, to our apprehension, it inti- es in terms too plain to be misunderstood, that, t august body may fail to do what "justice re- es;" and, though it purports to request advice direction, holds forth, in language of superior- and menace, a signification, that if the general rt should not do what we consider to be proper, shall contemn and disregard their opinion; and ice, as far as indicated in the report, to be sought the legislature, respects a case so free from doubt a regard to our own understanding and that of legislature, forbids us to admit, even by impli- on, that advice is necessary.

mpressed with the presence of him who knows motives and will judge them, we declare that offer this protest not from a wish to discounte- e a faithful and liberal discharge by this conven- of all the duties confided to them; but from a scientious belief that the measures against which protest are mistaken in principle and dangerous heir tendency; and, if effectuated; will be sub- sive of the rights and destructive to the liberties he citizens. And we request that this dissent y be entered on the journal, and remain a wit- s for us that we seasonably and solemnly give voice and offer our reasons against them.

[Signed by 71 members.]

t was then resolved that the hon. Mr. Holmes, Messrs. Davis, of Augusta, and Preble, of Saco, ould be a committee to publish an address in an- er to the protest and in vindication of the mea- es of the convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed a com- ttee to report a constitution, &c.

Messrs. Holmes, Dunn, Bodwell and Hobbs, of tterborough—York county.

Messrs. Widgery, Foxcraft, Ingalls, and John ng, of Cumberland county.

Messrs. Dawes, Neal, of Litchfield; Thompson, of on, and Baily, of Whitefield, in Lincoln county.

Messrs. Chandler, Davis, of Augusta; Cushman, ston, and Bond, of Kennebeck county.

Messrs. Hooper, Turner, and Steel, of Oxford nty.

Messrs. Moore and Allen, of Somerset county. Messrs. Kinsley and Leavitt, of Penobscot county. Mr. Merriam, of Hancock county. Messrs. Paris, Davis, of Augusta; Preble, Gen. Chandler and Johnston, were appointed a commit- tee to make application to the legislature of Mas- sachusetts.

Gen. King, Mr. Holmes and Gen. Chandler are a committee to make application to congress.

Sketches of the Barbary States.

NO. IV. and last.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

On the conclusion of the second punic war, the power and resources of the Carthagenians had be- come so weakened as to afford no prospect of chang- ing the obnoxious features of the treaty entered into with the Romans after the battle of Zama: They, however, had the consolation to know, that if they were unable to shake off the yoke, that their weak- ness would be the means of insuring their tranqui- lity, and rendering dormant the destructive ambi- tion of their great rival—they were deceived in their calculations, and the opposition of the elder Cato laid the foundation for the third punic war. The Carthagenians, finding their hopes of peace had fled, and perceiving their enemy was bent on their destruction, prepared to make a desperate effort in defence of their liberties. The Romans, under the command of the consuls, Marcus and Manilius, commenced the siege of Carthage, which was pro- secuted with vigor, until a fleet and reinforcement arrived, and the besieging army were then com- manded by Scipio Emilianus. This general, with his combined forces, made his dispositions with considerable ability; he blockaded the Carthage- nian fleet, which was sheltered in the inner harbor, the celebrated Cothon, and made preparations to burn them, by means of fire-ships; when the Car- thagenians, it is said, in one night, with an incre- dible industry, cut a canal, by which their fleet sailed out, and, doubling the point now called cape Carthage, blockaded the Roman fleet, which had taken shelter in the bay, opposite to the level part of the city, known by the name of the suburbs of Mendracium. This canal, or cut, as it is called by historians, is at present so choked by the sand and earth, which have been collecting for some centu- ries, that it is somewhat difficult to identify it. After some labor, however, we were enabled to fix upon the spot. The cut is at the base of the hill on which the citadel of Byrsa and the temple of Escu- lapius stood. It ran between the upper and lower town called Megara; and, when viewing the same from the summit of cape Carthage, the length of this canal is a full half mile, and ran about south- east and north-west.

Scipio continued the siege with great vigor, and gained only inch by inch—Carthage was defended by Asdrubal, a man of dreadful energy; and, when Scipio had made himself master of the suburbs and lower town, Asdrubal retreated into the citadel and continued to defend the city with great bravery—but, being overpowered by numbers, he sued for peace, and deserting his companions, in the hour of danger, gave up the citadel. The deserters and mercenaries, finding themselves betrayed, set fire to the splendid temple of Esculapius; and the noble wife of Asdrubal, to mark her abhorrence of the treachery and meanness of her husband, threw her- self and her children into the flames.

Thus fell Carthage, and the flames that consum- ed it lasted seventeen days. Rome, now, had no

rival to contend with—a strong military force still remained to her—without war or active employment, they commenced a system of broils and commotions, which depraved their manners, corrupted their habits, introduced civil wars and factions, until their liberties expired at the feet of Carthage.

Several attempts were subsequently made to rebuild the city of Dido by Tiberius Gracchus and Julius Cæsar—and Strabo affirms, that a flourishing colony existed, celebrated for its schools of eloquence. In the new city St. Cyprian, Arnobius and Lactantius resided, and rendered it celebrated for their learning and piety. Carthage was still reserved for new scenes of desolation. An unlooked for enemy, after overrunning Europe, suddenly made his appearance. The fierce Vandals, under Genseric, appeared before the walls of Carthage, and fixed his seat of empire in that city. These barbarians overran Africa—which they held for near a century; razed Carthage, its walls, aqueducts and towers to the earth—it was the ruins, as they left them, which we now viewed. Africa, in 647, fell into the hands of the Moors.

We left Tunis early in the morning, with an escort, for the purpose of viewing the ruins—and went out at the gate called Babelswaka, which opens in front of a modern aqueduct, built by Charles V. now used to convey water into two forts which guard the road to the palace, and at the same time commands the town. Carthage is nine miles from Tunis; yet, I have reason to believe, that in its most flourishing time, when it contained upwards of a million of inhabitants, that Tunis must nearly have joined it. On the borders of the lake we meet, occasionally, with the foundation of houses very near Tunis; and the hollow sound arising from the horses' hoofs at times, led us to believe that we were crossing some subterraneous passage. In fact, Carthage was entirely undermined, and for a most extensive distance, was composed of these subterranean caverns—the hill on which the citadel was built is a complete shell; and, for several miles from Carthage, holes are seen in the earth, of considerable depth, flagged with square stones, and leading, no doubt, to passages of great length: the confined air renders it impossible to explore these caverns to any distance—if it was possible, and was permitted, many valuable discoveries might be made. The number of sieges this city has witnessed, its great wealth, and works of the arts it possessed, must have rendered these subterraneous passages extremely useful. From Tunis to Carthage the road is perfectly level and clear, interspersed here and there with a few carob trees. We leave the fortress of the Goletta to the right, about a mile distant, and first reach a beautiful spot called Marsa, at the foot of Carthage, on which most of the foreign consuls have summer houses and gardens.—Carthage was built on three hills, and all historians concur as to this point. Yet these hills cannot be distinguished at any distance; but when you arrive at the foot, the three divisions are distinctly seen; these hills are not taken for cape Carthage, which is at a small distance behind them, and near one hundred feet higher; it was on the promontory where the citadel and temple of Esculapius stood, which was the strongest part of Carthage.—On the summit of the hill there is at present a Turkish village, the burial place of a favorite saint, called Sidi Busaid—formerly none but Mussulmen were permitted to pass through this village; at present, this superstition is wearing away. On the extreme point and height of cape Carthage is a tower; used at present as a signal post to announce the ap-

pearance of vessels bound in, who are seen at a distance of thirty miles. This tower was built by St. Louis of France; and on this spot the good king died while endeavoring to wrest the country from the Moors.

It is impossible to conceive, or to describe the beauty of the surrounding country, when viewed from this height—the eye glances over an amphitheatre of above sixty miles in circumference. On the left, cape Bon and the village of Soliman, the high and curious shaped mountains of Mamelif, at the foot of which are the celebrated mineral springs, so often visited by the Romans; the extensive bay of Tunis, with the shipping and fortress of the Goletta and the lake and city—to the right, the village of Ariana—and the gulph and town of Porto Farina below the ruins and site of Carthage—the vast plain on which stood the suburbs of Mardracum—the clusters of the olive and carob trees, here and there interspersed with a few melancholy cypress, above which are occasionally seen the minarets of the mosques, gives a most delightful appearance to this situation; and when Carthage was in its most flourishing state, its splendid temples and extensive commerce, surrounded, as it was, with numerous villages and tributary towns, must have truly made it the first city in the world; and it is much to be lamented, that so beautiful a country, with a soil and climate fruitful and salubrious, should continue at this day in the power of Barbarians.

The only remains of Carthage, yet in a perfect state, are the cisterns which supplied the city with water when besieged; these cisterns are of astonishing beauty, and form a row of cells or caverns, each of which are about fifty feet in length, twenty in breadth and twenty in depth. These cisterns are built in an oval form, with great neatness; they were plastered with a cement which has become hardened by time, and the water at this day in them is perfectly sweet; at the extremity of them small temples were built, and the aqueduct which supplied them brought the water fifty miles from Zowan; the ruins of the aqueduct are visible and can be easily traced the whole distance. The enterprise and industry of the work has never since been exceeded.

Below the hill, on the sea, there are remains of an extensive mole, which the gradual approach of the sea has covered—there are sufficient ruins, however, to justify the belief, that it was a most extensive work—large square masses of stone, of which the mole was built, are seen in two or three feet water; and some have been found with large iron rings affixed in them, to which the cables have been attached.

The whole of Carthage, which is rugged and uneven, is covered with ruins—foundations of houses, cisterns, caverns, pieces of marble, broken columns, giving at once an idea of its nature and extent.

The ruins of Utica are far more interesting than those of Carthage. This city never could have attained the magnitude and importance of Carthage; its situation, the defect in its maritime position, and its close approximation to a place, already of the the highest political and commercial importance, would have prevented its increase beyond the site which its ruins now occupy. According to the calculation of Appian, Utica was nine miles from Carthage. If this calculation be correct, the distance must have been computed from the extreme point of Carthage to the nearest point of Utica, as this city lies west and by north of Carthage; and according to the road, which is somewhat circuitous, it is at this day near sixteen miles. We left Tunis

by the gate leading to the palace at Bardo, and passed through a modern aqueduct, built by Charles V. for the purpose of introducing the water into the fortress of the Gaspa. The aqueduct is in good preservation and presents a noble appearance; beyond this, nearly six miles, in a westerly direction, is part of the aqueduct which brought the water from Zowan to Carthage—Upwards of twelve centuries has elapsed since this work was constructed—its duration appears co-eval with time, and marks the difference between the solid and enterprising works of antiquity and the weak efforts of our modern architecture.

We struck off from the aqueduct to the northward, and pursued a road lined with the olive and carob tree, and about seven miles from Tunis arrived at a country seat of the bey's, called Isabella.

The Moorish villas and gardens bear little or no affinity to the warm and glowing descriptions of romance. We look in vain for the splendid vestibule, the columns of porphyry—the cooling fountains, the light verandas, the windows of the harem, and the impervious groves of orange and pomegranate—We see, indeed, a confused mass of stone and mortar thrown together, without taste or symmetry—long walls, in the Spanish style, and a few fruit trees, scattered promiscuously among groves of olive—Isabella, however, is said to be the neatest country palace in the kingdom; and although the architecture is strictly Moorish, the ornaments of the interior, and in fact, the whole of the internal arrangements are in the Italian style. We were received by several Neapolitan slaves, to whose care the palace is assigned, and who receive due notice of each visit contemplated by the bey or any of his family. We entered a spacious gateway, over which a rampart had been built, and on which several small brass field places are placed, and pursued our way into the hall, which terminated in a view of a large tank or cistern of water, near one hundred feet square, in which a small boat and one or two frigates, in miniature, bearing the Ottoman flag, were moored. Around this tank, which by the Moors is called a jerbi, and the water of which flows into the gardens, ran a range of marble columns, supporting a portico, from which the doors of the several apartments were seen. In three apartments there is no furniture; the ceiling is richly ornamented with stucco, the wall inlaid with colored marble, and a row of Ottomans, on which cushions are placed, form all the convenience and ornament of these palaces.

The slaves prepared coffee and lemonade for us; and, as the night approached, they seated themselves on the marble floor and gave us a description of their unfortunate situation, the length of time they had passed in slavery, their native country, birth and family. It appeared strange to us, but no less true, that most of these Italians had been surprised by small parties of Turks, who had landed from their corsairs and made them prisoners. We would naturally suppose, that the terrors of captivity, joined to the facility of approaching the coast and effecting a landing, would induce the government to adopt precautionary measures, such as fortifying the line of coast, arming the people, and embodying the militia, as would tend to afford a sure protection from the inroads of these pirates. But, so it is, that a territory of near 600 miles is wholly unprepared for resistance; and it does not unfrequently happen, that a boat's crew land under cover of the night, and carry away whole families into bondage. It would naturally be asked, are these outrages committed for the sake of gaining the value of the

ransom generally paid for a slave? or is it from hatred to the Christians? The motives are mixed—Avarice has its full share, but religious prejudice is the powerful incentive. Many of these slaves were of respectable families—several had been 20 years prisoners, and had almost lost all hope of being restored to their country.

At dawn of day we were awoke by the singing of birds which perched on the iron lattices of the windows and regaled us with their melody.—Cato had also been disturbed by these warblers a few minutes before he fell on his sword. We were a few leagues only from Utica, and felt the analogy of the situation—every thing around us looked flourishing—the country, the high road over which the Roman legions had marched, remained unchanged—the stern patriot and his little senate were no more.

We mounted our horses, and preceded by a Jannissary as a guide, we pursued the main road for about five miles, until it terminated by a narrow path cut from a mountain, which opened on an extensive plain, at the extremity of which we perceived, on a rising ground, some scattered ruins. This was Utica.

We approached a river of about twenty yards wide with steep banks—over which we crossed in a flat; the remains of an ancient bridge were in sight, the freshet had destroyed the piers which were decayed and partly sunken; our horses were safely carried over, and we turned to look back on the river we had passed. How frail are the hopes of glory—how sure is the corroding hand of time—it was the Bagrada of antiquity we had passed, on the banks of which Regulus had killed the enormous serpent—its stream rolled sluggishly along, indifferent to passing events. On the banks of this river now called Booshata by the Turks, have the legions of Hannibal marched, the triumphant army of Scipio encamped. How often, perhaps, has Cato paced its borders deeply revolving in his mind the state of the republic, and the means necessary to save the common cause from shipwreck. How often on that spot has the stern patriot vowed to live free or die. How often has the senate, released from the perplexing cares of their station, assembled on its banks to meditate on the high and solemn duties imposed on them. Here a Sempronius strongly urging and fiercely supporting a call for war, there Lucius mildly essaying to calm those turbulent feelings and wearing constantly the silver smile of peace. A view of this spot is a collateral evidence of history, the events of which pass rapidly over the mind as we trace the ruins of those splendid edifices which a spirited and liberal people had reared. We passed through a small camp of Redouins or wandering Arabs who had pitched their tents, made of coarse hair cloth, on the banks of the river. The sun was just rising and threw a rich tint on the surrounding country. In front we had a view of the sea and the distant island of Zimbra; to the left under a bold and commanding promontory lay the town of Porta Farina, near which two or three of the bey's cruisers were moored—to the right and behind us, was an extensive plain bounded by narrow hills covered with verdure and olive trees. The air was pure and soft as it is in Attica, and we stopped near a tent to survey this rich and beautiful country, which a revolution of ages had thrown into the power of barbarians. We were soon assailed by the Arab dogs in the camp, which have the appearance of wolves, and are extremely fierce—our Jannissary tried to appease them in the Arabic language, but not succeeding, he drew his pistol from his belt

with an intention of shooting one of them, which he was prevented from doing by their being called off by their owners.

The Mussulmen are not fond of strangers. Their cold and retiring disposition unsuits them for habits of social intercourse. It is also contrary to their laws and customs for their women to expose their faces—and this is strictly observed in their towns and cities, but in the country these laws are not rigidly enforced. The Arab women and girls were employed about the tents in domestic purposes—they viewed us with much indifference—the sun had scorched them nearly black, they wore large silver ear rings, and bracelets around their ancles, —and their appearance strongly reminded us of our American squaws—one of them brought us a few pieces of colored glass, and some coins which she had found on the ruins; two of them were small copper coins which are frequently found in the neighborhood, and are of little value; on one side is a Numidian horse, and on the reverse a wheat sheaf—one of the coins was a Constantine in good preservation, and the other was one of the empress Julia Faustina—we purchased them for a trifle, and proceeded to view the ruins. Utica originally was built on an eminence of nearly a half mile in length, and extremely narrow country; contrary, however, to the custom pursued at Carthage and other important cities, the public buildings were built on the plain, and only the remains of an amphitheatre are to be seen on the eminence. Utica must have been a very small city; traces of the wall by which it was surrounded are still discernable; it took in the before mentioned eminence, and the circumference of the whole city according to the best calculation, could not have been more than three miles.

The remains of the amphitheatre are a great curiosity—it occupies nearly the entire width of the eminence, but there are no vestiges of foundation or ruins to be seen—it never could have been appropriated for gymnastic exercises, chariot races or the exhibition of gladiators, but was used for *summachia* or mock sea fights. Its form is oval, and about four hundred feet in circumference—the depth from the surface of the earth is apparently sixty feet, and as nearly as we could judge the water must have occupied a depth of near ten feet. This shows, for so it may be called, has an appearance peculiarly grand, and testifies the liberality of the people, for whose amusement it was originally constructed. The water was introduced into the basin from the Bagrada, by means of an aqueduct, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the eminence—it entered at one end and was let out at the other—the apertures for which, are still seen. The eminence or hill was sloped in order to give an easy entrance into the amphitheatre—from the present appearance it might have contained near twenty thousand people. The Romans were peculiarly attached to this species of amusement.—One of the largest amphitheatres in the world and at present in the best preservation was built for mock sea fights—it is at a place called *Utica*, about nine miles from the sea, between Tunis and Tripoli, near Ifax, and will contain thousands of spectators.

Proceeding on the plain, in order to discover the remains of the senate house, and were naturally attracted to the largest pile as affording the most probability from its situation and extent, to be the remains of the senate house, which had been the work of the Goths and Vandals—a magnificent edifice. It was of stone and strong cement, and so completely

crumbled in ruins, that no correct idea could be formed of its architecture, or internal decorations. A circumstance, however, lately occurred, which left no room to doubt that this was the senate house.—It is contrary to the religious customs of Mussulmen to dig for the purpose of discovering any antiquities, or as they term it, any coins or images belonging to the christians. The first minister was building a splendid mosque at Tunis, and had given orders to dig among the ruins of Carthage and Retira for columns of marble, many of which, and several of various colours were found, and were new polished for the mosque. While the Moors were digging in Utica and close to the pile of ruins which we concluded had been the senate house, they discovered several marble statues which they brought to the minister of marine at the fortress of the Goletta, who permitted us to view them. They were all imperfect, but had been rendered more so by the barbarous custom of the Moors who mutilate every statue they discover by striking off the nose or breaking an arm. One was a Colossal figure in Roman dress, and was said to be a statue of Trajan—it had lost its head, and at some distance from the figure a head was found and placed awkwardly on the shoulders of the statue—the head evidently did not belong to the figure—it had a wreath of laurel bound round it, but was so mutilated, and the features destroyed, that no traces of them were left.—There were two figures of Vestals without heads or arms, the drapery of which was in the most perfect and delicate style of execution, the feet and sandals were in complete preservation. There was also a plain figure without drapery or arms, the head of which was apparently flattened or cut off above the nose—it is evident that this head supported a part of the dome or portico of the senate—the smaller figures may have occupied niches, several of which are still to be found, and the Colossal figure which appeared to be upwards of eight feet in height might have occupied the centre of the hall. These statues collectively were a great curiosity and a high value was in consequence placed on them by the minister.

We discovered in Utica the same number of subterraneous caverns and passages as in Carthage, and in our survey of the ruins were frequently in danger of falling into them. One fact is strikingly apparent, that the sea had receded from Utica since its destruction nearly two miles, as on the margin of the ruins we discovered several square blocks of stone, some of which were clamped together with iron and formed a part of a mole, and in one of those blocks an iron ring was fastened—these circumstances joined to the appearance of the earth and sundry ridges or water marks left no doubt on our minds that barks or small vessels could originally come up to the city; at present there is not a sufficient depth of water in the Bagrada for the conveyance of boats or sandals.

We finished our survey of Utica, which though confined to a much smaller space than Carthage, is the most interesting of the two places—and we returned to Tunis.

Our party consisted of Americans, with one or two exceptions, and here it would not be improper to remark, that though separated from these interesting spots by a world of waters, inhabitants of an infant country, where science and the arts though progressing with rapid strides, have not attained maturity and perfection—they were animated by a zeal and industry—an enterprising curiosity and a perfect knowledge of the events in history relating

to this country which did credit to their studies and pursuits, and when it is considered that a favorable breeze will waft us to the ruins of Carthage and Utica in thirty days, it is to be hoped that when the north of Africa becomes more tranquil than many of our citizens whose leisure and means unite to justify a voyage there, will enrich their country with a more general description of the soil and climate—natural curiosities and historical facts, than we are yet in possession of relative to the states in Barbary. N.

Foreign Articles.

France. Nothing important has taken place since the date of our former intelligence. The same strictness of police and degradation of liberty still continue. One of the loyal journals of Paris, the *Fidèle Ami de Roi*, (true friend of the king) has been suspended for publishing even a mutilated account of the riots at Stratsburg and Nancy. The interdiction will soon be removed, but the paper will not hereafter be permitted to appear in the evening. It is by this means we are enabled to give the following sketch of these disturbances:

"In one the public houses at Stratsburg, some of the lower class of the populace and certain French and Austrian hussars were drinking together; a number of the legion of the Vosges were there also. An altercation arose between some of the national guards and the regular troops; the former were joined by the populace, and the treasonable cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* was proffered. The drum beat to arms, a skirmish ensued, and 130 persons were killed and wounded on the side of the rebels. Numerous arrests have since taken place, and the town is said to be in a state of tranquillity.

"At Nancy, though no blood was spilt, the affair was of a more important nature. An officer of the Genie, formerly one of the chiefs of the military college at Mentz, and since employed in the war department, organized a most serious conspiracy to take possession of the town, and secure the persons of the royal authorities. A considerable number of officers on half pay, and disaffected individuals co-operated in this plan. Twenty minutes before its explosion, it was denounced to gen. Villatte, who instantaneously had eleven of them seized, and the next morning twenty-six with their accomplices. Out of this list nineteen are *ex-officers*."

A crocodile from French Guiana has been landed at Havre without any accident. The formidable animal supported the voyage extremely well—it will arrive at Paris forthwith.

The duke of Wellington, on landing at Calais, was accompanied by cols. Churchill and Percy, and a pack of hounds, 72 in number.

We observe an article from the Paris *Journal de Commerce*, which speaks in high terms of the manner in which Mr. Hughes fulfilled his mission to Carthagena, in obtaining the liberation of the Americans, English and French that the Spaniards had imprisoned there. In speaking of the arrangements to be made, it concludes with observing, that—"Whatever may be the course of other powers, we should be very much surprised if the Americans sacrificed their dignity and the rights of their citizens, to their deference for the Spanish government."

The British parliament stands prorogued until the 4th of November. The harvest, in England, seems abundant. 120 persons, condemned to transportation and confined in Newgate, made a desperate effort to recover their liberty, but failed. The "Luddites" have re-commenced the breaking of

machines; they destroyed 12 at Stableford. There have been several defaulters in the London stock market. Consols continue at about 62. A naval depot will be established at Ceylon.

We are authorized to declare, for the fourth time, (says the *London Courier*) that the government do not think, and never have thought of, a reduction of the interest of the national debt; or of any other violation of public faith.

Speaking of the "alien bill" which has passed the British parliament, in spite of the vigorous opposition of many enlightened members in both houses, the *London Monthly Magazine* says, "it might more properly have been called a bill to export the intelligence and genius of Europe to the United States of America."

In allusion to the Dartmoor butchery, the same publication has the following:—"We cannot dissemble our concern, that a subject so deeply involving the feelings of two great nations, should not, at least *pro forma*, have been a subject of discussion in the British legislature."

In South America, says the *Monthly Magazine*, the patriotic cause languishes, and much blood is spilt for want of effective external assistance. South America, in truth, wants a Franklin and a Washington.

The London papers mention the intire loss, on the German coast, of the *Abelino*, Capt. Moisson, soon after leaving Hamburg for Boston.—It is much feared, that a large part of the new library purchased for Mr. JEFFERSON, in Paris and Germany, were shipped on board this vessel, as also many invaluable literary works, selected in France and Germany by professor EVERETT, for the *Cambridge University*.

We observe in the papers, the account of an American frigate and brig, having attacked "five Barbarian vessels," near Algiers; but as we think it quite incredible, we pass over the particulars.

At the trial of the Luddites in Nottingham, (England) before judge Graham, (says the *Columbian*) in August, no less than *seventy-one* persons swore to an *alibi* in the case of the prisoners on trial, when it was notoriously false. On this occurrence, the Dublin *E. Post* remarks—"Such wholesale perjury is not on record—it exhibits a most frightful picture of the state of morals in England—but, it is, if possible, more alarming in a political view. It shows that a general and alarming combination of the poor against the rich is in active and complete organization."

One Towle was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed upon him. In going to and returning from the court, the judge was insulted by the populace. "We understand, (says the *Liberal* paper of August 16,) that a fine of £ 5,000 has been set on the county, for the injurious example it has afforded in the excesses by which it has been distinguished."

From the *London Star*.—We have received accounts from Naples announcing that an American squadron under commodore Chauncey, composed of a ship of the line, two frigates and a corvette, has arrived before that city, having on board Mr. Fiskney, who has demanded of the Neapolitan government 4,000,000 piasters as an equivalent for American property, confiscated during the reign of Murat. Mr. P. has, it is said, accompanied this claim with a threat of bombardment, if justice is not done. This demand has been rejected and preparations have been made to give the Americans a warm reception. The government have constructed furnaces to heat bullets and have mounted the batteries with cannon of heavy calibre. The Austrian troops

000, of which the king of Naples has taken into service, occupy the castle and all the forts. The Neapolitans are counting on the arrival of an English squadron to prevent the Americans from committing hostilities.

Constantinople, July 23.—On the 4th of June the British squadron landed at Constantinople, on the 11th he visited the grand vizier and received from him a present of four beautiful horses, one an Arabian of great value. He also offered him a pelisse worth 4000 piasters.

Zanzibar, July 30.—England has ten thousand men in the Seven Islands, but it does not seem as they intended to remain. It is thought that they will be sent to join lord Exmouth, for which service they were kept in readiness. These islands are all very quiet.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—POSTSCRIPT.

On our arrival at Boston we have the following interesting articles. England has really attacked Algiers and humbled the barbarians. We are sincerely glad of it—but the action has been severe. It is worthy of remark, as we go along, that nothing is said about America—every regulation refers to Europe only. Yet we care not—we can and will “manage our own affairs in our own way.” The British behaved, it appears, with great courage and skill.

Paris, Sept. 13. The president of the Anti-Barbarian Institution, had yesterday, a private audience of his majesty; who, before he passed into his cabinet, publicly complimented the president upon the accomplishment of the great object of their labors, by the brilliant success of the expedition against Algiers;—the news of which had been received by his majesty in a despatch from the French consul residing in that city. The immediate result of this great success, which was conducted by lord Exmouth, has been, the destruction of the piratical cruisers, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery, and the abolition of the capture of them in future.

The details of the operation of this signal act of valor against the nest (foyer) of the piratical trade, we shall not delay officially to publish. In the mean time the following particulars are authentic.

According to the accounts from Algiers, dated August, the English fleet presented itself before that city on the 27th August, at about one in the afternoon, to the number of 32 sail, of which were three frigates.

After having fruitlessly tried negotiations, lord Exmouth caused his vessels to be moored at half pistol distance, under the batteries of the city road; his own ship placed at the entrance of the port, and so near the wharves that his yards touched the houses; and his batteries taking in at once of the interior of the port, bore directly on all the cannoniers of the port, who remained very exposed.

The fire of the English was sustained more than twenty hours, but only served to increase the rage of the Algerines, when two English officers demanded permission to go in a small vessel, and set fire to the entrance of the port—this being complied with the vessel had entire success; a fresh west wind in the evening set fire to the whole fleet, 5 frigates, and 30 gun-boats, which were consumed. The Algerines suffered less, although the bombs which were thrown caused considerable destruction there.—The English fleet experienced a very heavy loss. It is estimated that the loss on each side is 1000 men,

An Algerine frigate being on fire, and driven by the winds upon the English admiral, forced the latter to cut his cables, and withdraw from the battle for some time. His lordship was wounded, and a captain of one of the frigates was killed. The day did not cease, during the whole action, to pass from post to post, animating his soldiers.

It is said that the loss on board of lord Exmouth's ship was 200 men.

On the 28th, the English squadron anchored in the great harbor, but out of cannon shot from the town. On the 29th, an armistice was concluded, upon the basis which lord Exmouth had previously proposed. The following are the principal conditions:—

1st. The Algerine regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans in Algiers; and in consequence, to set at liberly, immediately, all Europeans in captivity.

2d. As a reparation for the wrongs done at Bonx and Oran, the regency shall remit to England the 370,000 dollars, which have been sent by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. Consular presents shall be abolished; but as it is the usage of the East, they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of a new consul, and given in his own name, but shall never exceed 500 pounds sterling.

4th. The kingdom of the Netherlands, in consequence of the co-operation of the Dutch squadron in the expedition, shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5th. A new treaty shall be formed between England and Algiers, in which the kingdom of the Netherlands shall be included.

Other articles of the armistice stipulate that the regency shall preserve the right of making war upon certain European powers; but that those of their subjects who may fall into their hands, shall never be made slaves, but treated as prisoners of war.

Another account of the affair at Algiers states, that the dey had been compelled to give up all the money that he had received of the various European powers, and to release 11,000 white European slaves. The English lost 800 men and one of their ships suffered much.

On the 5th of Sept a royal ordonnance was issued, requiring a new election of 258 deputies in the 86 departments of France. By a late census the population of France is ascertained to be 29,400,000 souls.

An American schooner arrived, August 19, at Ravenna. The captain proceeded immediately to Rome on business with the pope. Another account says it was a frigate that anchored at Ravenna.

The London Times, of Sept. 6, contradicts the report of the American squadron intending to bombard Naples, and adds, “whatever are the claims of the Americans, they have been brought forward in a more decent way. On the 8th of August, Mr. Pinkney presented his letters of credentials to the king of the Two Sicilies. He has been sent to Naples on a special mission, and he is to proceed to St. Petersburg, when that is accomplished. It is pretended, already, that he is to propose a cession of territory, in case the Neapolitan government shall not discover the disposition, or the means of satisfying the demand of the Americans in money. The Lipari Isles have been mentioned, but it is not probable that the court of Naples will consent to such an arrangement!!!”

The same paper mentions a report that Spain has ceded to the court of Rio Janeiro, all the left bank of the River Plata; and that the latter had ceded to

the former in the form of a dower of the princesses, the province of Olivenza.

By an order from the prefect of the department of the Meuse, the distillation of brandy from grain is forbidden.

Sept. 14.—The details which we have given of the attack on Algiers, were brought to Marseilles by a French corvette. It is added, that the battle of the 27th, lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to after midnight; and the dey dissatisfied with the measures taken by his minister of marine, had cut off his head.

Naples, Aug. 18.—The American squadron remains in our road. It is said, they are desirous to enlist the colonists who are here. By a regulation of the squadron, the indiscriminate visit of all persons thereunto is prohibited.

24th.—As to the American claims, the first demand of four millions of dollars was at first referred by the government to the congress of Vienna. But it appears that at the time, its intervention was not accepted. The urgent demands of Mr. Pinkney gave rise to a thousand rumors. Some say that the government has promised to pay; others that they have definitively consented to the cession of a port in the Mediterranean. But it has not been determined, as has been pretended, to cede Syracuse. The Lipari Isles are likewise spoken of, situated in the North West extremity of Sicily, called in the classical ages the Oeonian Islands; but they have no port fit for accommodating the wants of the Americans.

London, Sept. 7. Three per cent. cons. 62 1/8.—Five per cent. 92 3/4.

Sept. 9. Three per cents. 62 1/2.

Original letter from Dr. Franklin.

The following is an original, and was sometime since published in the *PORT FOLIO*. It will excite, it is presumed, no ordinary degree of attention. It will be read by some with eagerness, because it is from the pen of Dr. Franklin—and, in the opinion of his disciples, it is no superstition to venerate every thing from him, as a precious relic. It will be read by others, as a curious specimen of the doctor's liberality of sentiment on religious subjects:—

[*Pet. Int.*

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6, 1753.

SIR—I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad that you increase in strength—I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you. But if it had, the only thanks I should desire, is that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return. And numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. The kindness from men I can, therefore, only return to their fellow men, and I can only shew my gratitude for these mercies from God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren. For I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our obligations to each other

and much less of those to our creator. You see this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting, as you suppose, to merit heaven by them. By Heaven we understand a state of happiness finite in degree and eternal in duration—I can nothing to deserve such reward. He, that for a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do here on earth. Even the mixed, imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from the goodness than our merit—how much more is the happiness of heaven. For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect, nor the ambition to desire it—but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that even the afflictions I may at any time see shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavor to lessen it in any man, nor wish it were more productive of good works. I have generally seen it—I mean real good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit—not holiday keeping, sermon reading or singing, performing church ceremonies, or long prayers filled with flatteries and compliments; despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty, and hearing and reading of sermons may be useful, if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do; it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your great master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than any of his modern disciples. He preferred the doing of the word to the mere hearing, the son that not only refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his studies but neglected the work—the heretical, but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable, though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite—and those who give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, ransom the naked, and entertainment to the stranger, a relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares they shall in the first day be accepted, when those who cry Lord, Lord, show themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works shall be rejected. He professed he came not to the righteous, but sinners to repentance—which implied, in his modest opinion, that there were sinners in his time so good, that they needed not to be helped, even for improvement—but, now-a-days, I have scarce a little person that does not think the duty of every man, within his reach, to assist his petty administration, and that whoever assists them, offends God. I wish to such more health and to you health and happiness, being your friend and servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

CHRONICLE.

Between fiction and fact, it would appear, that America is assuming a most alarming attitude towards the nations of the world.—The late *British* prints say, that we have augmented our army to 18,000, and are building 17 ships of the line, 22 frigates and 20 steam frigates! that Mr. Pinkney has demanded \$4,000,000 from Naples, for Ame-

taken from them all the crop of tobacco, so precious for fattening their treasury. The commandant Teran had gone by forced marches to the vilages on the coast, to the south of Vera Cruz, to seize on the port of Guazacualcos, from whence the royalists fled to Vera Cruz, according to a number of intercepted letters.

"A Spanish squadron lately sent several launches, manned by a hundred soldiers, to drive the patriots from Boquilla de Pedra—but the Dons, repulsed with the loss of several men, retired with the greatest precipitation."

A Charleston paper says—"Capt. George of the schooner Caroline, from Havana, informs, that three days previous to his sailing, he read in the *Havana Diario* an account of the vice roy of Mexico (general APUDACA) having marched from Vera Cruz, where he lately arrived from Havanna, for Mexico; on his way he met with a party of insurgents, amounting so 4 or 5000 men, and after a desperate action of about two hours, the insurgents were defeated with a considerable loss in killed and wounded and 70 prisoners. The vice-roy lost about 100 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. After the action the royal army marched to Hallapor, and were to proceed shortly for Mexico."

It is stated by capt. Pereras who lately arrived in Charleston, that about thirty miles to windward of Matanzas, an action took place between a Spanish sloop of war, and independent privateer, in which 18 men of the latter were killed—the loss of the former was not known. They left each other *fully satisfied!*

By an arrival at Charleston we also learn that two French ships had arrived at Cuba to cruise against the patriots—that the French and Spaniards had a perfect understanding with each other, and that all the prisoners they made were to be executed. This is "*legitimacy.*" But we doubt the report.

St. Johns, N. B. Sept. 23.—We learn that the commissioners under the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of Ghent, between his majesty and the United States of America, met and opened their respective commissions at St. Andrews, in this province, on the 23d inst.—The 4th article relates to the islands in the Passamaquoddy bay, and the Island of Grand Manan in the bay of Fundy: and the 5th to the eastern boundary line of the United States, to be traced and surveyed from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, according to the 2d article of the treaty of 1783.—We understand that col. Barclay, late H. M. consul gen. for the Eastern states, and the hon. Ward Chipman, of this province, who acted, the former as commissioner, the latter as agent on the part of his majesty, under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794, for determining the true river St. Croix, are again employed in the same capacities under both the above mentioned articles of the present treaty. The hon. John Holmes of Massachusetts, met col. Barclay as the American commissioner under the 4th, and Cornelius Van Ness, of Vermont, under the 5th article. It is said that the American claim advanced under the 4th article, extends to all the islands in the Passamaquoddy bay, as well as to the Grand Manan. Both commissioners, we hear, are adjourned, to meet in Boston in the month of May next.

Washington City October 22.—The public feeling appears to have been strongly excited by the late news from New Orleans, of a rencontre between one of our vessels and a Spanish squadron; and the hope has been repeatedly expressed that our gov-

ernment would take prompt measures for redress of this and prevention of future similar indignities. The public may rest assured, that there is not like indifference felt on this subject at the present government. All our naval force in that neighbourhood has been directed to put to sea to protect our flag from insult; and, lest hostilities should be seriously intended, the *Coxswain Frigate, MORRIS*, has been ordered to cruise in that quarter. Our naval force, thus strengthened, leaves not to fear from continued hostility, if it be meditated. Measures will also of course be taken to secure reparation for the injury sustained, proportionate to the importance and aggravation of character which shall appear, on examination properly to attach to it.

Mobile, Sept. 13, 1816.—Our Spanish neighbours Pensacola have been under considerable apprehensions from the patriot fleet from Carthagena. They have been busied for sometime in making preparations for defence. They cannot, however, make effectual resistance. It is reported, that the inhabitants of the place were lately on the point of sending a memorial to the governor, praying to invite down the American troops, as they supposed that the appearance of the flag of the United States would conciliate the enemy, and protect their property from destruction. The project, however, died away with their fears.

A week ago, the first superior court was held in the county of Monroe, which includes the country surrendered by the Creek Indians to gen. Jac. An Indian was tried and condemned for the killing of a white man; and a white man was brought up to his trial for killing an Indian woman; but no conclusive evidence appeared, the trial was postponed. It is not easy, indeed, to convict a white man of offences against the Indians, as the laws of the Mississippi territory, like those of many other states, reject Indian evidence when white men are accused. The Indian chiefs sent forward a white man as a witness against their countryman, accused of killing a white man: but he attempted to flee on the way, and his Indian conductors put him to death.

Large quantities of cedar having been cut on the public lands, and sent down the river for transportation, many of the settlers, fearing the trespass might be a ground of crimination against those who have received permission to remove the lands of the United States, made a representation of the case to the court, previously adjournment, which was immediately put in the hands of the United States attorney for the territory.

The people of this country look forward with great and laudable anxiety to the admission of the territory into the union as an independent state. Formerly the preponderance of the small territory of the Mississippi was so great, that it threw the eastern part of the territory into the back ground, and there seemed to be a hope that the seat of government would be removed from one of the extremes of territory. But the population is more equally diffused, and the people look forward with confident expectation to equal justice to all parts of the territory. They are accordingly electing representatives from the several counties, who will meet in a general assembly, and adopt such measures as may be most likely to promote the establishment of a government, without any previous admission of the territory. It is supposed that they will send special delegates to Washington city, for the purpose of communicating such local informa-

may be useful, whenever the national legislature shall take up the subject of admitting the territory into the union.

Nashville, Oct. 2.—Gen. Jackson is expected in Nashville the last of this week. We understand he has succeeded in securing the object of his mission to the southern tribes of Indians. From the Chickasaw, it is said, he has procured a relinquishment of all the land they claimed north of the Tennessee river, amounting to at least ten millions of acres it is conjectured, and also their claims to part of the Creek cession, for which he covenants in behalf of the United States to give them \$ 10,000 yearly for ten years—This cession is important to Tennessee and Kentucky, and will enable the government to bring into market some very valuable land in Tennessee and the Mississippi territory.—From the Cherokees he obtained a relinquishment of all the claim they have to the lands considered as included in the Creek cession, and the reserves north of the Tennessee river, for which he covenants to give \$ 10,000 a year for eight years. The Indians settled on farms to be secured the peaceable possession of them, or paid for their improvements.

This great and glorious termination of a business that hung over this section of the union like a portentous cloud, deserves to be commemorated, and we hope that suitable arrangements will be made by the citizens of Tennessee to receive the general on his return with that eclat he so richly merits, and that no time will be lost in returning thanks to the officers of the general government, for their prompt attention to the expressed wishes of the citizens of Tennessee. If we are prompt in complaining when unjustly treated, let us be equally prompt in acknowledging that our desires have been attended to. The first week of our October court will afford a convenient opportunity for convening the citizens to take this subject into consideration.

Amount of inspections in the city of Baltimore for the last quarter, ending the 30th Sept. 1816.

85665	bbls wheat flour
3872	1-2 bbls do
277	bbls rye flour
1	1-2 bbl do
593	bbls pork
828	do beef
6917	do herrings
856	do mackerel
5	1-2 bbls do
141	bbls shad
497	kegs butter
476	do lard
4128	casks domestic liquors
274	do foreign do
670	do ullages
260	do oil and molasses

JOHN HARGROVE, Reg. C. B.

TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA. During the four quarters of the months, ending the 1st October, there arrived at the station of the Philadelphia Lazaretto—88 ships, 129 brigs, 181 schooners, and 52 sloops, making a total of 450.

Of the above number, 54 were English, 10 Spanish, 1 French, 3 Dutch and 1 Danish.

NEWS. From the *Mercantile Advertiser*. While Gen. Jackson was prosecuting the Creek war, there was a mutiny in his army, occasioned by a want of pay. One company actually resolved on quitting the general, and returning to their homes. The general was apprised of their intention the evening before they intended to march off, when he sent for the officers and invited them to breakfast with him

next morning. They accordingly came to his quarters; and found him under a large oak tree, eating acorns. Sit down, gentlemen, said he;—this is my breakfast and all that I have to give you. The officers were so well pleased with the visit, that they returned, and persuaded the soldiers to continue during the campaign.

FISHING. From the *Albany Argus*. On Wednesday morning, one of our scientific anglers, Mr. ELLIS, brought in three fish upon one hook, the largest a fine bass weighing about three pounds. The hook had been baited with a small live chub, which was swallowed by a bass of about 1-2 or 3-4 of a pound weight; and the whole swallowed, or rather partly swallowed, by the large fish, leaving the tail of the smaller bass projecting from its month. This spectacle establishes a fact in natural history we believe not generally known, that the voracity of this fish induces it to devour its own species.

The common council of New-York have given notice to master chimney-sweepers, that if any sweep-master, or boy employed by him as a sweep, shall be guilty of crying the trade in the public streets, such sweep-master shall forfeit his licence. Now, this may not be taking away the liberty of conscience, but it certainly is an attack on the liberty of speech! [*N. Y. paper.*]

Two entire brick, shaped and burned like common brick, were lately found in digging a cellar at Wooster, Ohio, four feet below the surface of the earth, and under the roots of a large tree of about two feet in diameter. [*Western Herald.*]

New York.—We understand that captain Schultz has proposed a new method of augmenting lamp-light in this city by means of reflectors, which increase the brilliancy, by collecting the rays of light to a focus, and reflecting them thence. It is said, that at a moderate expence, the brilliancy of the lamps may be multiplied to a fourfold extent. The lamps now in use, must of course be laid aside on adopting those of the proposed construction. We have not learned whether the corporation have taken the subject into consideration; but we have heard murmurs enough on the present mode of lighting our streets. [*Columbian.*]

Remains of extinct Animals.—The region for a hundred miles, or thereabouts, around New York city, is one of the most remarkable upon the globe. The fossil remains of eight or nine animals, not now supposed to be alive, have been raised from its soil. Our professor of natural history, Dr. Mitchell, has pronounced on the extinct mastodon, elephant, crocodile and rhinoceros, whose teeth, and bones, and skeletons have been disinterred in this vicinity within a few years; races of huge creatures, of whom not a single individual is known to be alive at this day. He has given a similar opinion on the belemnites, spirulus, oysters, and other relics of marine animals, raised from the strata deep beneath the surface; all of them vestiges of families that exist no more. In these respects New York is more curiously situated than London. It is equal to Paris. Rome does not exceed it. [*National Advocate.*]

Of all the pedestrians who have distinguished themselves, since walking became the rage of the day, the most extraordinary is a Welch drover; who has just finished a matchless performance at New-Market. This young man is only 22 years of age, and does not exceed in weight eight stone, completed his task on Friday night, at 6 o'clock, of 1008 miles in 18 days; walking at the rate 65 miles per day, for the whole time. The young man, when he commenced the undertaking was completely out

of condition. He finished his daily labor each day precisely at six o'clock, performing exactly 56 miles. On the last day of his performance, having finished his usual number of miles, his friends proposed that he should walk, the same evening, six miles within the hour.

Chinese method of mending China.—Take a piece flint glass, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins china without rivetting, so that no art can break it in the same place. You are to observe that the composition is to be ground extremely fine on a painter's stone.

Some public papers speak of a machine, invented by M. M. Geysler, brothers, which would induce a supposition that they had discovered the perpetual motion. The Genevese society, for the advancement of arts, thus speak of the machine:—

M. M. Geysler, brothers, and Langenthal, canton of Berne, residing at La Chaux-de-Fonds, have exhibited to the society a well made and ingenious machine, viz. a wheel which seems to turn of itself, and of which it is impossible for the most skilful artists to discover the moving principles, and which the artists keep a secret, but which serves to show how far illusion can be practised on persons the best instructed, in persuading them that the perpetual motion is not a chimera. The society admire the beautiful execution of this machine, and acknowledge, that the illusion is very striking.

From the editor of the Portland Argus. PORTLAND, Oct. 17. "We are informed by a gentleman from Lubec, that on or about the 1st instant, several American fishermen in chebacco boats being engaged on the banks, near the island of Grand Mana; a number of boats from the island, were sent to drive them from the ground. The Americans, perceiving the approach of the force thus put in requisition against them, prepared to repel the islanders by a determined resistance, and obliged them to retreat to land. Being exasperated at this repulse, the inhabitants immediately sent to the main for assistance. A revenue cutter accordingly was procured, which on her arrival ordered the fishermen from the coast and dispersed them. After an absence of some time they again returned, and not finding the cutter, occupied their old ground, and resumed their fishing. The islanders discovering this, attacked them a second time, but being unable to withstand the resistance of the fishing squadron, they broke and made for shore, the fishermen in full pursuit. On their landing, they were followed into the woods, where a skirmish ensued, and several were killed on both sides."

Gen. Miller.—The governor of New-York, with considerable ceremony, and in the happiest manner, recently presented to general Miller, of the United States' army, the elegant sword voted him by the patriotic legislature of that state, in testimony of his many and distinguished services to his country in the late war, especially at Brownstown, Bridgewater and Erie.

Specie.—We daily hear of arrivals of specie from abroad. The banks of New-York city, it has already been noticed, pay all sums less than a dollar in specie; and the banks in the interior of that state, with several in New-Jersey, are following the example. The last specie instalment of the Bank of Niagara, of \$50,000, was punctually paid at Buffalo the day it became due.

Robbery. The bank of Philadelphia was entered and robbed of considerable property a few nights

since—but the fellow has been caught and the property recovered.

Died recently at Paris, Kentucky, James Madison, lately elected governor of that state without opposition. The decease of such a man is, indeed, a nation's loss. The lieut. gov. Mr. Slaughter, will act as governor for the four years for which Mr. Madison had just been elected.

—also suddenly, at Washington City, Tobias Lear, Esq. accountant of the navy of the United States.

NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

A plan has just been published in Paris for the establishment of what the projectors call—"An Academic Institution of the Allied Nations," which is said to be under the immediate protection of the duke of Richelieu, the minister for foreign affairs; and some of the most eminent literary and scientific men in the kingdom are named as the persons intended to be the principal instructors. It is proposed that one hundred young men, selected from some of the most distinguished families belonging to the allied nations, shall assemble at one house in Paris, where they shall be instructed in morality, philosophy, in civil, political, and commercial history, in all the stages, from the earliest times to the present; in all its higher departments of literature; in every branch of science and the arts; in the laws of nations; in the codes of different countries, and their diplomatic; agricultural, commercial relations in general; grammar, physiology, and anatomy; painting, music, dancing, &c.

The following are mentioned as masters:—The Abbe Sicard, for grammar; M. Lemercier, for French literature; M. Vigee, for reading and diction; M. Malte Lebrun, for geography; M. Tremery, for physics; M. Orsila, for chemistry; M. Salgues, for philosophy; and the elder Kreuzer, for music.—Every branch is to have its particular instructor; and there will be servants of all languages. One of the principal objects of the institution will be to promulgate the knowledge of public law among the leading people of the different nations of Europe—a thing considered essentially necessary towards maintaining peace and social order throughout the European family.

Olao Penitentiary.—There are now confined in the Penitentiary, twenty-eight persons, one of whom is a female. They are employed at Shoemaking, coopering, blacksmithing, nailing, (both wrought and cut) and tailoring. The articles manufactured at this prison are of a superior quality; which does much credit to both inspectors and keeper, to whose direction and management the institution is committed.—*Intelligencer.*

Nassau, Aug. 17.—As a proof of the efficacy of the copper cement, in preserving the bottoms of vessels, we insert the following fact:—Six months ago, the schooner Mary-Ann, of this port, was payed with this cement, and has made several voyages since to the United States, without any cleaning whatever. Having lately taken the ground and injured part of her false keel, it became necessary to heave her down, which was done on Thursday last, when the cement was found to be in the same state nearly as when first laid on, except where it was rubbed off by taking the ground, and perfectly free from grass or barnacle.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 10 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 270.]

Nec sūm nominasse jurobitū—VIZCEL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAP-STR. AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Fente to Wellington—This is an article that strictly belongs to the character of our work as a *Register*. With proper allowances for the individual who wrote it, it will be found, perhaps, to contain more interesting facts and curious speculation, than any paper which has yet appeared in Europe, in regard to the great events that have happened in France, &c. and to demand a rétro by us. It is so divided as to be continued without intermission, when the work is bound up.

British views relative to N. Orleans.

"Never met with any body that was always in the right, except myself," said an old French lady once—*is* reason against the presumption of positive opinion. Implicit faith can only be indulged in subjects that nobody knows any thing about—for there cannot be exposed, and, it is only in plain matters that we see clearly how difficult it is to judge correctly. A variety of conjectures, pro and con, have passed through my mind, upon the subject before me, and, if any of them should accidentally be right, they may be, *opera pretium*, as we used to say—*in* the white.

Whether the British intended to hold New-Orleans in the event of its falling into their hands—if not, whether those sent against it, did not believe it tenable, and intended to be retained. Whether or not it was tenable, and what would have been the consequence of their holding it—but we need not multiply queries. Whether it was the intention of the British cabinet soon to make peace with the United States at the time they sent the expedition against Louisiana, is a matter, known perhaps only to themselves—we think it was. The points interposed at the diplomatic conference, could not have been intended for any purpose but delay. The *sine qua non*, with regard to the Indians, at a time when we were at peace with the principal tribes, and negotiating where we were able to force a peace with the others, was a maneuver adopted in the spirit of *whiffing*, in vulgar life, is called *whiffing*. The abandonment of their propositions was a matter of course, and must have been foreseen; for at the period I speak of, the conquest of these states must have appeared even to the most sanguine of them, impracticable; and yet there might naturally have seemed to them a chance left for accomplishing some thing permanent.

As to the *quo ante bellum* that could have been expected—even as it is, the British raise questions of right to Louisiana; and if they could have maintained their position in it by force, it would not have been difficult to have quibbled us out of the right of right, and as to the expediency that might have been questionable. When general Doubleday spoke of the impossibility of holding Louisiana for the United States, he intimates that the knowledge of this fact, (if it was fact) was new to the occupation of that territory was the object of the expedition; and that being so, it would have made the capture of Orleans of little importance. But it is not quite certain whether he believed what he said—more likely it

was a pretence, to extenuate the disgrace of his defeat. The British expected \$14,000,000, it is said, by the conquest alone; and they could have made it cost the United States \$14,000,000 more to dislodge them; and yet these things were of no consequence; it seems, in comparison with their ulterior views which were then discovered to be hopeless. Their failure could be regarded as of no moment, when they found that the result of their successes must have been trivial and temporary.

Those representations of the British officers seem to indicate *their* views more clearly, than does the circumstance of the army being accompanied by a regular train of civil officers for the administration of a provisional government. That arrangement might have been a trick practised on their own army to inspire it with zeal and confidence. Such office expectants might have been picked up any where, and would cost little. It reminds one of the monumental maebles carried, in ancient times, to the fields of battle. What folly is there in such preparations; now that national honor is so costly and so necessary! they occasion defeat and embitter the mortification of it. That the British were confident of success is evident, from the boasts of lord Castlereagh (see Reg. vol. VII. page 389,) the conduct of lord Gambier; the first official dispatches after the landing of their forces in Louisiana; and the whole tenor of their conduct.

If the British commissioners at Ghent, were acquainted with the views of the cabinet, then it is probable that New-Orleans, would not have been retained in case of capture; because lord Gambier, would not have made a declaration recognizing the validity of the United States' claims to Louisiana, had the British cabinet been resolved to reject those claims—yet it is not certain that the private views of that cabinet were known to any of its agents. But it seems unnecessary to be tracing the tokens of their intentions—we need never go further than this—would it have been expedient? or might they have believed it so? That is the point. The British army might have believed that the U. States could, at any time, easily reconquer Louisiana, in case it should be taken; or they might have pretended to believe so, in order to account for their easy abandonment of it, as it is vulgarly termed, "crying sour grapes!" But what shall their opinions of the matter be taken for? yet most people seem to have acceded to them, and held opinions of the security of Orleans, different of late, from those that were current in former times. When that country was in the hands of the Spanish, it was believed that an army of 40 or 50 thousand Americans could have obtained possession of it; but then it had no preparations for defence. Perhaps people may yet learn that New-Orleans can be made one of the most impregnable places in the world. The British pretended that the U. States could repossess themselves of it by breaking down the levees of the Mississippi; and in this way, they communicated to their government, the idea of a country, somewhat like Holland. But such statements were made either through sheer ignorance, or something worse. However, passing by this question, which cannot be well investigated now, let us re-

flect, for a moment, what would be the consequences of the British holding possession of New-Orleans. It is not easy to make any estimate, of the loss that it would be to us, were any other nation hereafter to hold possession of that which may be called the *key* of the western states; the emporium of a country, which the most profound politician of modern times, (Tallyrand,) considered as destined to become the richest and finest portion of the globe. No nation could derive so much advantage, or cause to us so much disadvantage, by occupying it, as England. To her it would be an object worth a greater effort than she has ever, on any occasion, made. The incompatible prosperity (as the English view it) of two rival nations, might be made to depend upon the possession of that city. How much of the prosperity of this country, would be vitally affected by it; let this view of it shew:—Mr. Melish, in the description accompanying his map of the United States, says that the Mississippi and its branches, "water nearly fifteen hundred thousand square miles;" that is, "above two thirds of the whole United States' territory."*

The Missouri alone, waters a country far more extensive than all the Atlantic states put together, and more fertile than any of them. To command the outlet of the most important river in the world; to have control over the interests of the majority of the most powerful nation (for such would probably in the course of time be the state of matters) might well be an object worthy of British ambition. But to us, the loss and danger would be frightful. In municipal law the right way is plain enough; but in national law our rights are such as we can enforce. Who will give to a jealous rival the command of his door? Of what value to us would be the riches of that immense country, which Tallyrand calls the *uncultivated paradise*, if its market could, at any time, be cut off by the caparicious envy or malice of our neighbor? What security could we have for the fidelity of our west-

ern fellow-citizens, if their interests lay in the hands of a nation who believes our prosperity ruinous to her? When France was making arrangements to obtain possession of the Mississippi, the great statesman above alluded to, made the following remarks upon it. "Can we imagine the English, so vigilant, so prudent in all affairs, connected with their maritime empire, so quick in their suspicions, so prompt in their precautions, can be blind to the dangers with which this cession will menace them. No defeats or humiliations, short of their island, will make them acquiesce in such arrangements; but if the danger, by being distant, is invisible to them; or if the present evils arising to England from the continuance of the war, or to Spain, from the resentment of the French government, should outweigh in their apprehensions, all future evils, and prevail on the one to grant—by what arguments, by what promises, by what threats, by what hostile efforts, shall we extort the consent of the American states? How shall we prevail on them to alienate the most valuable portion of their territory; to admit into their vitals a formidable and active people, whose interests are incompatible, in every point, with their own; whose enterprises will inevitably interfere and jar with theirs; whose neighborhood will cramp all their movements; circumscribe their future progress to narrow and ignominious bounds; and make incessant inroads on their harmony and independence?" In another place he mentions as a most important object to France, the possession of Louisiana, in order that she might control the councils of the United States. If New-Orleans in the hands of France, could have been rendered impregnable against the world, certainly it would be more completely so, in the hands of England: but the country would, perhaps have dislodged them, before they could have made arrangements for the permanent occupation of it; and we presume every effort would have been in requisition.

It is not easy to imagine what was the extent of the British views; from the incomparably impudent proclamations of col. Nichols, it would appear, that they hoped to win over the Kentuckians. But that might have only been a bait for the Tories; it being their system to look for alliances every where.—Captain Percy begged, even the Gulf pirates to "assist Great Britain in her *just and unprovoked war* against the United States;" promising that in return the "blessings of the British constitution" should be conceded to them. There was a cast of insolent demeanor peculiar to that expedition that well merited the fate it met, though nothing was less apprehended. "The chance of failure," said colonel Malcolm, "has not been calculated on, and from the force employed it has been made too *sure* at first."

Political Error.

We are not of those who devote our press to electioneering purposes—no article with that view has appeared in the WEEKLY REGISTER. But a respect for political right leads us to notice a paragraph which lately appeared in the *Boston Centinel*, relative to the recent election in Maryland; which, no doubt, the editor of that paper will thank us for affording him an opportunity to correct.

The whole number of members in the legislature of Maryland is 95—the senate (of 15) is entirely federal; and the house of delegates (of 80) has 36 federal, and 24 republican members. After stating this, the *Centinel* observes: "*Maryland* has nine representatives in congress—

* Missouri territory 1-2	-	-	-	1,060,000
N. W. territory 1-2	-	-	-	73,500
Illinois territory all	-	-	-	50,000
Indiana 19-20	-	-	-	32,300
Ohio 4-5	-	-	-	31,200
Pennsylvania 1-3	-	-	-	14,200
New-York 1-100	-	-	-	460
Maryland 1-100	-	-	-	110
Virginia 2-5	-	-	-	25,600
N. Carolina 1-50	-	-	-	900
S. Carolina 1-150	-	-	-	190
Georgia 1-100	-	-	-	580
Kentucky the whole	-	-	-	39,000
Tennessee the whole	-	-	-	40,000
Mississippi territory 1-3	-	-	-	29,660
Louisiana 2-3	-	-	-	32,000
				<hr/>
				1,429,700

	CHIEF RIVERS.		
Mississippi	-	-	1850
Missouri	-	-	1670
Arkansas	-	-	1100
Red River	-	-	1000
La Platte	-	-	760
Ohio	-	-	700
Kansas	-	-	610
Tennessee	-	-	550
Yellow Stone	-	-	500
White River	-	-	400
Wachitta	-	-	400
Osage	-	-	360
Cumberland	-	-	300

of them *four* are federalists and *five* democrats. Thus the most federal state in the union, by dint of *Gerrymandering*, has a majority of democrats in congress. In future this proceeding will be corrected."

This "*Gerrymandering*" is a word of Yankee coinage, and used to give an idea of arbitrary divisions of a state into districts, to produce a political result different from the will of a fair majority of the people. We shall soon see where the "*Gerrymandering*" is.

The editor of the *Centinel* must know, (but, perhaps, he did not think of it,) that it is not the *people*, but certain parts of the state called *counties*, that are represented in the legislature of Maryland. At the warmly contested election of 1813, when, of the 89 members of the house of delegates, the federalists had 46 and the republicans only 34, the real majority of republican voters in the state was between 5 and 6000; and the following facts appeared: The republican counties sending 34 members, had—

Free inhabitants	persons	146,556
Gross population	"	190,206
And paid of the United States tax	\$	85,432

The federal counties, with 46 members, had—

Free inhabitants	persons	124,876
Gross population	"	191,840
And paid of the tax	\$	66,193

At the late election, only five counties and the two cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, returned republican members—as follows:

Republican counties.	Free population.	Gross population.	Quota of direct tax, 1813.	Members.
Hartford	16,827	21,358	5,350	4
Baltimore city and county.	64,841	76,210	48,670	6
Anne Arundel & Annapolis city	14,975	26,668	9,810	6
Washington	16,074	18,730	7,372	4
Queen Ann's	10,267	16,648	5,630	4
	122,984	159,614	76,832	24

Federal counties returning the same number of members to the legislature:

Alleghany	6,289	6,909	2,210	4
Calvert	4,068	8,005	2,410	4
St. Mary's	6,794	12,794	3,950	4
Kent	7,201	11,450	4,213	4
Caroline	7,933	9,453	2,250	4
Talbot	9,352	14,230	4,140	4
	41,637	62,841	19,173	24

The whole number of free inhabitants of the state of Maryland, in 1810, was 269,014, and the state's quota of the direct tax in 1813, was 151,623 dollars. It appears, then, that the five counties and two cities, electing only 24 members, have (according to the census of 1810) nearly as many free persons as the 14 other counties, electing 56 members, and have paid more than an half of the state's portion of the direct tax.

But farther—the census of 1820 will shew the increase of the free population of Maryland to be nearly confined to the republican counties, Frederick and one other, perhaps, excepted. We venture nothing when we say that Baltimore (city and county) will be found to have nearly, if not more than one third of all such persons in Maryland, and yet will have only a thirteenth part of the power of legislation. It is a mockery to call this representation.

Again: Although the republican counties (as in 1810) do not present a majority of all the free persons in the state, still there was a decided and unquestionable majority of republican voters in the

state. It is presumed that no one will venture to contradict this.

All the objection we have in this statement is to shew the erroneous principle in our constitution, and to express a wish for its amendment, that the majority may govern. Maryland and Virginia, we believe, are the only states wherein the minority of voters may easily rule a very large majority. To exhibit this more clearly and conclusively, we shall close this article with a brief view of the whole state.

The six counties already named, viz. Alleghany, Calvert, St. Mary's, Kent, Caroline and Talbot, electing 4 delegates each, have of free persons

Alleghany	41,637
Montgomery, 10,408; Charles, 7,810; Somerset, 10,267; Cecil, 10,599; Worcester, 12,544;	51,628
	93,265

These counties, which are all federal, are sufficient to elect an entire federal senate, and to give a majority of eight members in the house of delegates, against the wishes of all the rest of the state, containing 176,000, or nearly double their number of free persons!

This faulty part in the constitution would long since have been altered, but that they who "felt power forgot right," and there is no hope that the small counties will freely give up the advantages which they possess.

"The Royal Captives."

From a late London paper.—"The King of Candy was embarked on board the Cornwallis, January 2d, to be transported to Madras. His two wives and his mother-in-law accompanied him. In conducting the wives of the king to the Cornwallis, great care was taken to observe the ceremonies which are practised towards women of a distinguished rank, of which they are extremely jealous. As to the king, every hostile disposition towards him ceased from the moment he became an English prisoner, and every thing was granted him which could agree with his security; he was conducted to the place of embarkation in the governor's own carriage, and his wives in palanquins; they were carefully veiled when they entered the ship and while the preparations for sailing were made—the king never quitted them, and gave his orders to all his people with much calmness and dignity. He was superbly dressed. The women were received first, the king stepped last on board. Every thing went on with the order and regularity which is always to be seen in an English ship of the line. Some of the women were very much alarmed and some appeared to feel severely the sea-sickness—the king on the contrary shewed no fears of it, and behaved in every thing like a man."

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING.

The British then, dear friends of "legitimacy," are the jailors of two kings in time of peace—the "lawful heir" of Candy and Napoleon Bonaparte.

But—the "divine right" of kings, as taught by knaves and admitted by fools, may not be applied to the latter—however, the former belongs to an "ancient and venerable" line, and ought to claim their sympathy. Howl on for the "illustrious house" of Candy; and let "angels trumpet-mouthed" proclaim the sacrifice—the "Lord's anointed" is snatched by ruthless hands from his throne, and transferred like a common felon from his country to a foreign land, a prisoner for life! O, sad and miserable state of royalty!—will not the ready

sword "leap from its scabbard" in the cause of this prince? No—no—the hypocritical wretches who prate about the legitimacy of kings in Europe, have an interest in the cutting of the throats of kings in Asia, and this essentially alters the merits of the case! There are as many arguments in favor of king-killing in the one country, as there is in favor of holding up kings in the other; and both have the same purpose and tendency.

They have granted him every thing "which could agree with his security." Napoleon, for doing this to Ferdinand, was a villain so bad that the English language could not describe him—yet he gave the fool he had in custody liberty to "embroider a petticoat for the virgin Mary!" But this is the consistency of "legitimacy," with which, unfortunately, the United States abound.

We have a curious instance of this in an article before us. The editor of the *Rutland Herald*, in a review, headed, "Examine your psalm books," notices the publication of an edition of *Watts' psalms*, at New Brunswick, in 1812, in which, among others, are the following *Anglicisms* :

In a psalm "to the praise of God," are these lines :

"HE builds and guards the British throne
And makes it gracious like his own," &c.

And in another place, we have—

"Long may the king, our sovereign live,
To rule us by his word," &c.

These are sufficient for a sample. It is thus that the filthy thing of monarchy is spread amongst us. It calls upon parents and guardians to look carefully into the books they put into the hands of children—and if, unluckily or incautiously, they buy such trumpery, their first business, on discovering it, should be to commit it to the flames.

While in the act of writing the last paragraph, I accidentally glanced my eye over a newspaper lying on my desk, from which the following is extracted. It is from an article entitled "*A portrait of Madame la Duchess d'Angouleme*," in a letter from an AMERICAN traveller. Speaking of this woman, the fellow says:

"It is scarcely possible to know this descendant of an ancient race, without recognizing the *unequivoque* 'cal signs, the *indelebale* characters, WHICH NATURE SETS ON THOSE TO WHOM SHE ENTRUSTS THE DESTINY OF NATIONS, AND THE HAPPINESS OF A PEOPLE."

How does this give the lie to the declaration of independence, and libel the principles of the constitution of the United States! "Nature" never made a king—it is a sort of blasphemy against God to suppose it. But it is useless to comment upon it. Let the fool take up his abode with this semi-divinity and enjoy the blessings of "petticoat government."

Rotation in Crops.

The following plan for the cultivation of a farm, of any extent of arable land, has been forwarded to the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, by a gentleman in the western country, who says he is "a practical farmer, but no writer." He estimates that 100 acres, cultivated in this way, will yield as much profit as 150 managed in the usual manner; wherein also will be a great saving of labor, &c. while the land, instead of being exhausted, will be continually improving.

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
20 acres—1817; in winter grains, re-seeded in grass.	20 acres—1817; late grass of 1816, ploughed in for 1817. Spring crop, say oats and corn. Corn cut up; re-seeded in winter grains and grass.	20 acres—1817; crop of hay and crop of grass, seeded late in the fall.—Grass ploughed in preparatory to 1818, as B.	20 acres—1817; clean pasture or hay ploughed in 1818 as C.; for 1819 as B.	20 acres—1817; clear pasture or hay ploughed down in 1819 as C. and farmed as B. in 1820.
Crop of grain & half pasture.	Crop of grain.	Crop of hay & grass seed.	Crop of pasture or hay.	Crop of pasture or hay.
1820; plough'd down in the fall, and farmed as B. . . 1821	1821— same. . . 1822	1822— same. . . 1823	1823— same. . . 1824	1824— same. . . 1825

Vermont Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the council, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

We have, through the interposition of an indulgent Providence, the pleasure to meet under the most agreeable circumstances, at this annual session of the general assembly, to transact the ordinary business of legislation, and deliberate on the most prudent means to secure and advance the prosperity and happiness of our constituents. Our country is at peace with all nations, as also with our savage neighbors; and no appearance of hostility, or internal disturbances threaten our repose. Let us, therefore, with hearts of gratitude for past and present favors still look to Him who holds the destinies of all men in his hands, for future blessings, and for wisdom to guide us in all our transactions.

A time of peace is a fit time to correct our errors, to cement our union, to make the necessary reform in our laws, and to recur to, and cherish the fundamental principles of our government. The fall of all former republics, or their existing in name only, ought to be a sufficient caution to us to be watchful of our rights, and guard against every innovation dangerous to liberty.

It is a correct maxim, that virtue is the basis of a republican government; and where vice predominates tyranny, in some shape ensues.—Virtue, therefore, ought to be the pole-star to guide us in all our deliberations; and the whole system of law should be adapted to promote that vital principle. I entertain the highest confidence in you, gentlemen, that in all the appointments of officers, of which you are the electors, you will have regard to men of integrity and virtue, as well as of information and talents.—Did we possess the best possible system of human

laws, yet should they be disregarded, and remain unenforced by the civil magistrates, it would avail us nothing; vice would soon tyrannise over moral virtue, and destroy the best of human governments.

Education is among the first objects of a free people; for a people who lose the knowledge of their rights, will not long enjoy the fruits of liberty. A republican government is a government of the people; and the virtue and intelligence of the people are its security and its strength. It is, therefore highly necessary that the great body of the people should be well informed, and that each individual should attain to such a degree of literature, as to be able, with proper attention, to secure his property, understand and guard his rights, and, if called to fill a public station, or practice in any professional business, with due attention to his particular calling, to discharge his duty with advantage to himself, and satisfaction to the public, in order that genius and talents be not smothered in ignorance, and their brightness and utility obscured by poverty. Notwithstanding a Franklin, and others, through indefatigable industry, and the peculiar favor of Providence, have risen from obscurity to eminence, yet, who can say how many men of vigorous talents, and natural capacities, for want of the means of early education, have struggled in vain and leaving no testimony of usefulness, their names have passed into oblivion.

The great improvement in the education of youth in this state, within a few years past, is truly gratifying. In our common schools, we experience the benefit of instructors from the colleges and academies, by which means numbers of good English scholars, are daily emerging from our town schools.

If any further aid to science should be deemed necessary, I doubt not that it will receive all the encouragement that the present circumstances of the state will admit.

Encumbrances on the government of our country, at this time, are unnecessary, since its benefits are so generally experienced and acknowledged by every prudent and virtuous citizen, and its strength and liberality, so recently tested. The constant emigration to this country from under the governments of Europe, is an evidence that we possess privileges and blessings, superior to the other nations of the earth. It, therefore, becomes us to pursue such measures, as will tend to strengthen our union, increase harmony and friendship, and perpetuate the blessings of our free, liberal and happy government. The cheerfulness with which the citizens of this state have paid their taxes laid by the general government, in consequence of the expence of the late war, which has so gloriously terminated in the exaltation of our national character, is a source of peculiar satisfaction. The diminution of taxes at the last session of congress, and the present prospect of the continuance of peace, give a strong reason to hope that the direct tax will wholly cease after the present year; an object very desirable, considering the extreme scarcity of a circulating medium in this part of the union;—but this we must submit to the sound discretion of the national government, while we manage with suitable economy, the pecuniary affairs of our own state.

The depressed situation of our infant manufactures since the return of peace, is a matter of great concern. Any encouragement that can consistently be given them, I trust will not be withheld. In compliance with a resolution of the general assembly, passed at their last session, I lost no time in preparing, and sending, by major Seth Cush-

man, who was appointed an agent for that purpose, an address to his excellency, sir Gordon Drummond, then governor of the province of Lower Canada, requesting the pardon and release of Samuel Hugh, a citizen of this state, who was then suffering punishment in one of the prisons of said province, under a sentence of the hon. court of king's bench, for the crime of man-slaughter; and I have the pleasure to inform you that his excellency, in a prompt and honorable manner, granted a pardon to the said Samuel Hugh and caused him to be immediately released from his confinement, and restored to his family and friends.

It becomes necessary for the legislature to make provision for, and direct in what manner, electors shall be chosen on the part of this state, to vote for a president and vice president of the United States, to serve for the term of four years from and after the third day of march next.

By a law of the United states, approved April 20th, 1816, entitled "an act concerning the field officers of the militia," it is provided, that from and after the first day of May then next, instead of one lieutenant colonel commandant to each regiment, and one major to each battalion, there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major to each regiment of militia, consisting of two battalions; and when there shall be but one battalion it shall be commanded by a major. It therefore becomes necessary to pass a law of this state, correspondent to the law of the United States, and that the field officers of the militia be commissioned accordingly. Any further improvement that you may deem expedient in the militia system will meet with my warmest support; as I have ever considered a well disciplined, and well furnished militia an object of the first importance in a free government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that I have received a deed executed by the treasurer of this state, in compliance with an act of the legislature, to captain Thomas McDonough, of the navy of the United States, of a tract of land, lying at Cumberland Head, in Plattsburgh, state of New-York. I have addressed captain McDonough on that subject, but have not yet received his answer.

Several communications have been made to me by the executives of our sister states, relative to proposals of amendments to the constitution of the United states.

I have also received a letter from the hon. Dewit Clinton, president of a board of commissioners, appointed by the legislature of the state of New-York, for the purpose of examining the ground between lake Champlain and Hudson river, and reporting on the practicability of uniting those important waters by a canal navigation;—an object which, if practicable, would be very interesting to a great portion of the inhabitants of this state.

These communications I shall seasonably submit to your consideration by a special message.

The uncommon failure of some of the most important articles of produce on which the sustenance of man and beast depends, is so alarming, that I take the liberty to recommend to you, and through you to the people of this state, the most rigid economy in the early expenditures of those articles of provision most deficient, that by peculiar precaution we may avoid as far as possible the foreboded evil of this unparalleled season.

On your wisdom and integrity, gentlemen I shall firmly rely, for the judicious management of weighty concerns, in which the interest of our constituents is deeply involved. Collected from the several towns throughout this state, you bring with you all

the information necessary to legislate for the free and enlightened people you represent. Suffer me to solicit your kind support, while I cheerfully engage on my part to co-operate with you in all your endeavors to promote the best good of this state, and the general happiness of mankind. And may our joint efforts be attended with success.

JOHN GALUSHA.

Montpelier, Oct. 11, 1816.

South America.

Translated for the New-York Evening Post, from the Buenos Ayres Gazette of the 17th Aug. last.
The declaration of independence of the united provinces of Rio de la Plata.

The representatives of the united provinces of Rio de la Plata, in congress assembled, at the city of Tucuman, on the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; the despatch of the usual and ordinary business being over, they took again into consideration the motions and speeches made in the preceding days, upon the great and important subject of the independence of the people represented by the same congress, and who most earnestly, decidedly, and universally wish and claim a solemn act of their emancipation and freedom from the despotic power of the kings of Spain.

They, therefore, weighed this momentous matter with the utmost attention and care, devoting to its resolution all their talents, with that purity of intention requisite in sanctioning their own fate, and that of the people they represent, and their posterity. On the question being put whether it was their wish that these united provinces should be free and independent from the kings of Spain and its metropolis, it was voted in the affirmative by an unanimous acclamation of all the said representatives; who, likewise, each of them individually, ratified and confirmed their respective, spontaneous, unanimous and decided vote for the independence of the country. In consequence whereof, the following resolution was determined on, to wit:

We, the people of the united provinces of South America, in a general congress assembled, invoking the Almighty, who presides over the universe, and in the name, and by virtue of the authority of the people we represent, protesting before heaven, and the nations, and men all over the world, the justice that guides our intentions, do SOLEMNLY DECLARE, in the face of the universe, that it is the indubitable and unanimous will of these provinces to break off the violent ties that united them to the kings of Spain; to reinstate themselves in the rights of which they have been dispossessed, and to assume the rank and character of a nation free and independent from king Ferdinand VII. his successors and metropolis. These same provinces, therefore, being henceforth invested by act and right, with full and absolute power to devise for themselves such forms of government, as justice and the state of the present circumstances may require. Each and every of the said provinces thus publish, declare and ratify the same, binding each one to the other, through us, to the fulfilment and support of this their will, under the pledge and warranty of their own lives, fortunes and fame. Let this resolution be communicated to the department it doth belong, to make the same public; and out of the respect due to other nations, let a manifest be issued, detailing the great and weighty reasons that have moved and constrained us to make this solemn declaration. Done in the hall of sessions, signed by our hands, sealed with

the seal of the congress, and countersigned by the representatives acting secretaries.

(Signed) FRANCISCO MARINO DE LAPRIDA,
President.

[Here follow the signatures of twenty-seven representatives.]

JOSE MARIANO SERRANO, Sec'y.
JUAN JOSE PASSO, Sec'y.

A form of the oath to be administered to all the inhabitants of the united provinces of South America:—

Do you swear by our Lord God, and the sign of the Cross, to promote and defend the liberty of the united provinces of South America, and its independence, from the kings of Spain, Ferdinand VII. their successors and metropolis, as well as from the dominion of any other power? Do you swear to our Lord God, and promise to our country, to uphold these rights even to the loss of your life, fortune, and fame?—Yes, I do—so help you God, and keep you steadfast; but should you fail in your duty, may He, and our country, claim it from you.

(Signed) DR. SERRANO, Sec'y.

In the session of the 20th of June, it was enacted that the sky blue and white flag heretofore used, be henceforth considered as the national flag.

An Oration,

Delivered at the City Hall, New-York, before the commander in chief of the northern division, and other officers of the army of the United States; together with a respectable audience of citizens—on the anniversary of the sortie from Fort Erie, by JAMES T. B. ROMayne, of the United States' army.

However remote may be the period of history, which narrates the performance of brilliant achievements, the recital calls it again into life and action. The record of deeds of renown finds a home in the heart. The distant mingles with the present, and we enkindle at the past the flame which is to light us to greatness in the future. If such be the consequence of remote narration, how much more positive should be the result of such as is immediate; of events which we have felt and participated; of toils we have shared and surmounted; of triumphs which our friends have achieved and bequeathed the benefits to us.

For such purposes, fellow-citizens and fellow-soldiers, are we now assembled; to trace the progress of events, which ended on the day, the anniversary of which is now before us; to mark the alternate light and shade which rested on that eventful period, until the scene was closed by the broad beam of light reflected by this day—the consecrated 17th of September.

Too many now before me were sharers in action; too many partakers in feeling, to make it necessary to name the event—an event which proved that there is no concealment which cannot be penetrated by genius, no resistance that cannot be surmounted by valor.

There is no country that has not cherished the commemorative celebration of important events in its history. It is the spontaneous dictate of public feeling. It is native love for ourselves, carried back to those who have gone before us, and denotes our pride and our gratitude.

Had Greece thrown a veil over each transaction, as it transpired, posterity might have admired some few short gleams of lustre, insulated stars in her vast horizon; but we should have looked in vain for the galaxy of glory, which made her the mistress of the world while she existed, and commands the

homage of the world, now that her existence has ceased. The arts and sciences were called in as the auxiliaries of public gratitude; the state took to itself the achievements of the individual, and hallowed each anniversary return of it as the surest means of procuring a renewal. When Rome enlisted in her service the same energies that had made Greece immortal, her most efficacious engine on the present was to present it to the mirror of the past. The conqueror claimed his ovation and triumph, and his country gave a new existence to his glory, by celebrating its annual return. What more august instance appears in history, than that faction gave up its victim on the anniversary of his exploits, and gave to Scipio a triumph on the day devoted to his downfall.

It is natural and honorable that such a country as ours follows these brilliant examples. Bound together as we are by common will, and not by force, and overcoming assault as we do by draft on individual patriotism, we cement our union by the celebration of triumphs, the common property of us all, and repay patriotism by its best meed of gratitude.

In compliance with a custom thus sanctioned by our predecessors, and salutary to ourselves, have we this day assembled. It is a meeting fraught with more than I can express. On this day are we to pay the tribute to genius that protected, and valor that achieved; to call together in the calm those who voluntarily stood together during the tempest; to cement the union of those who survive, and to hallow the memory of those who fell. In so holy a duty, who would not be a partaker! The heart instinctively reverts to scenes that are gone; the present sinks before the past; and we seem again to look on those who died to purchase this day's triumph.

Before arriving at the event we commemorate, let us trace the events which preceded it. The inquiry involves no collision of opinion such as distracts the citizen; it is the inquiry of the soldier, who is entangled in no casuistry, who knows but one opinion, and that his duty—one party, and that his country.

The 17th of September was the closing grand event of the northern campaign of 1814. At the commencement of that campaign, the public eye was withdrawn from preceding events, to rest with greater anxiety on the future. The high hopes of the autumn of 1813, had ended in a winter of mortification and disappointment. There had appeared a few detached stars, brilliant within their own spheres; one single event stood as a beacon on our military horizon, which enlivened, though it displayed more clearly the general darkness. It need not be mentioned that this was the event of the 5th of October, 1813.

The spring of 1814 found the political and military relations of the country in a new and most alarming attitude. Contention had ceased in Europe, and threatened to rage with accumulated fury in America. The nation had now to brave its enemy single handed: an enemy powerful in every means of warfare, and which threatened to overwhelm us with a force that had been conqueror in almost every climate. To one indifferent of the issue, if in such a contest any one could be indifferent, what spectacle could have been more august! A strife between age and youth; between a veteran monarch and an infant republic;—a struggle between a succession of triumph, that makes a power irresistible, and a conviction of freedom, that makes a people invincible.

The first event that announced the commencement of hostilities carried with itself triumph and

failure: An instance of the effort which freedom can make for the protection of their soil. I mean the action of Oswego; an action that was intrinsically great and did not require the attribute of success to make it splendid, where the assailants covered the soil with their numbers and purchased an advantage that was equivalent to a defeat; where the defenders receded but to take a stand for new effort and to encounter greater danger by assuming a position of more important defence.

The second event was a gallant and successful occurrence where all was gained that was attempted; an earnest of greater events to succeed it.

After a short interval the attention of the public was turned to where had always been turned the wonder of the world—the Niagara. On another frontier, that of lake Champlain, the enemy was concentrating a force, with which he was shortly to burst upon us; on a sudden he was called from his dreams of assault to defence; while aiming at one point he was aimed at on another.—The morning of the 3d of July saw the American standard again planted on the British dominions. The condensation of the enemy's force, and the immediate surrender of fort Erie, were the first consequence of this invasion; the second was, that the glories of the 4th of July were prolonged by a day of triumph on the 5th. Who needs now be told of the battle of Chippewa! Who does not recal the electric effect that was shared by the soldier and his chief, and spread from the army to the people! This most auspicious occurrence carried with itself the moral causes of triumph to succeed it. The nation tested its own arm and found it vigorous; it tested the invincibility of the enemy and found it fallible. New birth was given to hope, and new confidence to valor.

The time that elapsed before the enemy arose from the shock of this encounter, gave to the assailants a diminished rather than increasing force, and at the end of twenty days the enemy stood again before his conqueror to retrieve the disgrace of his overthrow. Towards the close of the day of the 25th of July the American army was cheering the inaction of the present by the remembered glory of the past; before the arrival of the succeeding morning, it had condensed within the short space of a few succeeding hours all that could enoble it as an army or as a combination of individuals. The spirit that dares and achieves; the valour that rises the more it is resisted; the self devotion that opposes to the enemy but one bulwark, and that the human breast; all these belonged to the battle of the 25th of July.

The warfare of Europe carries with it a greater extent of exertion and offers up more victims, but in the sanguinary obstinacy of valour, in the invincible hardihood of nerve, no events have gone beyond the transactions of this night. It would seem that there had been chosen as consecrated ground for the display of the greatest moral energy, the spot renowned for the greatest natural wonder; that the nation might point at both, and sum up all in the memorable name of Niagara.

Those who gave to their country this source of national riches, have their names written on the public heart. Why should I repeat what all already know? I am alike repressed by delicacy; for I see before me the chief, and those who stood by his side. The eye of the public has long turned upon him and them, as mine does now; so may it ever rest with this single feeling—Honour be to those who have done honor to their country!

The events of the campaign, shortly after the

action, carried the army back toward the spot where it had landed; here, though crippled and enfeebled, it took its firm and resolute position. A few days spent in recoil from the last encounter brought the enemy again before it in accumulated numbers. On the 3d of August he regularly set himself down before fort Erie, trusting that the exhausted and reduced state of his late assailant might give him in a third attempt what he had failed to obtain in the two preceding. The rival armies were in immediate contact, and there commenced a race of genius and labour. To assault and to resist; to annoy and to defend; to circumvent and discover; elicited every art and ability.

A long frontier of our own, which had previously suffered to the extent of human misery, was protected by the possession of this foothold on the soil of the enemy. The force in fort Erie was a shield behind which were sheltered the otherwise defenceless. It was a rampart between the ravager and his prey; a bound between a raging element and the material it fed on, and beyond which the flame did not pass.

Having attempted in vain to dislodge by a cannonade, the enemy prepared on the night of the 14th for a desperate and deadly effort. Orders for murder were distributed—the steel was not to be spared—darkness favoured the dark attempt, and the falling and the resisting were to be involved in the same fate. On that night had not all been as vigilant, as greatly brave within, as all was desperate without, no one would have returned to tell the tale of fort Erie. It would have been a spot on the nation's history, demanding only its tears—a spectre pointing to the grave of valour. But the spirit shared in common by chief and follower, told the enemy that he approached a spot consecrated by the presence of freemen, and that a wall of fire encircled it. He had a night of toil and death; a morning of despair and defeat. At one hour he dreamt of conquest, and at another awoke to find the flower of his force dead and dying in the fruitless attempt.

After the enemy had fallen back from his discomfiture before fort Erie, he attempted to obtain by bombardment and cannonade, what had been found impracticable by assault. His forces were collected and condensed; his lines were drawn nearer, and his numbers were to prevail where his valour had been ineffectual.

In the narrow space that separated besieger from besieged, how many, how daily were the encounters! Individual chivalry for a while supplied the place of physical strength. It was brilliant but partial, the numbers of the enemy became overwhelming, his advance was cautious and certain, and the slender garrison seemed at last to be falling before him. Want, illness, and war, were making their united and daily ravages. The sun which had shone so brightly on the Niagara seemed now about to set. The great event which at that period took place on the frontier of lake Champlain threw but a temporary light, & more immediate & pressing exigency gave a character of darkness to the whole.

At this period of peril, when every ill was present but despondence, when every good was absent but valor; when to assail the enemy was unavailing, for his numbers forbid it, when to retire was impossible, for honor denied it; at this moment of peril, when nothing seemed to remain but to die, was devised the operation that was consummated on this day. The silence and secrecy of the plan, were equalled only by the lightning of its execution. At a future period who will believe that an enfeebled, diminished, assailed force burst at noon day

from the limits of its confinement to assault an enemy double its number, and made its first appearance in that enemy's trenches. The existence of the garrison was staked, but staked that it might be preserved, and the struggle of a few hours wrested from the enemy the fruits of his long combinations. At one moment all was tranquility; the besieger looked in confidence on the besieged, his sure and speedy victim; at a single alarm all was action, the assailed became the assailant and he who but the moment before contemplated the certain destruction of his foe, found that foe triumphant over him. There was a combat wherever there was an enemy; man stood against man; strong holds ceased to be strong, and he, who had before anticipated conquest, found safety only in surrender.

How replete was such a moment! What conflict was there of the hand and the heart, when the same hour was to tell that all was gained or all was lost, and to bring with itself triumph or destruction!

How well this noble daring was repaid, is told in the glow which the return of this day produces.—Who may not now, when he would aim at all a soldier should do, point to the 17th of September, and feel that all may be performed! Who may not now lean upon the arm before which veterans have fallen, and repose from the glory of the past, in confidence of the future!

In the midst of triumph is defeat, and beneath success lies hidden disaster. Who does not feel it now—for on this day we point to the grave of GINSON, and hallow the memory of the great, the unequalled WOOD. How dear was the triumph where these are the victims; how holy the cause when these were the votaries!—These whose names were honor found this day honor's and termination. Their example had been instruction, it now remained but to show how a soldier should die.—Those who stood by their side, who courted the fate that was theirs, can tell how worthy of their lives were their deaths; how sublime was the self devotion which made themselves the first martyrs!

One was borne back to close with dignity a life that had been spent in honor. The other fell amidst his foes; a nameless grave, made by no friendly hands, hides the admired, the heroic WOOD.—Once again let us repeat their names. The day is sacred to GINSON and to WOOD!—Let their example be incorporated with our own conduct and become a new impulse of virtue. Let their memory be treasured by the patriot and the soldier, that we may bless the country which gives us such sons worthy of such a country.

Such fellow citizens and fellow soldiers, are the detailed events which this day calls to mind and renews. It has led to a retrospect of what the public eye will long rest on with triumph. In the successful cultivation of the arts of peace, the nation may remember that it as successfully cultivated the arts of war. That there was an army the property of its country alone. From the country was the power delegated, to it again was that power returned. It was an arm never raised against the liberties of its parent; it protected but never encroached. In the darkest hours of its adversity it was cheered in being in the arms of freedom; in the brightest moments of its prosperity, it remembered that to protect that freedom was its dearest privilege. Such may ever be the defence of our country; the infringement of its liberty the only cause of contest; the confirmation of that liberty the only end. For such an issue may there be but one heart and one hand, and the effort like the cause it supports, be immortal.

Foreign Articles.

Brief summary. The European papers, except in the accounts of lord Exmouth's expedition, detailed below, are very barren of news—the following are the chief things requiring our notice at present: British stock, 3 per cent. cons. Sept. 16, 62 1-8—The harvest throughout Europe, appears generally abundant.—General Clausel has been condemned to death *par contumace*.—A meeting of the "monarchs of the north" is spoken of as about to take place at Varsovie (Warsaw).—The emperor of Austria is to marry a Bavarian princess.—Gen. Bernard, late an *aid-de-camp* of Napoleon, has arrived at New York, and general Dessaix, a nephew of the marquis La Fayette, at Boston.—Some of the London papers appear dissatisfied that lord Exmouth did not destroy Algiers; and fear that the treaty he has made will amount to no more than a truce.—A vessel sailed from Stockholm Aug. 29, for Algiers, bearing a cargo of iron, powder, planks, &c. as present from the Swedish government.—Gen. *Miranda* lately died in the dungeons of Cadiz, and was buried without any religious rites. The Portuguese princesses have been received in great style at Cadiz; the king was to meet them at Seville.—A great quantity of *snow* fell near London on the 30th August. The distresses of the laboring classes yet excite great interest in England; people appear frequently to be found starved to death in the streets and highways—the papers have many tales of horror about the misery of the country.—The most important feature of news from France is the dissolution of the chamber of deputies, and the defeat of the *ultra* royalists, as the fullest-blooded *Bourbonites* are called—the king seems inclined to milder measures than they have advised. Mount Vesuvius made an eruption on the 8th of August, which was accompanied by an earthquake—but no damage was done. The Congo, a British vessel on a voyage of discovery, has arrived in Africa, and was to commence exploring the river Zair, or Congo. The boiler of a steam boat, in the Thames, lately burst, but without injury to any person. A fellow lately sold his wife at Westerfield, Eng. for 6*d*. Some of the barbarians lately made a descent on *Elba*, and carried off 28 persons—decapitated bodies are frequently found on the Italian coasts.

A late London paper says—"Government it is said mean to take an early opportunity of building some large ships of war, calculated particularly for the American coast: they are preparing abundance of materials for the occasion." And then proceeds to notice the arrival of several vessels with spars, &c.

Betrenchment was the order of the day in England, and many reductions of public expenditures had been made.

Royal divorce.—The reported intentions to dissolve, by due legal forms, certain matrimonial ties, which have long been deemed burdensome, has for some time been occupying much of the public attention; and a pamphlet has just appeared upon the subject, entitled, "*The attempt to divorce the princess of Wales, impartially considered.*" The author thus commences his work—"There is now no manner of doubt, that an attempt will be made next session of parliament to dissolve the marriage between the prince regent and the princess, in order to enable his royal highness to marry again, and to afford him the chance of having a male heir to the crown."

[*Columbian.*]

BRITISH AND ALGERINES.

By an arrival at New-York, from France, we have London dates to the 16th Sept, inclusive—which

contain the following particulars of lord Exmouth's expedition against Algiers.

BULLETIN.

Admiralty Office, Friday morning.

Government on Friday night received despatches from sir Charles Stuart, at Paris, with the grateful intelligence that the French minister, the duke of Richelieu, had received a despatch from the French consul, at Marseilles, stating that lord Exmouth attacked Algiers on the 27th last, and succeeded in every point.

The Algerine fleet was completely destroyed, with a loss of 4,000 men in killed and wounded; and on the 26th the dey consented to an armistice, upon lord Exmouth's own terms.

To this account we have to add the following particulars, which are understood to be equally authentic, though not inserted in the official communication. Lord Exmouth arrived before Algiers on the 25th of August; he immediately sent a summons to the dey, in which, as instructed by our government, he demanded the cautionary surrender of the fleet—delivery into the admiral's hands, of all those who could be pointed out as having assisted in the recent massacre—the renewal of the former treaty, and the deliverance, without ransom, of all Europeans, whatever. The dey replied with insolence. The fleet was instantly brought to action; the ships were laid abreast of the town and Algerine fleet, and a most furious bombardment of shot and shells commenced. The Algerines defended themselves with the blind fury of barbarians, under the influence of their religious principle of predestination. One of their frigates, taking fire, communicated it to others of their fleet, the conflagration became general, and the whole fleet of five frigates, four corvettes, nearly as large as frigates, and thirty galleys and gunboats, were consumed.

The dey, in terror at this catastrophe, and at the loss, (of about a million sterling in value) immediately sent off the Swedish consul with an earnest solicitation for an immediate armistice, adding his consent to all the terms required. His lordship granted the armistice, but refused to conclude any definitive agreement, till the receipt of further orders from his government.

LOLD EXMOUTH'S VICTORY.

We have, to-day, the high gratification of announcing, by an extraordinary Gazette, published last night, the arrival of the despatches of lord Exmouth, which communicate the successful result of his lordship's operations before Algiers.

Captain Brisbane, with the despatches, arrived on Saturday night, at the admiralty, at quarter before nine o'clock, but neither lord Melville nor Mr. Croker being in town, the captain changed horses at the admiralty, and proceeded to the seat of Mr. Croker, at Fulham, with the despatches.

It appears that lord Exmouth, after encountering some oppositions from the adverse elements, placed himself before Algiers, by day-break, on the 27th of last month; and that the irresistible gallantry of his fleet soon brought the ruffian enemy to terms.

In the attainment of the important objects of his expedition, we have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men; but this we must consider a "partial evil for universal good."

The British consul was happily restored in safety—and it is not an uninteresting circumstance, that his wife and daughter were brought away in the disguise of midshipmen. A child of the consul unconsciously betrayed its intended escape, in a basket, by its cries. It was, however, sent off next

morning by the dey, who, it appears, was disposed to make a virtue of necessity.

The loss of the enemy is between 6 and 7000 men, besides the destruction of his implements of piracy—his vessels.

Memorandum of the destruction in the Mole of Algiers, in the attack of the 27th of August, 1816.

Four large frigates of 44 guns; five large corvettes from 24 to 30; all the gun and mortar boats, except seven—thirty destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.—storehouses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun carriages, mortar beds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions. EXMOUTH.

His Britannic majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, August 28, 1816.

SIR—For your atrocities at Bona, on defenceless christians, and your unbecoming disregard of the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the prince regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, storehouses and arsenal, with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my sovereign's name; without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the christian slaves in your power; and repeat my demand, that the consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformably to ancient treaties, &c. I have, &c. EXMOUTH.

To his highness the dey of Algiers.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 30.

The commander in chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his royal highness the prince regent of England:—

I. The abolition, for ever, of christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves, since the commencement of this year, at noon also, to-morrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British consul for all the losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The dey has made a public apology, in presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the consul, in terms dictated by the captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The commander in chief takes this opportunity of again returning his public thanks to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, royal marine artillery, royal sappers and miners, and the royal rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous

service; and he is pleased to direct, that on Sunday next, a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God for the signal interposition of his Divine Providence, during the conflict which took place on the 27th between his majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.

It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ships' companies.

To the admirals, captains, officers, &c. &c.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Sept. 1 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you for their lordship's information, that I have sent captain Brisbane with my duplicate despatches, as I am afraid that admiral Milne, in the Leander, who has charge of the originals may experience a long voyage, the wind having set in the westward a few hours after he sailed.

Captain Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to inform their lordships upon all points that I may have omitted.

Ad. Sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers, which I lament, as much on his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.

I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in this vicinity, are embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,500 for Sardinia. The treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.

The Minden has sailed for Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination.

The Albion, will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of sir Charles Penrose's flag. The Glasgow I shall be obliged to bring home with me.

I have the honor, &c. EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, esq. &c. admiralty.

A general abstract of the killed and wounded in the squadron under admiral lord Exmouth's command in the attack of Algiers, the 27th August, 1816.

Queen Charlotte, admiral lord Exmouth, G. C. B. capt. James Brisbane, C. B.—7 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 14 officers, 82 seamen, 24 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sappers and miners, 4 boys, wounded.

Impregnable, rear admiral Milne, capt. E. Brace, C. B.—1 officer, 47 seamen, 10 marines, 2 boys, killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 9 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.

Superb, Charles Elkins—2 officers, 3 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 62 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.

Minden, Wm. Paterson—5 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 26 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.

Albion, John Coode—2 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 8 marines, wounded.

Leander, Ed. Cheatham, C. B.—5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 69 seamen, 25 marines, 4 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Severn, hon. T. W. Aylmer—2 seamen, 1 marine killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Glasgow, hon. A. Maitland—9 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Granicus, W. F. Wise—3 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, killed; 5 officers, 31 seamen, 3 marines, 2 rocket troops, 1 boy, wounded.

Hebrus, Ed. Palmer, C. B.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 1 marine, 2 rocket troops, 1 boy, wounded.

derson, N. Y. But the ship-carpenters and others at Sackett's Harbor interfered, and facilitated his escape. The officers ought to have been arrested and punished for the trespass.

The report of a battle between certain fishermen and the British, is contradicted.—1500 slaves were imported into Havana, in a single month!—The fire at New-Orleans, is said to have destroyed about 80 houses; we have not yet received the particulars of this calamity.

The agent of Christophe at Hamburg, continues to recruit artists and scavans. A Hessian officer has been appointed chief of the Haytian artillery, with a very large salary.

A gold mine is said to have been discovered near Georgetown, about 38 miles below Pittsburg, on the Ohio river. A specimen has been tried by a silver smith in Pittsburg, who declared it to be *pure virgin gold*, without alloy.

A man committed to jail at Buffalo for stealing several flocks of sheep, has escaped by knocking down the jailer as he opened the door.

It is stated, that many American vessels, under British colors, have been seized in the British West Indies, for not being navigated according to law—which requires two-thirds of the crew to be British.

There was pretty good sleighing at Haverhill, N. H. a few days ago. Considerable snow fell in England about the 15th September, and two pheasants were found frozen to death.

Barcelona, has been captured by the patriots of Venezuela, after a severe defeat of the royalists—the inhabitants fled with great precipitation to Curacao, &c. The patriots were commanded by sir Gregor McGregor, who, a previous royal account said, they had killed and sent *salted* to Caracas.—His force was 1500 men, all of whom, also, the Spaniards had killed a considerable time ago!—But it is extremely difficult to know what is truth from this country.

We have late accounts from *Buenos Ayres*. The Portuguese force was at St. Catharine's. The opinion prevails that it will not venture to attack the patriots; who, since the organization of their new government, give us the best hopes of them.

Bank of the United States.—The following are the directors appointed by the president of the United States—William Jones, Stephen Girard and Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia; James A. Buchanan, of Baltimore, and John Jacob Astor, of New-York.

The election for directors, by the stockholders, commenced at Philadelphia on Monday last, and was expected to close on Thursday evening. The result, of course, is not yet known here. The contest seems to have been a warm one, for two different sets of directors.

The Firebrand. We are yet without the desired information respecting the attack upon this vessel. We shall have the particulars by and bye, we hope. The nation requires them.

In 1784, a successful teacher of the blind at Paris, published an essay in favor of his system, which was printed by blind children.

The national debt illustrated.

From a London paper.—Question 1.—Assuming the unredeemed national debt at 700 millions of pounds sterling, for the sake of a round number, how much would it weigh in one pound bank of England notes, at 512 to the pound?—Answ. 16 tons, 17 hundred weight, 2 quarters, and 10 pounds.

Q. 2.—If the whole were one pound bank of England notes, how large a space would they cover if

pasted or laid as close to each other as possible?—A. 4516 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

A. 3.—If the whole were guineas (each one inch in breadth) and laid in a line close to each other, what would be the extent?—A. 10,521 miles, 558 yards, 1 foot 6 inches.

Q. 4.—If the whole were in shillings, (each being 1 inch) how far would they extend in length?—A. 290,959 miles, 1043 yards 2 feet, 8 inches which is equal to eight times round the earth, 20,655 miles, 1885 yards 2 feet, 8 inches over; or nearly nine times the circumference of the globe. N. B. The earth's circumference is 25,038 miles.

Q. 5.—If the whole debt were in penny pieces of the thickest sort (each being 1 inch, 1 $\frac{57}{64}$ of a hundred part diameter) and laid in like manner in a line, what would be the extent?—A. 4,162,878 miles 1386 2-5ths yards; or, in other words, it would be 17. times the distance between the earth and moon, and go twice round the earth; and 5 times round the moon besides!—N. B. Moon's distance 230,000 miles.

Q. 6.—What would the whole weight amount to in gold? also, in silver and copper?—A. 14,981,273 1-3d pounds in gold, 325,806,451 2 3ds pounds in silver Troy weight: and 4,687,600 tons in copper (penny pieces 16 to a pound, avoirdupois.)

Q. 7.—How many soldiers knapsacks would they load, allowing 40 pounds to each man?—A. 374,531, if in gold; 5,645,462, if in silver; and 262,500,000 if in copper.

Q. 8.—How far would they extend in marching at 3 yards distance from each other?—A. If carrying gold, 638 miles, 716 yards; if silver 9628 miles, 227 yards; if copper, 266,443 miles, 419 yards: or nearly 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ times round the globe.

Q. 9.—How many carts would they load, allowing 2000 pounds weight to each?—A. 7,491, with gold; the last cart carries only 1273 pounds; 112,904 with silver; the last carries only 451 pounds; and 5,250,000 with copper.

Q. 10.—How far would these carts extend, allowing 20 yards to each?—A. Those carrying gold would extend 90 miles, 1420 yards; if carrying silver 1283 miles; if copper, 59,602 miles, 460 yards; equal to twice round the globe, and 9526 miles, 460 yards over.

Q. 11.—How many ships would this debt load, at 500 tons of copper each?—A. It would load 9375 vessels.—The tonnage of commercial vessels, and the navy of Britain, is estimated at about 2,300,000 tons; hence this quantity of copper would load the whole twice and upwards.

Q. 12.—How long time would it require to count this sum, at the rate of 100 per minute, allowing 12 hours each day (Sundays included), in guineas, shillings and penny pieces?—A. In guineas, it would require 27 years, 2 weeks, 5 days, 5 hours, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, to count it over; in shillings, 578 years 3 months, 2 weeks, 3 days, 6 hours, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; in penny pieces, 6944 years, 7 months, 2 weeks, 2 days 5 hours. So that if the work had been begun at the creation of the world and continued to the present time, it would still be 132 years short of its completion!!

Q. 13.—What is the amount of the interest of this debt, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? and what is the proportion to each individual in Britain, the population to be stated at 12 millions of persons?—A. Interest 24,500,000l. per annum. Individual proportion 2l. 8s. 10d.

Q. 14.—Assuming the families of Great Britain at 2 millions of six souls each, how much is the proportion of debt to each family?—A. 330l.

Fouche to Wellington.

Letter from Fouche to the duke of Wellington.

A legislator of antiquity, celebrated for his wisdom, Solon, after long convulsions, on the day of the return of order, placed reconciliation, and the public peace, under the guarantee and protection of heaven; I recommended this example, my lord, to the king for his imitation; I appeal to your testimony, the weight of which lies as much in your character as in your reputation.

The evils were great. It was necessary not to be deceived respecting the remedies; our welfare, our social existence depended on it; my voice was drowned by that of the passions; the counsels of moderation were represented as a snare; and senseless men, in the wonderings of their understanding, calumniated, at once, my administration under the republic, under Napoleon, and under Louis XVIII.

I should unwillingly occupy Europe with my long and laborious administration, if it were not connected with the knowledge of the truth. I shall represent facts in order and unsophisticated; many are unknown, others disfigured; I shall adduce all the causes of our great events; I have seen, close at hand, the secret springs which set passions in motion; I shall explain that revolution by which France was changed from an ancient monarchy into a republic, became then the empire of Napoleon, and then the kingdom of the Bourbons. While I am employed on this important work (for it shall serve as materials for history) I feel it necessary for myself to believe that it will be regarded as a new proof of my love of my country.

But, my lord, time flies, and I know not whether things may not have changed before my memoir is ready. Meantime I will comply with the wishes of those who urgently desire that I would enlighten (public) opinion upon relations which are personal to me, and which have been strangely disfigured. Nobody can better do justice to my sentiments and principles than your lordship. From the 19th of June, the day on which I had first the honor of corresponding with you, till the moment that I left Paris, my whole political conduct lies open before your eyes. I know, my lord, that you, on all occasions, solemnly and completely do me the justice which I invoke; it is for that very reason that I take the liberty of addressing to you the account I mean to give, that you may find in it new arms for my defence. I am by no means afraid of increasing your claims to my gratitude—I feel that my heart is rich enough to satisfy them.

The circumstances respecting which information is desired, relate, 1st, to the return of the king; 2d, to my acceptance of the ministry of police; 3d, to the ordonnance of the 24th of July; and, 4th, to my mission to Dresden, and the circumstances which prevented me from entering into the chamber of deputies.

I was president of the French government when the armies of the allied powers were advancing against Paris. Napoleon had abdicated, but was still at the Elysee, and desired to be as general at the head of the French army. This offer could not be accepted; eleven hundred thousand foreign bayonets had penetrated on all sides into our territory, and we had not an hundred thousand men under arms. The retreat of the army was therefore resolved upon, and Napoleon invited to leave Malmaison, to which he had retired, to embark for the United States. He might misinterpret my urgent representations to this end; in adversity the soul is easily accessible to suspicion; but I am at least cer-

tain of having deserved none. I had not served him like the courtiers; nor did I follow their example, by abandoning him with his good fortune. Nobody appreciated more than I did the power of his genius—but, at the same time, nobody was more convinced that his presence must plunge France into the lowest abyss of misery.

I, therefore, conjured him to leave the continent. The French army, mindful of its glory, did not count its enemies, burnt with impatience to measure itself with them; only those, like you, my lord, that are acquainted with its valor, know how to appreciate the merit of resignation which was showed in the retreat.

In the fearful crisis in which we were, it was difficult to take part without exciting suspicion. In France people were much divided on the choice of the monarch who should succeed Napoleon; it was feared that re-action and vengeance might follow the return of the Bourbons. People could not persuade themselves that a dynasty, which had suffered so much by the revolution, could sincerely forgive it; the evils that were feared might be imaginary; but these are precisely the most dangerous, because they have no limits, and there are no remedies for them.

All those who, during the last twenty-eight years, had acquired, in the civil or military career, consideration, property and reputation, beheld in the recal of the Bourbons a subject of cruel and gloomy apprehension; one party desiring a foreign prince, who would more impartially confirm what was established; another declared for the regency; but a regency that should have governed in the name of the wife and son of Napoleon would have given too much credit to the idea that Napoleon himself governed; this thought exposed France and Europe to reciprocal apprehensions. A part of France named the duke of Orleans; the personal qualities of this prince, the remembrance of Jemappe, and some other of the victories of the republic, with which his early youth was connected, an entirely new social compact which it was natural and easy to conclude with him, and his name of Bourbon, which could not be pronounced in the interior, and yet might be advantageously employed in the negotiations with the foreigners—these, and other causes, shewed, in the choice of him, a prospect of repose, even to those who did not find any happiness in it. Others insisted on the principles of legitimacy, but they applied them falsely; this principle is nothing but a political law, proper to every nation where it is received; it confers on every country great advantages, because it prevents disorders and troubles; but in respect to the rights of nations, it is no law. Legitimacy, between sovereigns, is but a consequence of the recognition of each of them; war and conquest abolish this recognition, and consequently, this legitimacy; the partition of Poland is a proof of it.

Napoleon might be legitimate or not, (he was so, however, for every other sovereign than Louis XVIII) he would have been overthrown nevertheless. With the principles that now predominate in Europe, it would be necessary to make war upon that monarch who should take it into his head to act like Napoleon; nay, the principle of legitimacy, even considered as merely a political law of the country, is liable to important exceptions. Montesquieu supposes, that the relation between a dynasty and a people may become so intolerable, that this law must be absolutely changed, in order to save the country itself.

My correspondence with the ministers of the high

allies, and with the generals of their armies, will be annexed to my memoir; it will show how I know how to assert the dignity of the nation. There were naturally and intentionally different shades in the negotiations; I hoped that my proofs would give more weight to each of my demands. In however desperate a situation affairs may be, there are secondary points upon which one may lay hold: for in the loss of independence there are various gradations of misfortune. People form a very false idea of the situation in which I was, when they reproach me with not having asserted the right of the nation to choose its prince, and to fix the conditions of his power. Both questions was decided by the force of circumstances, the present lay no more within my power; all would have been easy, had Napoleon abdicated at the field of Mai. His too late removal bowed us under the yoke of events; I believe necessity acquits me of all reproach.

The real difficulty has not been properly conceived; those who wished to remove the Bourbons imagined that the choice of the prince who was to govern France was but of subordinate interest; it ought to have been seen that the question was to be considered in another manner. People affirm that I tamed the energetic dispositions of the army—those who believe that, know not the disproportion of our strength; new miracles of valor would have served but to risk the flower of our army, and we should, at the same time, have exposed the capital to all the terrors of an armed invasion; the greatest danger to a country, in the dissolution of all social bonds, which destroys at the same time public and private prosperity, and leaves no hope and no future prospects.

Amidst this conflict of opinions, Louis XVIII. was approaching Paris; wherever the foreign armies were he was proclaimed. It was hence to be foreseen, that the same spirit would produce the same appearance in the capital. The king was at St. Dennis, where I had the first conference with your lordship. At Neuilly I did not seek to palliate the fault of those who had betrayed the throne; but I affirmed, that from the moment that his throne was re-established, it was the king's interest to amalgamate all in a punctually followed system of mildness and oblivion: what in a well ordered state of things is wisdom may be madness in a moment of confusion: several persons who were under the suspicion of treachery, had been merely led astray upon the path into which the crisis had conducted them. Prudence required much circumspection in respect of them: as long as any body does not believe that he has left the path of his duty, there is still a possibility of bringing them back to it.

My views, my lord, obtained your approbation; the ideas of moderation appeared to gain strength as you became the organ of them; in the unparalleled relations, and considering the highest post in which we stood, this interview must have had a powerful influence, perhaps, on the eternal fate of France and of Europe. The next day I used the same language to the king, when I had the honor to see him at St. Dennis; and delivered him a letter, in which I said to him, with frankness, whatever seemed to me most calculated to gain him all hearts, to unite all parties, and to bring us in unison with the principles and wishes of the monarch. My open language seemed to make an impression on the king; he was sensible that we wanted repose, in order to collect again all the elements of order which time and misfortune had dispersed, that it was necessary to cover all faults by boundless benevolence; and employ all possible means to increase

all feelings of sincerity. This conversation, which I ought to circulate among the public, gave reason to presume that we were at the end of our troubles and our dissensions; but the French people desired something more than presumptions. Only the positive can guarantee what is not so.

Some reproach me for not having accepted from the king, the ministry of the police. Undoubtedly it was safe for me, after the capitulation, to withdraw from public affairs, but it was greater to face events. Those who had accompanied the king in his adversity came back with strong preconceived opinions with respect to our situation; they were in a dreadful error! Time, which destroys every thing, had not been able to destroy their prejudices; several brought back their antiquated routine of experience: was it not, in my situation, the most sacred duty to meet these clouds, and endeavor to dispel them? Was it carrying simplicity too far, when I hoped, that by spreading a light over all objects, I should soften hostile sentiments; moderate the opinions even of the most violent men; subdue every one to duty to prevent re-action? It is well known where re-action begins, but it is not known where it can be commanded to stop; at last, the first heat discharged itself upon me alone, and it did not develop and extend itself till after I left Paris. My entrance into business was not an act of self-devotion, a real sacrifice.

For an unknown and vain man, a ministry may have charms, even when attended with dangers, because he does not see them; but for me it could no longer be an object of ambition. All was confusion, hindrance and danger. When people saw me accept of the ministry, they might have believed I intended to illustrate my death as I had honored my life.

If I had personal views, I should have inflamed still more the generous indignation of the army, instead of suppressing it; I should not have trembled at the thought of the destruction of the blood which would have filled Paris. In this, ambition might still have found its account; in the part which I took there is to be seen only the resolution of a well disposed man.

It is all comprehensible that low ambition might have been content with getting into the administration, on condition of becoming the docile tool of a party; but at the elevation to which my conscience and the esteem of the public raised me, could I ever make any condition of my services besides the national interest? Let my letter to the king at St. Dennis be read, at the moment when I accepted the ministry; it is printed in the *Moniteur*. Have I compromised my principles? Does my language give any party hope that I will let it predominate as the conqueror?

Let people judge of my actions and words, not comparatively from one time to another, but according to the standard of what was said and done around me when I spoke and acted. If I could not rule events, I have at least certainly done every thing to soften the violence of their course. Have I not been constantly seen between the oppressors and the oppressed? But I will not make myself more generous than I am; already has experience taught me, that people are much oftener moderate, calm and reasonable in adversity than in prosperity.

I find myself between two parties; the one reproaches me for having served the king; the other makes a crime of my having been in the service of Napoleon.

This last party no longer remembers that it feared him less in proportion as I was nearer to him.

What did I say to him when he returned from the isle of Elba? I conjured him not to disgrace the nation by groundless animosities; and I incessantly repeated to him that he must seem to be ignorant of every thing. My whole career, as minister, has proved but one thing—that I gave the duties to the country the preponderance above every other. It is solely to the reputation which I enjoyed in the opinion of the nation, that I owed my offices under the several governments which succeeded each other; and which went to ruin, because (I venture to assert it) they rejected the truth, which I had the courage to lay open to them.

I was confused at the reproach which was cast upon me, of having deceived the king respecting the love of his people to him. What base flattery! People are not ashamed to tell an enlightened and judicious prince, that, after twenty-five years' absence, he has suddenly become the object of universal love—of the love of a nation, whose generations, several times renewed, had been brought up in passions and convulsions, in principles so wholly opposite the love of the Bourbons! What assurance to hold such language, after witnessing what passed on the entrance of Napoleon into Paris, when he returned from Elba, when the Bourbons could not find a single place of refuge in France! No; I was not perjured when I begged the king to tranquilize people's minds by the idea of security; there was no other means to fortify the state, and give security to the throne.

Pardon was a part of justice. Who can deny, in our days, that political storms are not the storms of calculation, and the work of individuals, but that all is involuntarily hurried along in the vortex?

Tolerance has its inconveniences; but could the so very complicated circumstances of the capitulation that was signed, admit of another treatment, another system? Every measure of severity, after the proclamation of the king that had been published, seemed to give the lie to the word he had given. One could no longer depend on any thing, if the convention, concluded yesterday, was not to be valid the following day.

At what moment was it more necessary, that every one should be convinced that the word of the king was sacred and irrevocable? The slightest, the most trifling appearance of any violation whatever of the obligations entered into, must wound every feeling; the dreadful suspicion of having been deceived, seized again upon all minds, and confidence vanished on all sides and for ever.

The king could only show generosity and regularity; a single arbitrary act laid the foundation of a dangerous opposition. How punish? Where cease? And if there is no limit, how shall confusion come to repose? Full and unlimited amnesty was necessary, precisely, because punishment was impossible, unless one could again expose one's-self to the greatest difficulties.

However, I removed from Paris, those whose presence there would have been improper; I caused passports to be given them, and (I confess it) even procured for several the means, of which they were destitute, to retire.

This measure did not give satisfaction; adversity does not always confer judgment; they could not comprehend that it was possible to reign without a list of proscription; then, as now, every one desired to see his enemy upon this list. The ministry left upon it only those names which it could not remove from it.

I beg those who reproach me for having signed the ordinance of the 24th of July, to place them-

selves in that period. Had it been possible for me to strike out some of the names that are included in it, by inserting my own in their place, I would not have hesitated a moment. But let us judge, without prejudice, the situation of things.

All minds were, beforehand, penetrated with the idea that the throne had been overturned in consequence of an extensive conspiracy; that a great number of persons was involved in the plot, which had placed Napoleon again upon the throne; that the majority still cherished a certain aversion to the government, the development of which might one day disturb Europe.

With all my might, and in every possible way, I have combated this unhappy error; it was so general, and so deeply rooted, that even those were silent who had the most interest to dispel it. Solemn trials have now justified my words and writings.

The number of persons devoted to Napoleon was not very considerable. People desired a new order of things, but they feared his despotism. In order to engage the public opinion, he was forced to announce that England and Austria supported him; his proclamation made people believe that he returned greater with the fruits of reflection during his banishment—that he was cured of his ambition.—After having experienced all the unexpected and dreadful misfortunes which chance and the events of war may bring with them, the French are moved with extraordinary ease, and quickly take confidence; they believed that Napoleon would now begin a new life, a new reign, after having, during a year, heard in the island of Elba, as in a tomb, all that truth, as well as hatred, said in Europe of his first reign and his former life.

The idea of a conspiracy was spread by those who wished for proscriptions. My resignation, before I proved the falsehood and wickedness of this would have made victims of thousands. I took the resolution to sign the ordinance of the 24th July, in order to enchain re-action, and to lessen the number of those whom it was wished to sacrifice. Had I withdrawn, I should have been reproached with all the evils which I prevented by remaining at my post.

In order properly to appreciate my conduct, let it be observed,—not that the passions have got the upper hand, but what place these passions assign me,—what is the first victim they point out?

Let my reports to the king be read again—(they have been mutilated: I shall give them genuine and unaltered:) let the causes of the excessive hatred, of which I am the object, be sought in them. The nation has understood them. I will go into some details, in order to answer those who have found that my reports to the king were not respectful enough, and that my administration was not advantageous to his service.

I am less concerned at being accused of having said to the king serious, and even hard things, than of giving him empty, unfounded consolations, and uncertain hopes.

How much are princes to be pitied. Their palaces resound with every truth; people say and write it to every body, only not to them.

As it was my duty to unveil, without any palliation, the situation of the state, it was requisite before all things to draw the king's attention to the nearest evils, to the dangers that surrounded his power. The throne was shaken to its very foundation; it was highly important not to err, in respect to these secret and profound causes which alone lead to such events, and may still prepare similar ones if they should be mistaken.

I, therefore, explained to his majesty all the difficulties that stood in the way of the firm establishment of his authority. The greatest interest of every people is; that its government be unchangeable, because the bond which unites the parts of the social body (the work of centuries) hardly ever regains its original solidity, when a revolution has time to dissolve it. It is also almost without example that a monarchy, interrupted in its duration, has been able to re-establish itself. At least it is impossible after an interruption of five and twenty years, to build it up again as it was, particularly in a nation where ideas are subject to such rapid movements. It finds but a small part of the elements of its former power. Its principles, laws, interests, are no longer the same; they have united with the course of time, and the progress of knowledge.

Among the obstacles, I have distinguished those which arose from our present state of war, and those which proceed from our unhappy internal dissensions. The exposition of the first was the greatest difficulty; I did not fear to lay before the allied sovereigns useful truths, and to direct their attention to the representation of our misfortunes. The foreign troops who inundated France seemed to give occasion to as opposite remarks; on the one side they fulfilled our wishes by bringing us peace; and on this point of view, they had as many claims to our gratitude as our confidence. On the other hand, the excesses of some corps brought upon us all the misery which can befall a nation. Thus the return of the king, by circumstances which were quite foreign to it, would have become the most unhappy era of our history; and the same throne would, as it were, have been overthrown with one hand, which had been just raised with the other.

Such serious considerations compelled me to represent to the king the consequences so fatal to his consideration with the nation, arising from this unexpected system of the gradual occupation of our provinces, when no opposition any longer shewed itself, and those hostile measures violently continued, in a war at first generously undertaken for a higher object. The love of a people to their government, always suffers by the misfortunes of the country.

Some courage was requisite to make these truths known; they produced a wholesome and speedy improvement of our condition. My services on this head were not even noticed; services of this kind were not asked for.

Even for the interest of the allied powers, it was my duty to present them the same picture. What the French character possesses in energy, and particularly in elements for a sudden explosion of its force, is not sufficiently known to them; and in this respect they would have had a right to complain of my silence.

I had to speak to generous minded sovereigns. I could venture to make them observe, that in our enlightened age, victory does not suffice to justify all the abuses of power. By noble and elevated sentiments one does one's self no injury in the eyes of great princes. People have been egregiously mistaken in thinking to deliver me to the hatred of foreign countries; my language was judged of according to the duties which were imposed on me.

In another report on the situation of France, in which I considered it in respect of political disunion, I had to choose between two things that could not possibly be reconciled—either to suppress the truth, or to say it entirely. I did not hesitate: the good of the prince whom I served, was at stake. I

had only to consult my duty. I painted the different parties as they are, I shewed him their strength, their weakness; I laid open their views, the submission that must be expected from them, the concessions which they themselves expect. I represented the two great factions which disturb us, and whose conflict would bring the state into the greatest danger. If one deceives the great of the earth in this manner, it must be confessed that this manner is new.

I have now discovered to the king the names of the royalists who declared against his authority, and negotiated with Napoleon. I wished not to lift my veil; those whose honor has been saved may return to virtue.

There were only two means of serving the king—the increasing of his physical or his moral power. If a physical power is sometimes necessary to suppress disorders, it is not sufficient to establish a durable order of things. We shall see whether I did in this respect all that was in my power; I shall in my memoir once more go through the remark which I made on the army, the national guard, the chambers, the public opinion, &c.

I must confess the administration to which I belonged possessed judgment, love of what was good, great activity in business, but the new pains of the past made it forget too much the dangers of the future. Several of our acts wanted precaution; we wanted energy, union against our opponents, and a common idea in our labors. People complained of the little energy of the police, because it was not directed solely against those whom it wished to plunge into ruin. Yet every species of evil disposition was held in check, nothing remained un punished; the army was uneasy, but it obeyed. We endeavored to bring all parties to submission, to the sacrifice of their exaggerated ideas, to order. It was not enough to moderate the passions in the south of the kingdom, they ought to have been chained. I repeated to the magistrates of those parts what the conscience of mankind so often says, that there is only one advantage from which one never needs to depart, namely, justice. I told the king that amidst re-actions, there was no public tranquility, no throne, no nation. If the crowd receives the example of violence from those who ought to have given it the example of moderation, it must be expected that it would throw down all the barriers between it and crimes. When licentiousness and servitude have alternately inflamed the passions of a people, there are but few men who listen to the voice of reason. What matters to those who would willingly let their rage govern in the place of the laws; that the independence of the country is risked, that the throne is shaken; what matter to them the mourning of families, the public excommunication, if they can satisfy their revenge. It seems that there are days on which the remembrance of the past, the pressure of the present, the hope or fear of the future, produce in the heads of men all kinds of disorders and madness. What a scene does France offer to the eyes of Europe! When the prisons are full, when they have been enlarged, will this severity give the authority of the king such desirable solidity as it would have, had France been tranquilized by ideas of security and mildness. What will be done when every man speaks with the other, which is always the case of the oppressed? If a part of the people has been misled, will punishment and disgrace hinder it from taking a part in a new rebellion? All human things have their limits, patience is only susceptible of a certain degree of yieldings. A people cannot remain quiet when a

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 11 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 971.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

The arrangement of this number, in order to present the whole of *Fouche's* letter without a break when the volume is bound up, has thrown our original articles from their general position. The reader is therefore referred to the succeeding pages for them—among which is an industriously compiled account of *Algiers* (the present topic of conversation), with a plan of the harbor, &c. copied from a draft made by one of our officers in the Mediterranean. ☞ This plan has been unexpectedly deferred until next week.—See page 168.

future is constantly held up to it, which either dishonors or threatens it. Even its repose, could it be maintained, would be only a state of constraint.

I was charged to watch for the support of the throne, and the security of the state. It must not be believed that these duties, after such great changes in our public spirit, in our institutions and our manners, can be fulfilled by the same means; all has been changed during the progress of civilization. It has made a happy progress, but it led us also into new faults. One finds no longer the same submission; nothing has any longer the same state. Troubles of a new kind have been produced by the formerly unknown conflict of political opinions, and while the safety of the state and public tranquillity are exposed to more dangers, the suppression of them has lost in quickness and even in strength by the guarantees granted to the liberty of the individual. One can no longer govern mankind in the same manner. The means of gaining influence over the people, the greatest result which a government can attain, have suffered in an equal degree. Religion and morality are but a weak aid to the laws. Public opinion, an entirely new ingredient in the social order, has acquired so much consideration and power that it has become the rival of the government. Obedience, which now has rights, exerts itself to the utmost to defend those rights. One may punish opposition, but it shows more ability, to conquer it. Power may cause commands to be executed, but the language of violence produces but small consideration if it is not supported by persuasion, and founded on reason. In order to be heard by the several parties, it is necessary to get into their passions, to speak to each in its own language. There is no longer any universal eloquence.

Amidst so many difficulties, the police had need of every means and encouragement; though in general the sphere of action is extended, those were places where we made it unnecessary. Of what use to the royal government is that uneasy and petty rivalry into domestic relations, inconsiderate expressions and even scandal, which no law can punish? The question is no longer to seek out the infraction of single individuals, and even the passions. There is no more toleration in our laws than formerly. Public liberty has become, as one may say, a new conscience, to which one must do violence—it serves as a bulwark to the expression of opinions—Espionage must not violate the asylum of the citizen, at whatever elevation

of civil society the plan of a crime may have originated, the assistants necessary for its execution will suffice to discover it, and these are not to be found at that elevation. People justly complain of the violation of the secrets of private correspondence. This measure of police is odious, and useless when known. I have constantly rejected it.—It was invented by weak heads, who were not sensible of the extent of the means which they had at their command.

With what researches did the police then occupy itself? with seeking after the misdemeanors and crimes named in the laws. What result does it honor! When it ascends to the first causes which from day to day increase the progress of immorality; if it discovers the most inconsiderable movements which threaten public disorders; if it succeeds in getting acquainted with the wants of the people, the objects of its uneasiness, the motives of its fears, the secret complaints and discontents which shew that fidelity is shaken, but particularly those dreadful expressions of misery and despair, which, as terrible in individuals as in the mass of the people, rapidly conduct weak men to crimes, and corrupted nations to rebellion.

The police is a political magisterial office, which, besides its particular functions, must strive by irregular, but just, legal, and beneficial measures, to increase the strength and resources to the government. The publicity of the proceedings of the governing power naturally limits its efficacy; it is much employed upon great objects—others are lost in the crowd and escape it.

In the order of society all is not external—all is not visible. In the midst of all this public world there is, as it were, a secret one. The ordinary power of government does not penetrate thither—the result is too far out of its way.

Parties, however, will not have such a police;—they want denunciations, confidential communications, descriptions of persons, intrigues, and a number of inconsiderable trifles, to which they give great importance.

The properties of all the officers of the police are scarcely sufficient for the complex movement of a machine which may serve to plunge honest and respectable men into ruin, but which is of no use whatever to the state.

To what did the importance attached to the escape of M. Lavalette tend? This escape clearly proved that the government cannot possibly have eyes and ears, and placed the heroic devotion of a young woman in a still clearer light.

People may say what they will, the whole has sensibility for magnanimity and generosity. Misfortune is an affecting object. It is very true, that every government has a right to pursue its enemy, but where is the necessity of making a noise where one was not able to keep him fast, or to seize him again. The execution of this right is not so pure as it is lawful; and, in opinions, power does not always carry the general conviction with it.

Admirable effect of the power of morality! Futile times will busy themselves with the circumstances under which M. Lavalette was snatched from death; and all the exertions of authority will not succeed

in dishonoring those who surrounded him with their noble and efficacious compassion. Whoever is not inexorable and inhuman has not refused his approbation to the result of their courage; they became guilty before the law, but they fulfilled a vow of humanity.

I have often been reproached for not having informed the king of what the courtiers, the ministers, the foreign ministers, did every day, what passed in the interior of families, &c.

This is the police of a courtier who wants to please, or of a subordinate agent who is obliged to have recourse to such means to give himself consequence: it is not mine.

The tranquility of the state does not depend on things that affect only the higher classes of society, or on the nature of the dispositions observed there.

The ambition of the great has not any political influence unless it be united with some popular interest. Their intrigues, their conspiracies, are impotent and unavailing, unless they are favored by the active co-operation of the multitude.

No opposition in the public councils, no secret parties are to be reared, when the monarch has on his side the attachment and strength of the people.

The repose of the state depends on the intellectual state of the working classes of which the people consist, and which form the basis of the social edifice. This state must be, if I may so say, the sole object of the care and vigilance of a good police.

The crowd will always be quiet when their interest is openly and honestly attended to, when every thing is removed that can weaken their confidence, uselessly offend their prejudices, corrupt their way and manner of thinking and acting, mislead their ignorance and credulity.

Because these principles were departed from, because an obsequious and thoughtless police had observed, almost exclusively, the steps of the great, instead of attending to the people, it happened that in the midst of prosperity, opulence, and peace, it was unable to suppress the first ebullitions of the revolution; the materials of which, however, had been increasing and maturing for forty years, without being observed, or at least without any obstacle being laid in their way. We have not spoken of the person of the monarch; it must be the subject of a particular observation.

My doctrine could not suit those who wished to make of the police, not a department of the magistracy, which devolved under the common protection of all the parties that had arisen in the revolution, and all that had contended against it, but an inquisition, which would receive their secret denunciations. My system was extremely distasteful to those who wished to brand the past, in order to have it arbitrarily persecuted and punished for pardoned transgressions. The lessons of history are lost, and they ought to be remembered; all does not succeed with hypocritical conduct; one gains the confidence of men only by uprightness; it is as necessary for the exercise of rights as for the fulfilment of duties. But why enquire of the past, if we draw from it no instruction for the present; if we observe in it only the faults of others, and never our own? Let us become wiser and greater if we possibly can. O! children to day you tread under foot what you admired yesterday; when will you at length become reasonable; when will you learn to observe and to judge? Several of those, who now speak with contempt of all that has passed within these five and twenty years, were actors—very subordinate and unknown actors, indeed—in most of the scenes of our revolutions. By the help of their

obscurity, they would, as circumstances permitted, deny or confess their parts; but they have acted a part as well as others—they appeared upon the theatre; even the consideration which they enjoy in their communes, however inconsiderable it be, they owe to the places which they filled under Napoleon.

Many have done good; let them not fear to confess it; the good always adorns life, at whatever period it may have been done: instead of struggling and wishing to appear as if it were denied, they must confess, with all the world, that political storms, like those of nature, do not produce evil alone. It is an extravagant attempt to seek to obscure whatever has been effected that is great or useful in our revolutions. No one can deceive in respect to what has passed within these twenty-five years. The world is full of it.

If people were subjugated by Napoleon, they show but little judgment in seeking to depreciate him; the more they lower him, the more they debase themselves. The traveller smiles with pity, when he sees at what great expence the eagles are destroyed upon the monuments which he renewed or created, as if the memory of the actions was destroyed with the eagles!

It would be far more reasonable to explain and to justify the admiration that was paid to him.

At the commencement of Napoleon's government all was miracle; his glory had filled, among all nations, the highest as well as the lowest; he possessed not only the genius of battles, he possessed a science which is more useful than strength to combat—he understood how to employ it. His foresight seemed to make him master of events. Obstacles were foreseen; every thing seemed calculated before hand, to vanquish them. The treaties were concluded as rapidly as the battles were gained. At what time did France shine with greater splendor? When did she possess more power than when all the sovereigns recognized Napoleon? when all the solemnities of religion consecrated him upon the throne?

In the interior every trace of discord and disunion seemed to be forgotten! Such various, such complicated interests seemed to be reconciled:—all parties lived peaceably together. The several religious persuasions shared temples and altars with each other. Who did not then seek the favor of a look from Napoleon? Those, who then bowed themselves the lowest in the dust before him, confessed the least.

Abroad Napoleon had ended the war in the first battles: all the sovereigns desired to live in peace with him. In the case of hostilities, the love of glory would have united the whole French youth under the standard and laurels—the youth, who had learned to consider heroism as a want and enjoyment.

The fate of Napoleon was too rich in wonders to excite our astonishment that people, who were more capable of admiring than judging, should believe that the cause of them lay beyond the earth. His empire assumed the appearance of duration, and almost the properties of that sacred character, which time impresses upon the works over which it passes in its rapid career. All this power, which seemed to be eternal, has destroyed itself in the excess of his ambition; hope and the fear of it as it revive followed him to the Isle of Elba: all, my lord, is sunk, and sunk for ever, on the field of Waterloo!

One thing goes before all—honesty; he, who in the days of his greatness, was the arbiter of Europe, saw, when he made a sport of his own pledged word,

when he wanted to make this sport the prerogative of his throne, how, in an equal degree, he incurred the just indignation of the same sovereigns and of the same nations whose confidence he had gained, and to whom he had given his. Every hand in Europe armed itself to overthrow an arbitrary power, which would neither be checked by opinion, nor regulated by judgment, nor sanctioned by its own interest. Napoleon found himself in so critical a situation that, like all those who abuse their power, he was compelled to be always victorious that he might not be annihilated by revenge. May what has passed instruct us, that, after having escaped the abyss, we may not be devoured by another. All irregular power destroys itself. The most opposite extremes produce the same phenomena in the political establishment, and plunge nations into equal misery. As soon as an uncontrolled power is in the hands of one, or of many, the moral deterioration of individuals and the weakness of the state will always be the consequence; there needs for this no despotism, no danger—may it proceed from the lightning which fell from Heaven, or from the torments of popular errors, which, if they do not overthrow, at least lay waste.

I foresaw the storms which must be caused by the mode of election, and the consequence of the elections of one of the chambers. I wished that the activity of the deputies, which seemed to become destructive, might be checked by the formation of connubial assemblies. The overthrow of this first bulwark of our liberties has led to the destruction of all the rest. Man, before he belongs to the government and the state, belongs to the place where he was born. In the bosom of his family, the first feeling for a country is originated and unfolded, and the interest of the commune is the first element of all political interests. Those who take it for granted, that men may be united by a number of complicated forms, that they may be governed by the publication of some abstract principles, are unacquainted with both the human heart and the sources of power. One might say that they have studied the anatomy of free constitutions, only in dead systems. Obedience forms the measure and the limit of power; positive institutions unite men together; the more the usual relations, existing among them, are multiplied, the more do their confidence and strength increase; the more means a government has, the more strong and powerful it is; but in the re-establishment of the municipal government the throne may be amalgamated with the people; the municipalities are the first units in the order of the national representation ascending the legislature, and the last in the order of the executive power which descends to them and ends with them. I, however, lessened the number of so many small communes, which cannot touch and balance each other, without being in each other's way, instead of helping one another.

The nature of things and of men, requires that, and even demands, that the civil and political bodies be not too great or too small in the order of the society, as in nature there must be neither giants nor dwarfs.

I have suffered myself to be led away by inquiries, my lord, which are beyond the object of my letter, and which I am first to treat of in my memoir.

The system which began to be predominant, and which gained ground daily, compelled me to think on withdrawing from public affairs, as I had retired under Napoleon, as soon as it seemed to me impossible to effect any good. The king had been able again to take possession of the throne, amidst

the rolling of the thunder. I did not believe that he would be able to maintain himself upon it. Corruption and inexperience ruin states—virtue and talents preserve them. I begged his majesty to accept my resignation; I delivered into his hands the letter which contained the motives for this step. The king did me the honor to answer, that he would consider of it. I waited some days for an answer; as I did not receive any, I took the liberty of writing a second letter, in which I again explained all my motives, all my apprehensions respecting a futurity, which threatened at once his throne, his dynasty, and the independence of my country. His majesty now accepted my resignation, and was so good as to give me, in a letter, written with his own hand, the assurance, "that he would not forget my services, and that I should not lose any part of my property in consequence of my removal."

Nothing further remained for me but to choose the place of my retirement. When one has the misfortune of being celebrated, the most inconsiderable place to which one may retire becomes important. I was resolved, at least, by the simplicity, the privacy of my domestic life, to secure myself from calumny.

The king caused an ambassador's place to be offered to me. I gave Saxony the preference. He had been so fortunate as to approach its sovereign; his unvarying integrity, which procured on the throne general love, and when he was removed from it, esteem, was the cause of this preference. To the latest day of life, I shall cherish the memory of the testimonies of goodness which I received from this prince after my arrival in Dresden. It is particularly under misfortune that we learn daily to appreciate the value of benevolence. I must add, also, that in all the relations into which I came, in consequence of my mission, with the duke of Richieu, I have experienced every thing which a man of honor and feeling can do to soften an injustice which all his efforts could not prevent. It is asked, why I did not, upon leaving the ministry, enter into the chamber of deputies, to which several electoral citizens, among the rest that of Paris, had chosen me? Could I have contended with advantage against the continually increasing excesses of re-action? Let any one read the debates of the chamber and he will see what I might expect from this contest. A noble minded man, M. D. Argenson, attempted to raise his voice to point out the causes and the authors of the troubles in the south of France; furious cries hindered him from proceeding. The truth was repulsed from the tribune of the nation; what success could one hope in an assembly in which the party of exaggeration gained influence—when this party considered the most intolerable anarchy as the necessary instrument of the restoration of order? what should one say to men who saw the strength and power of the king in violence, and treason in the language of moderation?

Called to speak on the great interests of the nation, what means does one possess to be heard by those who think they have only to deliberate on the pride of some individuals? What could I have added to all that I did, as president of the government of France, as minister, to urge, to conjure these violent men to sacrifice their personal vengeance to the general good, and to think only on the welfare of all? I have exhausted, in respect to them, all that can interest a friend to his country. I shall not cease to repeat to them from my exile my last words when I was quitting Paris—"How dare one venture to speak of the triumph of a party, when the same will either fall upon or

affect all! There is no hope of our national independence, no true honor, except in our union."

The encouragement which the spirit of extravagance gave to the re-actions soon announced the intention to make use of them. That deputy who read a libel from the tribune could easily give us information respecting the source of those encouragements, if he would tell where he obtained the libel, and who is the author of it.

In vain should I have reckoned on the support of the sound part of the assembly. This part possesses talents, just views, reason—it even forms the majority: but there are among it many timid men, who are swayed by the fear of drawing greater evils on their country by their resistance than by their submission. Sometimes they are threatened with the phantoms of our revolutions, the spring of which is destroyed; sometimes they are threatened with the bayonet of the foreigners.

It is absurd to suppose that any party could now obtain the smallest assistance from without. If a party governs, particular engagements stronger than the general engagements of royalty, are the consequence. It is no longer the sovereigns who triumph over France; a party then triumphs over the nation; the civil war has but changed places; the ultra-royalists are victors, and all the rest of the French vanquished.

What advantage could be derived from giving up the government to a party? The grave would soon close over its government; even terror could not long support it, for terror vanishes at the glimpse of security. Another party would come in its turn, and would prevail; what would become of France, what of Europe, if we were torn by changing parties and transitory victories of parties?

Where in such a state of things, should we find the nation? There is no more any general interest; all the bonds of social existence are dissolved. The heart of the state is wounded; there is no more any thing but the shadow of a country. Remind England, my lord, that it owes only to the surrounding ocean its safety, from the storms and disorders which were common to all nations; let it remember that the ocean was on the point of being passed.—Our happiness would be more advantageous to it than our misery—but it will be too late to prevent it when we are beat down under it.

I willingly behold the emblem and image of the sovereigns to whom our fate is now consigned in that divinity which the ancient mythology represented with two faces—the one turned to the past, the other to the future. The sovereigns will not miss a second time their generous object; our revolutions will no more disturb Europe; we shall gain the guarantee of our independence, because we shall guarantee to ourselves our repose. Far from me be the thought that there is a party which will make itself the dreadful instrument of the destruction of France.

I do not refuse to my enemies the justice which I owe to all men. Party spirit is more blamed than criminal. Those who have brought the monarchy to the brink of the precipice, fancy, perhaps, that they have saved it; their ignorance in matters of government is a discovery they have yet to make.

In human affairs people often suffer themselves to be led into the most lamentable excesses by names that they have consecrated. Heaven grant that the word legitimacy may not cost as many lives as the word equality. The bad is always done under a sacred pretext. Happily error is not immortal like truth—all on earth has an end.

I do not feel myself able wholly to justify my-

self in respect to the reproach made me of not having entered into the chamber of deputies, I ought to have appeared upon the tribunal, had it only been to give occasion in my person for one instance more of a tyrannical and violent act. My mission to Dresden might appear as a result of what I foresaw; and yet I was not allowed to act for myself and avoid these attacks. My lord, on the 10th, of June, I wrote your lordship—"The republic has made us acquainted with the excesses of liberty, the empire with all the fatal excesses of power, my wish is equally remote from these excesses, to find independence, order and peace." I repeat at this moment the same wish—may excesses of every kind, have reached the goal!

The excesses of all parties are alike when once the passions are aroused; the noblest sentiments may be exaggerated to a degree in which they only are hurtful. I do not complain, nor do I wonder at being banished from France by those whom I assisted to return to that very France. I know the wickedness of the human heart, and am accustomed to the caprices of fortune. In the situation in life in which I am, it is always a consolatory thought that it is not in the power of any man to change the nature of things—falshood can never become truth.

My political hope is terminated, all my ambition is satisfied, since I have obtained among the French an esteem which will every where follow my name and my person. The justice and the voice of centuries will decide whether, in that which has brought such misfortunes on my country, the fault was on all sides or not, and on what side was the greatest.

I repeat to your grace the assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) The duke of OTRANTO

Melish's Map of the United States.

We have just received this elegant and interesting work, and are highly pleased with the execution and apparent correctness of it. As it extends to the Pacific ocean on the west, and from Hudson's bay to near the middle of the Gulf of Mexico, including several of the West India islands, the States occupy but an inconsiderable portion; but we here, by this means, find in the same map, that information for which it was heretofore necessary to resort to several. Particularly as regards the western portion of the United States' claims, we were highly pleased to see the result of the researches of Pike, Lewis and Clarke, Humboldt and others, here combined. We do not well know upon what authority the southern limits of our claims are predicated, but they are here made to extend further south than we had suspected: nor are we aware what the Spanish claims may be to the province of Texas.

The letter press Geographical Description which accompanies the map, is a valuable statistical memoir, and greatly enhances the value of the work to which it comes as an humble appendage.

In addition to the many interesting geographical works published by the same gentleman, he proposes to publish An Universal Atlas and Geography for the use of schools; a series of sheet maps of each state and territory of the union; a series of sheet maps of other countries; and a set of sheet charts of the most interesting waters. These maps and charts, are intended as accompaniments to the map of the United States, and will be uniform in size and plan, so that the possessor may bind them, or any number of them into an atlas.

Mr. Melish is also engaged to furnish a complete map of Pennsylvania, as authorized by a late act of the legislature.

Description of Algiers.

Having had a plan of the fort of Algiers engraved for this number of the REGISTER, to accompany it we have here collected a number of facts, connected with the geography and history of that celebrated republic, as our best systems of geography do not furnish the information which would be desired upon this subject.

This kingdom, (for so it is styled) is a long narrow territory, lying on the Mediterranean coast; beginning about the longitude of London, (according to Dr. Shaw) and running east 460 miles; but, according to Sanson, Zaine, De la Croix and Luytz, it is from 600 to 900 miles long. From the sea to the desert is, at some places, only a distance of about 40 miles, and in other places, perhaps, 60. Algiers comprehends the ancient Numidia and part of Mauritania, and is the principal of what are now called the Barbary States. It is divided into three provinces, Tlemsan, or Tremecen, or Mascara, on the west; Titeri, or Titterie, the south; Constantina, the east; and to these some add, as a fourth distinct province, the city of Algiers and territory appendant. The chief rivers in Mascara are, Malta, Salt-river, Tafna, Sigg, Hebrah and Sheliff; and its chief towns are Oran, Mustyganim, Tlemsan, Mascara, Shershell and Tennis. In Titeri there are the rivers Haratch, Harnaece, Regya, Budwowe, Garsoe, Merdrass and Yisser. This province has no towns on the coast, but in the interior are Belida, and Medea. Constantina is sometimes called the Levantine government. It is the largest and richest of those provinces. The rivers in Constantina are Booberak and Zharre. The towns are Bugia, Gullu, Bona, La Calle and Constantina. The sea coast of this province is mountainous and rocky. In extent it is equal to all the rest of the kingdom.

The city of Algiers, from which the kingdom received its name, is by the Turks called Algezar, Al Jezair or Al Jezirah, from *Al Jeziere*, the island; because there was an island in the bay before the city, which is now joined to the mainland by the mole. It is, by some, said to be the city in ancient times called Icosium; but Dr. Shaw supposes that name to belong to some ruins now found on the banks of the river Haratch, (anciently called the *Sarus*) four miles south-east of Algiers. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the roofs being a kind of terraces, flat and white, the city, says Pitts, appears, at sea, like the top-sails of a ship, or like a bleach-green. The inhabitants of the city are estimated, by Dr. Shaw, at 2000 Christian slaves, 15,000 Jews, and 100,000 Mahometans; but the number has been much reduced since his time, and the population is now stated at 80,000. The city is surrounded by high walls, 12 feet thick, flanked with towers, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. Those defences have, until lately, been in a state of great decay; but it is understood that the dangers menaced by the British and others, have, previous to the late attack, engaged them in repairing those deficiencies.

On the side of the walls are seven castles or forts, of which the principal is that on the mole. This, together with the mole itself, was the work of Hayrabarossa of Barbarossa, (of whom we shall speak hereafter.) It stands on a solid rock, and has three pieces of cannon, and besides, it serves for a light-house. At the south end of the island there is another fort, to defend the entrance of the harbor—this has also three batteries. For the sake of security against bombardment, as well as against

earthquakes, the houses are placed contiguous, and may be said to prop one another: by this means a person may pass on the tops of the houses from one end of the city to the other. There is one handsome street, but all the rest are mean, and so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast. The houses, which are either brick or stone, are generally built with a paved court in the centre; round this court are galleries, supported by columns; and above these, a second range of pillars, which support the terraces. The chimnies rise like cupolas at the four corners of the terraces—and every year these are all white-washed. The palace of the dey is a magnificent building, and some of the mosques are very fine. The baths are numerous, spacious, and of every kind, being suited to the accommodation of all ranks. Besides these public baths, and the baths for the women, there are others called *banios*, which are a kind of prisons for the slaves to sleep in. They are described by travellers, as the most abominable abodes of filth and obscenity that can be imagined.

Formerly Algiers had neither wells nor fountains, but now it is supplied with water from the neighboring mountains, by aqueducts. Beyond the walls are many fine buildings; and some of the tombs in the suburbs are adorned with chapels and oratorios, to which both men and women resort every Friday. The country around Algiers is fertile and beautiful; and all ornamented with groves, gardens, and the summer seats of the richest citizens. Those villas consist of little white houses, shaded with fruit trees and evergreens. It must be recollected, that this is a part of that country, which, in the days of the old Romans, was called the garden of the world.

There is a prevalent opinion, that the climate of the Barbary states is not so comfortable and healthy of late ages as it was formerly. The hot winds that blow from the desert are not frequent, but violent; and they are occasionally visited by that most dreadful disease, the plague. At the city of Algiers, and along the coast, they have easterly winds, generally, from May to September, at which time the rains set in, and usually continue a month or upwards. After that commences the sowing and planting season. The latter rains begin about April; and harvest comes on about the end of May. It may be observed, in general, that as one proceeds from the sea towards the Sahara, or sandy desert, the fertility of the soil decreases gradually; but even on the border of the sands, there are some small tracts sufficiently productive. It is impossible to ascertain the population of the interior country; but it is supposed to be much less than might be expected from its richness and extent. The general face of the country is mountainous, and is inhabited, or rather infested, by a number of Nomadical tribes, like Tartars; who, in times of danger, resort to those natural fortifications, and in safety, return, with their flocks, to the plains.

The original inhabitants of all the Barbary states are the Moors; who are not black, as generally is supposed, but somewhat of a brunette tint; resembling, in this respect, the Spanish and Italian, being much fairer than the Turks. In moral character they are worse than even the Jews. They are more active than the Turks, and ingenious; but "are malicious, false, cowardly, revengeful, fanatical, ignorant, superstitious, fraudulent, avaricious, and among the lower classes theivish." In the cities the richer ones follow commerce, and the poorer become artizans and mariners. The Algerine Arab tribes are, in some measure, independent; living under no government but that of their own Shieks, who pay

tribute to the dey. Most of them lead a kind of marauding life, and their wealth consists in herds. They are distinguished by their pride, their rude manners, and their love of liberty. Those Moors, who live like the Arabs, in the mountains, are called Cabyles; and the mixt races are called Berbers. The Algerine Jews are very numerous and are known by all those disgraceful traits that generally characterize that people. Next in number, but first in importance, are the Turks: proud, jealous, courageous, lazy, voluptuous, avaricious, compassionate, tolerant, and incapable of dissimulation. This mixture of qualities distinguishes them in every country where they are found, and seems to form a natural combination in the human character. They possess all the offices in the government, and comprise the principal part of the military body; for no Moor can be a foot soldier, though he may be, what is of less consequence—a horseman. The Turks are not—cannot be natives of the Barbary states; but must have been born in the dominions of the grand seignior. Hence, almost all offices are filled by persons, aliens to the nation by birth and by feeling. They pay no poll tax, and cannot be punished, except by order of the dey. When condemned to die, they have the privilege of being strangled: whereas Jews and Christian slaves, in capital cases, must be carried without the city and burnt alive: but the Moors and Arabs are hung over the battlements, or thrown upon the *chinghni*, or hooks, fixed in the walls. The Turks cannot be punished publicly, and their women, in capital cases, such as adultery, are tied in sacks and thrown into the sea. The western Moors use the punishment mentioned in Math. xxiv. 51; Luke xii. 46; Heb. xi. 37; that of saving the bodies in two.

Of black slaves there are, annually, above 150 imported into Algiers; and the females of them are generally kept as concubines by the rich Moors and Turks. Both the negro and Christians slaves are employed in domestic work, and receive the same treatment. There are few free Christians in Algiers, except at the Spanish towns Oran and Massalquivar, on the western coast. Of the Christian slaves, some are taken by the corsairs; of whom, after the dey has selected a certain number, the rest are sold in the market place. Besides these, about 100 annually enter into slavery, from which circumstance, and there being no discrimination of treatment, we may presume it is a condition not very deplorable. This latter class consists, generally, of soldiers deserted from Oran. They are well kept, but subjected to hard labor and ill usage. The slaves of the dey live sumptuously, but they are never allowed to leave the palace. There are others, the property of the state, employed in public works, under the care of Turkish task-masters. In the cities they are employed as menial servants, but in the country they cultivate the fields and gardens. They are allowed to acquire property, by which means they often purchase their freedom, and engage in business. The whole number can scarcely ever be known: in 1784 the French ransomed all their slaves, and the next year, the French slaves there amounted to 2900. In 1786 and 1787 there were liberated 500 of the Spanish and Neapolitan slaves—about 700 died of the plague, and there remained about 800 more—chiefly deserters from Oran.

The government of Algiers is vested in an elective chief magistrate, called a dey, and a common council, called the douwan, (usually pronounced divan.) The dey must be chosen out of the army, and even a common soldier is eligible. The office is held for life; but, Dr. Shaw says, not one in ten of

them has had the good fortune to die in his bed. As soon as any one can raise an insurrection, the reigning dey is assassinated. These changes are frequent, and the elections are apt to occasion tumult, and even bloodshed. The douwan formerly consisted of about 800 military officers, without whose consent the dey could not act; and, on extraordinary occasions, all the officers of the army were summoned to assist. Of late years the dey has become more independent, and has his douwan composed of about thirty *yiah-bashaws*, with the mufti and *cadi*, (judges) who have little or no controul over him. Next to the dey, in dignity, is the Aga, whose is always one of the oldest generals of the janissaries—next is the secretary of state. Of the bashaws there are three orders; the *chia* or *yiah* bashaws, the *belluk* bashaws, and the *oldah* bashaws. Those, in the army, are tantamount to generals, (ages) colonels, captains and lieutenants. The dey pays an annual tribute of several boys or young men to the Porte; but his government, in every respect, may be considered as independent.

It is impossible to make an estimate of the revenue of Algiers—some state it at 40,000 ducats; others at 400,000, and some at 600,000. The taxes are very irregular, and are collected by the military, who, in some instances, carry away all the moveables they can find. One eighth of all prizes belongs to government; of course the produce of these must be very variable. The government expences are very small; as, for instance, a soldier's pay amounts to somewhat less than three quarter dollars per month.

The commerce of Algiers is not commensurate with its resources, and it is carried on chiefly by the corsairs or pirates; so that it is their interest to be at war with all the nations that trade to the Mediterranean. Their manufactures consist of articles in silk, cotton, wool and leather. Their grain, and the other common products of the soil, are barely sufficient for their own consumption. Their exports are ostrich feathers, wax, hides, wool, copper, rags, silk sashes, handkerchiefs, dates, and christian slaves. Their imports are chiefly gold and silver stuffs, damasks, cloths, spices, iron, tin, lead, quicksilver, brass, cordage, sail-cloths, bullets, linen, cochineal, alum, rice, sugar, soap, cotton, copperas, brazil and log wood, tar, sulphur, opium, mastic, galls, honey, paper, combs, cards, dried fruits, &c. The demand is great for these and many other articles, but the duties are exorbitant, accompanied with frequent extra exactions, and the payments are precarious.

The religion of the Algerines is Mehomitanism; differing little from that of the Turks, except in the adoption of a greater number of superstitious notions. In its principles, that interesting and intelligent traveller Ali Bey, represents it as extremely simple and sublime. "It has," says he, "no mysteries, no sacraments, no intermediate persons between God and man, known by the name of priests or ministers; no altars, images, or ornaments; God is invisible, the heart of man is his altar, and every musailman is his high priest." Yet it would be unreasonable to suppose that it was not like other religions, a means by which cunning knaves cheat the multitude: the same writer, himself a professed mussulman, remarks, that at Morocco, (for unluckily he could not visit Algiers) "To be a saint is a condition of life, or rather a trade; and it is taken up and quitted arbitrarily." In this respect all the Barbary states are alike. Every person that has the insolent hypocrisy to pretend that he is better than his neighbors, must be supported by the community.

We cannot venture to occupy our pages with even a general history of Algiers: but as the late events have drawn forth this geographical sketch, we shall add a succinct account of the several attempts which it has, at different periods, sustained.

In the twelfth century Algiers received existence as a distinct kingdom; Barbary being divided into Tremecen, Tenez, Algiers proper, and Bujeyah. In 1505 cardinal Ximenes, minister of Ferdinand V, king of Arragon, sent an army under count Navarre against the Moorish pirates who had been driven from Spain. Oran and Bujeyah were taken, and at last Algiers was reduced to subjection and rendered tributary. In 1516, on the death of Ferdinand, the Algerines invited Barbarossa, the celebrated pirate, to free them from the Spanish yoke. He did so, and also, by treachery, succeeded in placing himself on the throne of Algiers, and became a cruel despot. Cardinal Ximenes then sent another fleet, and 10,000 troops to drive from thence Barbarossa and all the Turks; but the fleet was dispersed in a storm: many were drowned; others were cast ashore to be killed or enslaved by the Algerines. Barbarossa's own subjects then invited the king of Tenez to attack Algiers and deliver them from their tyrant. His attack was repulsed, and Barbarossa proceeded against Tenez which he captured. He afterwards captured the kingdom of Tremecen.

The politic emperor Charles V, then sent an army against Barbarossa, which succeeded in taking from him the fortress of Calau and the city of Tremecen; and afterwards killing him and slaughtering his army at the battle of Hæxda. Hayradin, his brother, then became vice-roy of Algiers. He defeated the Spaniards, retook the Spanish fort, and employed 30,000 christian slaves in constructing the mole which now defends the harbor of Algiers. In 1541 Charles V. sent against Hayradin a fleet of 120 ships, 20 gallees, and 30,000 troops. A storm arose soon after the landing of this army, that in one hour, destroyed 15 ships, 140 transport vessels, and 8000 men. Such of the crews as escaped on shore were murdered instantly. The emperor, with great loss and difficulty, re-embarked his troops; and another storm arose and scattered the remaining vessels. The emperor arrived again in Spain, but most of the troops and vessels were lost.

After a number of revolutions, commotions, and petty wars, and some intervals of quiet among the Barbary states, the Algerines again, in 1565, encountered the Spaniards under the brave count Alcantela, in his expedition against Mastagan. In this battle the count was killed through the excess of his valor. His death caused the defeat of his army, and 12,000 fell into the hands of Hassan (the son of Hayradin) the Algerine commander.

About the year 1751 a Spanish adventurer, named Gascon, obtained permission, and men and vessels, to go against Algiers, and set fire, at night, to the piratical fleet in the bay. The plan miscarried: Gascon was taken and gibbeted by the bashaw, but taken down again through favor. This act of lenity enraged the populace, and they threw him upon the hooks (chinchun or chingun) to hang an example; which procured him the honor of being enrolled among the Spanish martyrs.

About the beginning of the seventeenth century, in consequence of the oppressions practised by the vice-roys of the porte, the government of Algiers was established in its present form, by granting to the country, or rather the army, the privilege of choosing their own deys.

About this period the Spaniards made another attempt against Algiers, under command of the fa-

mous John Andrew Doria; but, in consequence of adverse winds, the expedition was compelled to return without accomplishing any thing. This set the Algerines upon plans of defence and retaliation; and in 1661 their fleet amounted to 40 ships, of between 200 and 400 tons, by which they were enabled to attack all the christian powers; and became, for the first time, formidable in what was termed a system of piracy. It was a species of warfare maintained on the principle of religious enmity of which, the christians exhibited the first examples and the universality of its prevalence.

The French were the first to resist their deprecations. They sent a fleet of fifty sail of men of war and gallees, under the command of M. Beaulieu, but somehow, they did nothing; and the Algerines continued their annoyances, particularly against Spain. By the solicitations of the Spanish court, the English, in 1620, sent a fleet against them, under the command of admiral sir Robert Mansel; but he returned, having done them little or no damage. In consequence of this, the Algerine corsairs put to sea against the English, and in a short time made prize of forty English vessels—a serious matter in those days.

Algiers now held all the European powers at open defiance, except the Dutch, to whom they proposed to become allies. About this time they threw off the Ottoman yoke, but retained their form of government, and agreed to pay some tribute to the Porte. Louis XIII. having erected a fort on their coast, in consequence of his league with the Turks, the Algerines attacked and destroyed it. At sea their corsairs become every year more formidable and active; until the Venetians fitted out against them a fleet of twenty-eight sail, under the command of admiral Capello. An engagement took place between the two fleets, and the Algerines were defeated through the avarice of their admiral. However, the Venetians soon after purchased a peace, and in two years the Algerines had a greater fleet than ever, consisting of sixty-five ships besides gallees and smaller vessels. Just before the death of Charles II. the English formed a kind of alliance with the Algerines, which has continued with some changes and renewals until the present period. In 1682 Louis XIV. sent a fleet against Algiers, under the command of the marquis du Quesne. He bombarded the city with some effect, but the wind changing, he was forced to return to Toulon. In 1683 a new armament was sent for the same object, but as soon as it appeared before Algiers, all the French in the town were put to death, and their consul was thrown by a mortar into the French fleet. This inhumanity so exasperated Du Quesne that he battered to pieces all the Algerine shipping, fortifications and above two-thirds of the city, and compelled them to supplicate pardon. From this defeat they have never yet thoroughly recovered. In 1686 the English entered into a regular treaty with the Algerines, but it was not until after the capture of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by sir George Rooke, that they could ever hold them in sufficient check. In 1703 the city and fortress of Oran were re-taken from the Spaniards; but in 1737 the Spaniards again re-captured it from the Algerines, and have since continued to hold it.

Another attack was made by the Spaniards in 1775. Their force consisted of 20,000 foot, 2,000 horse, 47 war ships, and 346 transports; but it was repulsed with great loss. In 1783, and again in 1784, their attacks were renewed, but without success.

After waiting until the last possible moment for the plan of the port, &c. of Algiers, which we designed to follow the account, we are mortified to say, that it is not yet quite finished by the engraver. But it will be as good for next week as now.

The Olive Branch.

Mr. CAREY, having nearly disposed of seven editions of his popular work, the *OLIVE BRANCH*, and the demand for it being still unsatisfied, proposes to publish an eighth edition, if suitable encouragement be offered. He observes, that "time, calm reflection, and the suggestions of judicious friends have pointed out errors in it, which he is desirous of having an opportunity of correcting. This is a prominent inducement to undertake the present edition."

As a work so rapidly passing through the press as every former edition of the *Olive Branch* did, to meet its extending circulation and increasing demand, some errors must have been expected—yet, in this, we believe it is generally agreed, that no publication which ever before undertook to point out "faults on both sides," was freer of faults in itself. Objections have been raised to some of the opinions of the author, as reducible to practice, while their principle is accepted as being correct—but the facts given in the work are of the most useful and interesting character. It is a sort of a political library in itself, and ought to be yet much more generally read and considered.

Having, on several occasions, noticed the *Olive Branch* with decided approbation, I have only to add—that, being appointed an agent to receive subscriptions for the eighth edition, I shall, with much satisfaction, transmit to Mr. Carey the names of such gentlemen as may be pleased to make use of me as a medium, for that purpose—respectfully soliciting for it the attention and encouragement of my numerous friends not yet possessed of the work; feeling assured that they never will regret the expenditure of their money for it. Further than in an earnest wish to circulate so good a book, and to serve my generous and much respected friend, Mr. Carey—I have no interest in the *Olive Branch*.

Gathering of the Jews.

The London Courier, of the 19th of September, gives the following article:—

"The re-establishment of the Jews, as a nation, is the subject of a letter from Cairo, Babylon, and its environs, as far as Libanus, is the theatre of great events. A Jew, of the tribe of Dan, is said to have collected a prodigious number of discontented Jews—200,000. Nothing checks his progress. He calls himself the king of the Jews, and the people name him *Hosannah Massaa*. Musselmen quit the standard of *Mahomet* to fight under the lion of *Judah*. The porte has been informed of the progress of the conqueror, but is not able to arrest it."

We are not disposed to give much credit to the preceding report—yet it may be true: we know of no reason why a very numerous and severely oppressed people should not rise up and attempt to shake off the yoke of their obdurate tyrants—it is a political incident naturally growing out of the state of things. And as, in the wonderful dispersion of this people, the decrees of God, as made known by his prophets, were literally fulfilled, there is not wanting those who look to their gathering again with confidence and hope.

This singular and interesting people, scattered all over the world, and every where despised and maltreated, have continued a *separated* race of men in all nations, having a home in none. It is easy to imagine that, under such circumstances, they may be more easily gathered to a given point than any other class or sect under heaven—as well to obtain for themselves the rights and privileges which they see enjoyed by others, as to fix themselves in a *home* and a *country*. But a volume would not contain the facts and reflections that belong to a consideration of the subject, and we must cut it short.

There is said to be thirteen millions of Jews in Europe; and they are exceedingly numerous in Asia, spreading from the Archipelago to the borders of China. In Egypt, Abyssinia, and the Barbary states, they compose a very considerable part of the population, and their united numbers can hardly be less than 30 or 40 millions, perhaps many more. The concentration of one half of these would, indeed, produce a strange revolution in the moral and political state of the world—for many of them are possessed of princely fortunes, and are also men of great talents and acquirements; and when, to the force of their numbers and wealth, should be added a portion of that religious zeal which caused their ancestors to perform such deeds of desperate courage—who shall calculate the effect?

It is true, that the force stated is really embodied, we may look for the downfall of the Ottoman empire as an immediate consequence; for the government is so weak and imbecile as to be hardly able to sustain itself at any time; and those parts of the East, so celebrated in sacred and profane history, now so degraded and lost to all that is good and great, may again become seats of commerce and the useful arts. The deserts of *Palestine*, brought into cultivation by patient industry, may again blossom as the rose—and *Jerusalem*, miserable as it is, speedily rival the cities of the world for beauty, splendor and wealth.

These appear as natural events that might easily grow out of the peculiar condition of the Jews and of the Turkish empire.

Royalty.

Bonaparte once asked a West Indian how *Christophe* aped royalty—the newspapers can now inform him, for they give a long account of a set of black fellows at Hayti, the quondam grooms and scullions of the "legitimate" days, disguised as gentlemen and ladies, riding in sombre procession, acting royalty with about as much display of sense as is usual on such occasions; that is, little or none at all. Besides king *Stophel* himself and his wife, there were the princes and princesses, the dukes, the counts, and all ranks, says the official account. "The beggars all in a row," as the poet says; all the "best bloods," with pedigrees almost equal to the would-be nobility of our own country. There was the duchess of Summer-houses (*Pluisance*); the countess of Lime Punch (*Limonade*); the duke of *Go-before* (*Avance*); the countess of *Red Book* (*Terrier Rouge* or perhaps *Red Bitch*); the countess of *Saddle-bags*; the duke of the Newfoundland fisheries (*Terre Neuve*); the baroness *Big Bottom* (*Vastey*); count *Quince-jelly* (*Marmalade*); the princess of *Limbo* (*Limbes* a jail); perhaps a branch of the family of *Coleman's* celebrated lubber kitchen lout, the duke of *Limbs*. Besides these *dignitaries* were the king's officers, the attorney-generals, as his majesty's printer calls them; the king's advocates and counsellors of a set of high courts of ad-

miralty, &c. all learned brother barristers, some of whom, it is said, can actually write their names, though I cannot. Also his black physician general in ordinary—no ordinary physician, but a negro of long experience in the medical line, having been bred to the business of grinding itch ointment. But I must adjourn, to the pages of another *Révéler*, the detail of this rare-show which is only noticed now, in order to introduce to our congenial lovers of royalty here, those "choice spirits" of Hayti who possess too much refinement to be qualified for the "dull pursuits of civil life." "The genteel thing," as Muggins says, "is the genteel thing at any time, if so be as how a gentleman bees in a concatenation accordingly."

The article, of pretty formidable length, and vast pomposity, to which the preceding refers, is in type and shall be published as well as a curiosity of royalty, as for the benefit of all who desire "to laugh and to be fat," at the fools and knaves who applaud it—black or white.

Diplomatic Curiosity.

We had heard the story of the French minister's complaint verbally stated, as it is detailed by a communication in the *Baltimore Patriot* of Wednesday last. The facts given are briefly as follows:

On the 4th of July, about 100 citizens of Baltimore, of the most respectable character, dining together in honor of their nation's independence and freedom, entertained the distinguished stranger, general *Lefebvre Desnoettes*, with other guests.—After the regular toasts were gone through, Mr. Skinner, post-master at Baltimore, offered the following volunteer, which was drank with entire approbation:

"The generals of France in exile; the glory of their native land; not to be dishonored by the denunciations of an imbecile tyrant."

This toast, it seems, offended Mr. Hyde de Neuville, envoy from Louis XVIII. to the United States; and it is said he has made a formal demand that the post-master should be dismissed from office for uttering it! What has been the proceedings of government in the case is not stated; but it is rumored, and we believe with probability, that the minister has been requested to withdraw his letter, as bearing a character that forbids its being placed on the files of the department of state.

M. de Neuville has a reputation for talents, and was considered as happily fitted for his present station, by his knowledge of the genius and disposition of our government and people—but, if this statement be true, we apprehend he has forfeited his pretensions to either, or has made himself willing to sacrifice common sense to a desire of advancing himself in his master's favor; for he certainly knew that the demand would not be complied with. What—shall a citizen of the United States be punished at the mere suggestion of an offence preferred by a foreigner? This might have done in Algiers, and may suit the meridian of Paris, &c. but will not answer here; nor even in England, corrupt and corrupting as the rulers of that country are: for we all recollect that when the British ministry were the humble servants of *Bonaparte*, during the peace of Amiens, they were forced to give the semblance of law to a person charged by the French minister with libelling the "Corsican"—and that, even thus bolstered by a court and jury, they could hardly sustain the set made against them by the friends of British freedom on account of it. If Mr. Skinner has done the French king wrong, let him be ar-

raigned at the bar to answer it; and we shall discover by the verdict of twelve "true and trusty men," whether *Louis* be an "imbecile tyrant" or not.

We are lost in astonishment at this incident—and hardly know whether to laugh at it or to be angry with it. The envoy knows there is no law—that there cannot be any law, in the United States, to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press—and we are in doubt how to regard his application for a proceeding on the part of the executive which the constitution has denied even to the legislature of the union. If in the summary way proposed a citizen were punished, and for such a crime too, a fourth of July sentiment—but it is folly to imagine it possible. One might as well write about the color of the eyes of "the man in the moon."

We wish that the character of this transaction may be misunderstood, but fear that it has been properly represented. A little while will serve to contradict it, if it be not so.

Foreign Articles.

LORD EXMOUTH'S OFFICIAL LETTER.

The London Gazette Extraordinary, Sunday, Sept. 15.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 15.

Capt. Brisbane, of his majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, arrived at this office last night with the following despatches from admiral lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, esq.:

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

SIR—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious government, and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his majesty's fleet, in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two day's existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her ally, the king of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his majesty's government, and commanded by the vigor of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honor and confidence his majesty's ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since, I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honorable to the national character—eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God, that, in the attainment of this ob-

ject, I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their lordships will already have been informed, by his majesty's sloop *Jasper*, of my proceedings up to the 14th inst. on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind, of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favorable prospects of reaching the port of their destination in three days, but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point the principal object of attack had been discovered to the dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was on the following night, greatly confirmed by the *Prometheus*, which I had despatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavor to get away the consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in midshipmen's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gate-way, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Captain Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gunboats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea defences.

The dey informed captain Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The dey had closely confined the consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the *Prometheus*.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 16th, and the next morning, at day-break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his royal highness the prince regent, on the dey of Algiers, (of which the accompanying are copies;) directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship; he was met near the mole by the

captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours were quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the *Queen Charlotte* bore up, followed by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the mole, at about fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following; this was promptly returned by the *Queen Charlotte*, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honorable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honor to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing vice admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the mole.

About sunset I received a message from rear admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the *Impregnable* was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The *Glasgow*, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by captain Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the mole; but the rear admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the rear admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my

Instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by being the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant 100 yards, which at length I gave into. Major Goulet, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany lieutenant Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were, about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships were reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and to reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail and came to anchor out of the reach of the shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labor.

The flotilla of mortar, gun and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honors of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigates) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses, and gun boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line, and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident that I know of occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted with perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians forever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than twenty years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description that I have the honor to command, will be received by his royal highness the prince regent with his accustomed grace.

The approbation of our services by our sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honor to command, who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of his own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than to excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my own person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to vice admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his majesty the king of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal: from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this despatch to rear admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service entrusted to me, the most cordial and honorable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command; and is fully competent to give their lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this despatch; and I am happy to say captains Elkins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 7,000 men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their lordships protection and favor, I have the honor to be, &c. EXMOUTH.

ENGLAND.

The sale of 20 British [condemned] vessels of war was commenced in England on the 18th of Sept. but only three were sold—a sufficient price not being bid for the others.

Some sequestered Swiss government property in the British national and bank stock, has been restored, and is now employed to pay off the Swiss public debt.

That stupendous undertaking, the Tunnel of the Tavistock Canal, was, after thirteen years' incessant labor, holden on Thursday last, with great accuracy. A line of communication has been thus opened between the Tavy and the Tamar. The whole length of driving through the hill is about a mile and a half, and in some parts of it, more than 400 feet below the surface.

A thousand trees were torn up by the roots, four bridges destroyed and washed away, and the surrounding roads obliterated—such are the consequences of a water-spout which fell on the 16th August, near Langholm, in Dumfries shire.

King George.—A bulletin of the 7th Sept. says—“His majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month; but his majesty's disorder has undergone no change.” It is thus, for upwards of four years, that the people of England have been informed of the condition of their sovereign, whose separate maintenance costs them £200,000 per annum—nearly 900,000 dollars.

An association of attorneys had been formed in England, for the purpose of "promoting and sustaining the respectability of the profession," by excluding from the society all dishonorable persons.

Blessings of vaccination.—In London, in the week ending September 12, there was not a single death by the small pox. A circumstance which has not happened for 200 years.

By an act of the last session of parliament, ch. 58, a penalty of 200*l.* is imposed on the brewer using sugar or any ingredient whatever, but malt or hops, in the process of brewing. A penalty of 500*l.* is also imposed on druggists, or any person whatever, selling to a brewer, any ingredient of any kind to be used in the process of brewing.

Price of stocks in London, Sept. 20.—Three per cent. consols 62 1-8; five per cent. navy 93 to 93 1-4. Sept. 17, gold 3*l.* 19*s.* per ounce; doubloons 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; new dollars 4*s.* 10 3/4*d.*

In September, the bank of England declared a half yearly dividend of five per cent.

FRANCE.

Cotton.—We have an official statement from France of the detection of a large quantity of cotton seed enveloped in certain bales of cotton, shipped from the United States. Why do not the legislatures of the southern states adopt some method to regain and keep up the character of the great staple? Every honest man is interested in it.

On the 28th August, the royal court in Paris, reversed the decision of an inferior court in favor of the execution of a judgment obtained in Boston, *America, Holkar vs. Parker*, both merchants.

The English letters from Paris, Sept. 16, mention that a majority of the late chamber of deputies, have circulated a protest against its dissolution, and labour to counteract the views of the king. They say he is badly advised, and fatally mistakes the sentiments of persons about him, for those of the nation. Frequent desertions are said to have taken place among the Vendean corps.

Madame de Stael was expected in Paris. It is said she is preparing for publication a work, giving an account of the administration of her father in the revolution.

SPAIN.

From Spain, we have accounts of increasing defection in the army and navy, on account of the influence and wealth of the ecclesiastics. A royal order dictated by fear, and intended to calm the spirit of turbulence, but exasperated it the more. The garrison of Malaga broke out into open mutiny, and attacked the bishop's palace; and serious consequences were likely to have followed, but for the interposition of influential individuals, and the presenting of a bag of dollars by the bishop to appease the mutineers. It was doubtful whether the expedition would sail to South America, for want of money to fit it out.

The Buenos Ayrean privateers still vex the coasts of Spain—with great efforts, *Ferdinand* lately sent a 74, two frigates and a sloop of war, to capture them or scare them away; but after being at sea 15 or 20 days and seeing nothing, they returned into port to refit! in the meantime one of these privateers actually chased a ship into the bay of Cadiz. They make many captures.

Mr. Meade, whose case has been stated in the REGISTER, was yet in the dungeons of St. Catalina (Cadiz) on the 31st of August.

It now appears beyond doubt, that one of the marriage conditions between Spain and Portugal was, that the latter should reconquer Buenos Ayres on account of the first, as an equivalent of the dowry: the two princesses were to carry with them.

Ten members of the Spanish cortes, confined at Cueta, have been removed from their prisons and transferred on board a *xebec*, which is to transport them to an uninhabited island in the neighbourhood of Majorca. [The gratitude of a villain.]

ITALY.

Certain male and female fashions in dress are said to have been ecclesiastically denounced at Rome. "Tight inexpressibles," is the male fashion anatomized.

Grain is now admitted free of duty at Naples, in consequence of the failure or poorness of the harvest in Italy.

"Restoration."—The king of Sardinia has restored the punishment of *breaking on the wheel*, and the inhabitants of Turin had lately exhibited to them the spectacle of a miserable wretch, expiating the crimes by the lengthened torments of that most cruel punishment.

Naples, August 28.—The minister of foreign affairs has delivered a note to the foreign ministers, on the pretensions of the Americans. Article 72 of the act of the congress of Vienna, to which the United States appear to wish to refer, stipulates only for the Netherlands, and cannot be applied to the kingdoms in which the legitimate sovereigns are restored. None of the foreign ministers have replied. They send couriers to their courts. Our government has conducted the negotiation with moderation. The notes of Mr. Pinkney become more moderate. The cession of a port is still spoken of. The pretensions of the United States will be opposed by all the sovereigns.

[The claims against Naples are for spoils committed by king *Murat*, the reclamation for which is founded on the laws of nations, for a change of the sovereign cannot affect a rightful demand against a nation.]

There are a variety of reports as to the success of Mr. Pinkney's mission. One account says, the king of Naples has agreed to pay 300,000 dollars, and that all our squadron, except the *schr. Hornet*, had left the port for Syracuse, and from thence for the Barbary states and to Gibraltar. Another, that the Neapolitan government is to pay a million and a half, at three stated periods. The probability is that some arrangement has been amicably made.

The matter, especially the talked-of cession of a port to the United States, has excited much conversation and no little jealousy in England; but certainly, they will not interfere in the case. The property in controversy is very considerable; the product of the forced sales by *Murat* being between four and five millions of dollars. The *National Intelligencer* very properly observes—"England should be the last power in Europe to suggest a single doubt as to the legality and propriety of the American claims on the Neapolitan government; because England, at the head of the allied powers, has strained the principle of public law, in this respect, beyond the point of reason, by forcibly compelling the French to pay the expence of the wars carried on for their own subjugation."

But—is not the consistency of "legitimate" governments to be found only in being inconsistent? Some of the letters from Naples say that the people regret the restoration of their "legitimate" sovereign, and that many of them believe that *Murat* is still living.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

The ex-king of Westphalia, Jerome, who has lately aside the name of Bonaparte, and now called the prince of Montford, appears to be in Stuttgart.

Savary and Lallemand are said to be in Hungary.

Emigrations into Poland, from the neighborhood of the Rhine, have for some time past been exceedingly numerous—by the latest accounts they are rather increasing than otherwise.

It appears that five journals are now printed in Norway, viz. two at Christiania, one at Itronheim, one at Bergen, and one at Christiansands.

Prince Beauharnois, son of Napoleon's first wife, is building a palace at Munich, which will cost above a million and a half of francs.

In 1814 there were born in Russia 1,278,077 persons—died 838,822—married 369,644. Among the deaths were two persons between 145 and 150, and 25 and 150.

The loud complaints against the introduction of foreign manufactures still prevail in the Netherlands.

The portion of Hungarian territory, called the *Empire*, which was ceded by the emperor of Austria to Bonaparte, is not restored to Hungary, but makes a part of the new kingdom of Illyria. The Hungarians are displeased with the arrangement.

Stockholm, August 6.—The diet of Norway has allotted an annual sum of 1,400,000 crowns for the expenses of the year 1816, 1817, 1818. Out of this sum the king will have 64,000 crowns, the prince royal 22,000 and prince Oscar 16,000. During the time of the stay of the prince royal in Norway, all his discourses in public were very flattering for the Norwegians, and particularly for the representatives of the people. It was remarked that during his discourse at the diet, he made use of the term *Scandinavian peninsula*, the ancient denomination, which also included Denmark. The Baillie Christie, president of the diet, employed in his answer the expression northern peninsula. Prince Oscar has been appointed viceroy of Norway. Whilst Norway was united to Denmark, the expenses of the first of these kingdoms amounted to only 900,000 crowns, but at present they are 1,500,000 crowns.

Attendance has appeared at Christiania, containing regulations and dispositions relative to the small arms of the kingdom of Norway. The armed force of the kingdom is composed of forces by land and sea; the land force consists of troops of the line and militia. The number of troops of the line is fixed at 12,000, but only 2,000 are enlisted.

On the first of this month two Russian brigs passed the sound, coming from Cronstadt for Archangel, with artillery and other necessaries for the equipping of six frigates.

ASIA.

Five Canton, our last advices are that the differences with the English have been reconciled, principally because the Chinese want the assistance of the English to protect them against the pirates of the *Laplace Islands*, who have become formidable to the Chinese commerce, and who are connected with the insurgents in the southern provinces. The English have much jealousy of the Americans in the *China trade*. Our well built ships, say they, make quicker voyages than theirs, and sell Chinese produce much cheaper in the European market.

Dr. Scott has vaccinated 40,000 persons on the coast of Coromandel, and the operation had the most success with the patients. The negroes present some anomalies which are attributed to the constitution of their skin. It has been necessary with them to repeat vaccination five times.

Spain appears in a distracted state—most probably caused by the intrigues of the British to afford protection for their interference to restore order—that is, to divide the disturbed territories into their own hands.

The ruler of Japoor has supplicated the British

resident at Delhi for aid, against her numerous enemies and revolted subjects. The appeal was transferred to the supreme government, and would be attended to.

An earthquake was felt at Calcutta in April, which swallowed up a large town in the island of Ballee containing 2000 inhabitants.

Great drought was prevalent in the provinces about Calcutta in the spring.

An East-India lady, the Bhow Begum, bequeathed to the East-India company, treasure to the amount of 90,000 lacks of rupees, principally in bullion, the remainder in jewels. [The "lack," we believe, is 100,000. The rupee is worth 55 cents.]

We have been favored (says the Boston Centinel) with a file of *Calcutta papers* to the last of May.

The papers contain numerous appointments made for the permanent government of *Batavia*. The first division of the booty obtained when this Dutch colony was captured, had been declared. Admiral Stopford's share amounted to upwards of 165,000 dollars; and he had but two-thirds of an eighth!

The populous and wealthy city of Busheer has been plundered and destroyed by a body of pirates, who proceeded to that city in four armed boats, and compelled the inhabitants to fly from their houses; several skirmishes took place, in which a few were killed on both sides; but the pirates became at length masters of the place, and succeeded in carrying off their booty, which amounted to 70 lacks of rupees.

AFRICA.

It is stated in private letters from Paris, that the dey of Algiers has had several of his superior officers beheaded, among them were two French officers of engineers.

The prime minister of the dey of Algiers, to whom was entrusted the defence of the entrance of the port, is accused of not using batteries which he commanded, by which the enemy advanced, and took the other batteries in reverse.

Lord Exmouth was not to proceed against Tunis and Tripoli as was reported, but to return home.

A Paris article says, the dey of Algiers has in his service 4480 Europeans, including 74 officers.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

An American vessel was lately robbed of some thousands of dollars, by a privateer bearing a commission from Bolivar.

General *Mina* (the younger) arrived at Port au Prince on his way to join the patriots, with a very considerable force. Success to him.

Margaretta was still in the hands of the patriots; but a royal expedition was fitting at Porto Rico to go against the island.

Santa Fe, the capital of Granada. We have a royal account from hence giving a detail of the chief men of the "rebels" who had been executed. It may well be called a "bloody list." We shall notice it hereafter.

Admiral Biron's squadron was off Paraguano, on the 17th July, where they cut out an armed vessel from Carthagena, and made an attempt to land, but were beat off by colonel Morailles, at the head of 1200 of the militia of the country. Since then Biron's squadron has not been heard of, and a Spanish squadron under Don de la Cueva, consisting of a frigate, a sloop, 4 brigs, 2 polacres and 3 schooners was in search of him.

It appears to have been the interference of the British which prevented the Portuguese expedition from proceeding against Buenos Ayres.

Capt. Elton in the U. S. brig *Saranac*, was off Banquilla de Piedras, on the 9th of September, and was

informed that the patriots had taken Orisava, where they found a large deposit of specie.

The Spanish government schooner Coureta, of 4 guns, and 63 seamen, had been captured by the Mexican Patriot, (formerly the General Bolivar,) after a severe action of two hours and a half. The prize had arrived at Boquilla de Piedras.

We learn from Lagura, that the defeat of the royal forces, near *Barcelona*, was very considerable and decisive, having lost 8 or 900 men. It is probable that the patriots have also captured *Cumana*, for many women and children had hastily arrived at Lagura from thence, and its fall was expected.

The captain general (royal) was collecting all his forces, and a great action was daily expected. There were daily skirmishes between the parties. This is good news—for it shews that the patriots are yet strong in the provinces of the Caracas.

The slave trade.—Three Spanish vessels, with 974 slaves, arrived at Havana in one day, (the 18th ult.) from the coast of Africa.

BRAZIL.

The prince royal of Portugal is to return to Europe, and to remain as vice-roy of his father's transatlantic territories—and is to marry a daughter of the emperor of Austria.

HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.

King Henry, accompanied by his queen and nobles and great dignitaries of state, recently made a most pompous visit to his capital, Cape Henry, heretofore called Cape Francois—see page 168: and Petion, president and commander in chief of the southern departments of Hispaniola that belonged to France, has, with grand military parade and in much form, been declared *president for life*. 10,000 men in arms officiated on the occasion, which appears to have been conducted with great order and decorum. From the high opinion we have had of *Petion*, we sincerely regret that he has been fool enough to make this bold step towards *royalty*, even though it be for the government of negroes. King Henry's proceedings make us merry, and shew the thing of monarchy as it is—but we expected something better of *Petion*. There is a strange grasping in the human mind after absolute power;—and this, in *Bonaparte*, has repulsed the advances of reason and common sense, with civilization, in Europe for an hundred years, perhaps; and caused a loss to the people of the little share of freedom and natural right that they had, by introducing and establishing a system which gives to them masters, with authority as direct and undisputable as that which a man may exercise over his hogs in a pen.

When the minister from Louis the 18th arrived at Port au Prince, the capital of *Petion's* territory, the president met him, and having saluted him civilly, demanded "if he came fully authorized to acknowledge the independence of *Hayti*," to which he replied in the negative. *Petion*, observing that without such authority no negotiation could take place, bowed, and withdrew. The minister then departed to pay a visit to his majesty king Henry, from whom, it is thought, he will not get off so easily.

New-Jersey Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the legislative council, and
Gentlemen of the house of assembly.

It consequence of the prevalence of frost and drought, during the last spring and summer, and the early part of the present autumn, our crops of grass and grain fall greatly short of the usual sup-

ply. There is reason for hope, however, that with proper prudence, there will be found in this state, a sufficiency for our necessities.

The enhanced price of grain, although a partial evil, will have the salutary tendency to prevent extravagance and waste; and it is to be hoped will restrain our distillers from converting into poison, the gifts intended by the humanity of heaven to man, for his nourishment.

While we place a humble reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, it behoves us to adopt a rigid system of economy, by which a greater portion of the comforts of life, will be left within the reach of the poor and the needy.

It is to be deplored that upon the restoration of peace, the imprudence of the merchants in the great commercial cities of the union, has plunged our country into new distress, by a ruinous importation of European goods, greatly exceeding our means of payment, calculated to embarrass our domestic manufacturing establishments, and to introduce among our citizens, a degree of luxury and extravagance, illy suited to our condition or the genius of our government.

We are gradually recovering from most of the effects of this unfortunate state of things; but some of its pernicious consequences will be of permanent duration.

The want of specie as a medium of exchange, has retarded the prosperity of our country; and the evil necessarily resulting from this cause, has been greatly aggravated in this state, by the depreciated value of the paper of several of our banking institutions. This has become a subject of loud and just complaint. That there should be a difference of eight or ten per cent. in the rate of exchange, between the notes of neighboring banks, which are equally solvent, is an evil of intolerable magnitude, and which requires legislative interference.

Most of our citizens who have adventured their capital in domestic manufactures, have received from the congress of the United States, a protection, which, although it does not give immediate relief to their embarrassments, affords a well founded confidence in the final success of their establishments. This however is not the case with all. The manufacture of bar-iron, in which this state is deeply interested, has not received an adequate protection. The manufacturers of this article of prime necessity, are left to struggle with difficulties, which have already involved many of them in ruin; and all those of moderate capital, will be obliged to abandon their forges and furnaces, unless some change soon takes place in their favor. The consequence of this will be a great and lasting injury to our country; for establishments so expensive as those for the manufacture of iron necessarily are, when once abandoned for want of encouragement, are slowly and cautiously resumed, even under the most favorable change of circumstances.

Since the last session of the legislature, I have received from the governor of Pennsylvania, a letter inclosing certain resolutions of the senate and house of representatives of that state, in which they solemnly protest against the passage and operation of the act of the legislature of New-Jersey, passed on the 4th day of February, 1815, entitled, "an act to enable Daniel W. Coxe, Samuel Wright, junr. and Peter T. Smith, and the survivors of them, his or their heirs or assigns, to erect a wing-dam in the river Delaware, to connect Yard's island with the main land at Bloomsbury;"—and of the supplement thereto, passed on the 10th of February, 1816. In

which resolutions they also propose to submit the matters in controversy arising out of the case, to the determination of the judges of the supreme court of the United States. Which letter and resolutions, together with a copy of my letter acknowledging the receipt of the same, are herewith laid before you.

This state has undoubtedly the right to authorise the construction of such wing-dams in the Delaware and within its own territory, as in no wise impede the navigation of that river, unless restrained by some agreement entered into with the state of Pennsylvania—and no agreement with that state could, I presume, under our federal compact, warrant us in obstructing the navigation of that river; and any attempt to obstruct such navigation, would be deemed an infringement of the rights, not only of Pennsylvania, but of all the states of the union.

It will be important to enquire how far we are restrained in those particulars, by any convention or agreement with the state of Pennsylvania; and how far we are restrained by the general principles of the laws of nations, when adapted to the peculiar circumstances of our state sovereignties, modified and limited by the character which binds us together as one confederated republic.

As this state is deeply interested in promoting the free navigation of the Delaware, it was not to be presumed, that her legislature would assent to any measure, which could in the slightest degree, impede such navigation—and it is very certain that the legislature in passing the laws in question, acted under a full conviction, that they were not, in any degree, infringing the rights of Pennsylvania; more especially as the citizens of that state have been in the constant practice of extending wing-dams in the same river, if not by legislative permission, certainly without legislative controul. Notwithstanding which I trust you will cheerfully enter into any reasonable arrangements, with the constituted authorities of that state, to give them satisfaction upon these points, inverting as they believe, those rights and privileges, which it is their duty to watch and protect.

The commissioners appointed by the act of assembly of the 13th of February last, for ascertaining the most eligible route for, and the probable expense of a canal to connect the tide waters of the Delaware with those of the Raritan, have made considerable progress in discharging the duties assigned them, but are not yet prepared to report.—From what they have already done, no doubt remains that the result of their labors, will be highly satisfactory to those, who feel an interest in seeing this great national object of internal navigation carried into effect.

Permit me, gentlemen, to call your attention to the importance of procuring an accurate map of the state. We have in our public offices a great portion of the materials necessary for this purpose—that is deficient may be procured at a small expense. The want of such a map is not only a serious inconvenience, but a reproach to us.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that a general spirit to promote the education of youth and to strengthen the cause of religion and morality, pervades this, as well as the neighboring states.—You will undoubtedly, be disposed to give such aid to the happy impulse of the public mind, as the occasion may require, and our means will permit.

MAHLON DICKERSON,

Trenton, 22d October, 1816.

CHRONICLE.

Emigration continues as lively as at any period we have noticed. Many persons are arriving from Holland, and the current from the British dominions is steady.

To Emigrants.—Col. Nicholas Gray, after having consulted with the governor of the Mississippi territory, is authorised to invite any number of industrious emigrants into that country, where they will be provided with lands, *rent free, for three years, and with cattle and corn at the usual rates.*

Specie is also pouring in upon us. We daily notice arrivals of it—80,000\$ have been received at Boston from Hamburg.

Mr. *Mayrant* of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in the present congress.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Pittsfield on Monday morning last, about 4 o'clock. (Mass.)

A relation of madame Lavalette has arrived at Norfolk, and reports, that madame L. was to leave France in August for New-York.

At New-Orleans the late fire destroyed the theatre and above thirty other houses. Loss estimated at from 3 to 500,000 dollars.

Lallemand arrived in Pittsburg 10 or 12 days ago from New-Orleans.

Naturalization. In a late debate in the house of lords, lord Holland adverted to the fact of the parliament of England having passed in the reign of queen Anne, an act naturalizing all foreign protestants. So much for the authority of England on the same subject of expatriation and naturalization.

Stocks, exchange, &c. 6 per cent. war loans—at Boston Oct. 26, 92 a 92½; at New-York, Nov. 2, 93½; at Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 98; at Baltimore, Nov. 4, 101½ a 101¾; at Charleston, Oct. 28, 92 a 93. The above may give a sufficiently correct idea of the state of exchange between the several places named.

It is said that an offer has been made to the directors of the Bank of the United States, by an English house, to exchange with them, *ten millions of dollars in specie* for a part of their United States' stock—the specie dollar to be rated at 4s. 8d. sterling.

ELECTIONS. We have already noticed the congressional elections in Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland, in full.

Georgia has returned for the 15th congress, Messrs. Terrel, Crawford, Abbott, Cook, Cobb, and Forsyth—all new members except the last.

Ohio returns, Messrs. Wm. H. Harrison, John W. Campbell, Peter Hitchcock, Samuel Herrick, Levi Barber, Philemon Beecher, all rep. except the last, said to be fed. The whole are new members. Gen. Harrison is also elected to the 14th congress, vice McLean resigned, by a large majority.

The electors of president and v. p. chosen by the Connecticut legislature are, Jonathan Ingersoll Nathaniel Terry, Seth P. Staples, Jirah Isham, Samuel W. Johnson, William Perkins, Elisha Sterling, Elijah Hubbard, and Asa Willey, esquires.

Kentucky. Col. Gabriel Slaughter, by the death of gov. Madison, becomes governor for four years.

Mr. Dickerson, esq. has been re-elected governor of New-Jersey.

George Stiles has been unanimously elected mayor of the city of Baltimore, by the electors chosen for that purpose by the people in October last, vice Edward Johnson, who declined a re-election.

Naval.—The Congress frigate, capt. Morris, is about to sail for the bay of Mexico—This seems to express a doubt whether Ferdinand has sovereignty over that part of the sea!

The U. S. brig Chippewa, is fitting to carry despatches to Spain.

The Alert store ship, has sailed with supplies and despatches for our squadron in the Mediterranean.

The whole American squadron, under commodore Chauncey, was at Naples on the 28th of August, but were about to leave the place.

The U. S. brig Saranac, captain Eldon, has arrived at New-York from the New-Orleans station. The U. S. brig Boxer, captain Porter, said to be worm eaten, is expected from the same to the same.

The U. S. brig Tom Bowling, arrived at Ship Island about the 13th of September from a 50 days' cruise in the bay of Mexico, during which she recaptured a Spanish brig from a pirate—the vessel had arrived at the Balize. She appears to have been designed for Barrataria, from whence the cargo was to have been smuggled into the United States.

Players. Mr. Holman has arrived at Charleston, S. C. from England, with several theatrical recruits, and a company of equestrians, 21 in number, with 12 tutored horses, have arrived at Boston from the same country.

Longevity.—The *Norfolk Beacon* contains a list of 57 persons, living at one time in the county of Surrey, Va. whose united ages average seventy-four years for each. This county, by the census of 1810, contained a population of only 6855 souls, slaves, &c. included.

Plattsburg, Oct. 19.—It is understood that col. Totten has received orders for erecting fortifications on this frontier—in pursuance of which some military works will be commenced at the line near Rouse's Point, the present fall.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

The following is a list of the gentlemen voted for as directors of the United States' bank, with the number of votes given to each. The persons whose names are in the first column, are elected, and are to continue in office until the 6th day of January next:

<i>Robert Ralston,</i>	71,577	Paul Seimen,	17,107
<i>Chandler Price,</i>	71,522	Jas. C. Fisher,	16,528
<i>T. M. Willing,</i>	71,470	Horace Binney,	15,575
<i>John Sergeant,</i>	68,984	Alex. Henry,	15,485
<i>James Lloyd,</i>	68,329	Robt. Coleman,	14,718
<i>E. Chauncey,</i>	67,407	Henry Pratt,	13,826
<i>D. A. Smith,</i>	60,690	Robert Smith,	13,591
<i>John Bolden,</i>	59,317	Jacob Ridgway,	13,535
<i>C. A. Rodney,</i>	58,702	Wm. Bayard,	12,909
<i>Thomas Leiper,</i>	58,592	L. W. Tazewell,	12,767
<i>Cad. Evans, jr.</i>	58,281	Thomas P. Ives,	12,618
<i>B. Livingston,</i>	58,099	Nath'l Prime,	12,276
<i>S. Wetherell,</i>	57,266	R. Owen,	11,125
<i>Thos. M. Euen,</i>	56,549	John Connelly,	7,738
<i>John Savage,</i>	56,424	Richard Cutts,	6,322
<i>Mamiel Eyre,</i>	56,235	John Coulter,	3,083
<i>Guy Bryan,</i>	55,753	Samuel Carswell	2,517
<i>William Boyd,</i>	54,938	Charles Brugier,	2,550
<i>John Goddard,</i>	54,137		
<i>John Donnell,</i>	51,420		

The following are the directors appointed by the president of the United States:—William Jones, Pierce Butler, John Jacob Astor, Stephen Girard and James A. Buchanan.

The elected whose names are printed in *Italic* are federalists—Including those appointed by the president of the United States, the board will consist of 15 republicans and 10 federalists. But we do not see what business party politics has in this institution, though it is much to be feared they may, one time or other, be introduced there. It is stated as a fact, that the republicans had an undoubted power to have carried a ticket entirely of their own

men. We are glad that they did not—this instance of forbearance and liberality, we hope, will not be without its effect on future occasions.

William Jones, lately secretary of the navy, has been appointed president, and *Jonathan Smith*, cashier of the bank of Pennsylvania, cashier of the bank of the United States.

"Reverse" trade.—We noticed, a few days ago, the arrival of a cargo of corn at a port of the United States from the West-Indies, which was reported a profitable business. Another vessel has just arrived at *New-York*, with a considerable quantity of oats from *Amsterdam*. These are matters of fair trade. But there is another sort of trade that does not bear quite so clear a character. Large quantities of British goods are now shipping at several ports of the United States for Liverpool, &c. The design of which is to get a drawback of the *double duties*, and bring them back again to be re-entered under the present tariff. The difference, all expences being paid by the owners, it is said, will be about 7½ per cent.

BRITISH SUBSIDIES.—*Paris Aug. 29.*—The "journal of Aix la Chapelle" states that England has paid to the different powers between 1793 and 1814, (both included) the following sums under the title of *subsidies*:—Baden 26,990*l.* sterling, Bavaria 501,017, Brunswick 25,286, Denmark 121,917, France 300,000 Hanover 280,107, Hesse Cassel 1,271,107, Morocco 16,271, Orange 290,000, Austria 11,051,547, Portugal 6,443,355 Prussia, 3,375,663, Russia 5,275,158, Sardinia 429,000, Sweden 6,818,411, Sicily 9,615,665. Spain 5,100,477, making a grand total of 45,861,772*l.* sterling.

The British nation have stationed in France 7,725 cavalry and 26,310 infantry exactly. The number of their army, exclusive of the ordnance department, is 196,027, and the estimate of expences of various descriptions, is £8,877,148 for Great Britain, and £2,246,423 for Ireland.

JAMES' RIVER.—The editor of the Virginia Patriot has estimated that the James' River, at a certain place near Richmond, during the freshet in Sept. last, discharged 760,820,000 cubic feet of water in an hour.

CALCUTTA.—*Trade to the U. S. America.*—Quantities of goods exported from Calcutta, by sea, in the month of May, 1816:—

	Piece goods.
To Boston,	44,542
Salem,	21,352
Providence,	43,210
New-York,	52,913
N. B.—The other shipments were	
To London,	6,254
Lisbon,	55,962
Total pieces.	224,238

Spanish navy. A Spanish navy list, for 1815, gives the number of vessels of war, belonging to that nation, at 112—of this number, 4 are of 114 guns—one of 86—1 of 80—10 of 76—1 of 74—2 of 70—3 of 68—1 of 64—1 60—1 of 56—1 of 44—4 of 40, (one of them since destroyed at Havana by fire)—13 of 38—1 of 36—1 of 24—6 of 20—21 brigs, from 10 to 18 guns—and 29 schooners, from 1 to 18 do. In addition to the above, several fast sailing American vessels have been purchased at Havana, &c. and taken into the service. Most of the ships are in ordinary, and probably will remain so.

CORROX. A Calcutta paper of May 6, says—it is expected that eighteen ships, with cargoes of (65,000 bales) cotton, will sail from this port for China, during the present season.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 12 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1816.

[PRICE NO. 172.]

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VERGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Change of Habits.

It was well observed in a late British paper, "that a rapid change was quietly taking place in America [i. e. the United States] as to the use and consumption of British manufactures;" and the writer went on to state the probability that, in a very little time, the present great market for their goods would be lost to them, &c. I have mislaid the article and quote from memory only; but such was the substance of his remarks.

Of the change spoken of, not one in a thousand, perhaps, of our own people are fully sensible—but the change is taking place, and will take place, notwithstanding the present *superficial* appearance of things is so much against it. The importation of British goods is yet enormous, and they are selling at prices insufficient to pay costs and charges—the pound sterling of the invoice is often, it is said, fairly sold for the pound currency at *New-York*; and all, or nearly all, of our large manufacturing establishments have more or less suspended business.* But the state of the first cannot last—there must be an end to these vast sacrifices; and the other has but little effect, indeed, in a national or general view; though it is a deeply interesting subject, and one which excites the best feelings of the patriot.

Mr. Isaac Briggs, who, perhaps, understood the matter as well as any man in the United States, in his admirable and invaluable essay laid before the committee of commerce and manufactures at the last session of congress, and inserted in the IXth volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, page 389, &c. gave it as his opinion, "that if a reasonable encouragement were afforded, we might assume as a fair average of the whole of the present year (1815) 600,000 spindles operating on cotton." The probability, however, is, from many causes needless to recapitulate, that not more than half that number ever were actually operating on cotton in the United States, at any one time; but it is difficult to conjecture the number now, many of the old mills having nearly stopped work, whilst some new ones have commenced business.

The following estimate was handed to me, at my request, by a gentleman of great respectability and much experience in the cotton manufacture, and may be relied on for our present purpose: He supposes that No. 12, of spun cotton, is the average number wove in the United States; and says that 1000 spindles will spin 1750 hanks in a day, equal to 146 lbs. [No. 12] which 146 lbs. of yarn will make 440 yards of cloth, and give employment to about 50 looms.

These are the data on which we propose to make a few remarks as to the "change" that is alluded to.

*Chiefly those on the sea-board. The lesser, but more numerous, works in the interior, have went on about as usual, and have also extensively increased. Indeed, I incline to the opinion that as many spindles may be at work now as were employed at any former period, the great *noise* made about the stopping of our manufactories to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vol. XI.

By the returns of the marshals in 1810, there was reported then to be in the United States 325,392 looms, and 122,674 spindles [for cotton and wool]. These returns were very imperfect and especially as to the former; for although an establishment for the manufacture of cotton and wool could not easily be omitted, the return, as to the looms, was, doubtless defective, and it is quite reasonable to assume their then existing number at 400,000. And as it is perfectly just to suppose that there was an increase of looms going on with the increase of spindles in operation in subsequent years, a calculation may as well be made on the *facts* growing out of the returns of 1810, as on any thing else that has since came to our knowledge.

The spindles, then, being 122,000 and the looms 400,000—and 1000 spindles giving employment to 50 looms, we have, through the spinning establishments, business for only *six thousand one hundred* of our 400,000 looms! What an atom of the amount!—it is about as one is to sixty-five.

Therefore, it follows, that if all our manufacturing establishments had *totally* ceased to work—if they were all destroyed, "sometimes by fire," as a British writer has told us they had been attacked by the "ever-watchful" policy of his countrymen—they would stand only as one to sixty-five parts of the means used by the people of the United States to make cloths for themselves.

Notwithstanding I have paid considerable attention to this subject, and am every week visited by gentlemen, chiefly from the country, wholly clothed in domestic—*family* manufactures, I was so much astonished at this result that I went over it several times to satisfy myself of its reasonable certainty, and I am satisfied that it is reasonably so. This, however, must be observed, that the looms scattered through the country are not labored at with the same regularity of employment that belongs to spindles in their proper establishment—but, still, the facts are sufficient for our general purpose of shewing the extent of our *FAMILY* manufactures—the sheet anchor of that state of things that I wish to exist in my country.

These *family manufactures* will go on and increase, though British goods may be sold for the cost of the raw material and the mere payment of the wages earned in working it up. It has become among the *fixed habits* of every prudent and well-managing farmer to attend to them. The wool and the flax, as it were, cost him nothing—that is; they never enter into his calculations of value; he will have a few sheep and a "patch" for flax; and the product of these,* made into cloth, by the *leisure* of his family, appears like so much clearly gained.—And, as the time employed in the fabrication by no means trenches upon his other and more important pursuits, nor harrasses his family by an extra or excessive quantity of labor—it is impossible to suppose that the practice can be abandoned. It must go on and will go on from less to more as the ne-

*With the cotton yarn that he buys. This yarn is now as regularly found on the memorandums of country store-keepers as any other article whatsoever; and is entirely a thing of a few years date.

M

cessity of economy becomes more and more apparent. A small portion of British manufactured goods may still be used—gowns for the women and waistcoats for the men; but their own more substantial fabrics will ever be used for common life. I could, in a little while, cite many cases to shew the force of these remarks—but one may suffice. I know of a rich, intelligent and respectable farmer, living but a few miles from Baltimore, whose connections are in the city, of whom he and his family are frequent visitors. He has a number of children, some of them nearly grown up, and his family, in all, consists of about twenty persons; and the foreign manufactured goods, bought for the clothing of the whole, hardly averages the amount of \$60 a year; which, probably, he could pay several times over by the *family* manufactured goods which he sells.—Now this gentleman is a mere farmer—but while he and his males attend to the field, the females are equally busy in the house, and the long winter evenings are not wasted by his children and servants in doing mischief or wasting fire-wood, because they have nothing else to do. He merely employs the time that would otherwise be lost without pleasure, amusement or use. This is the case in thousands of families; and herein is the cause of the change that is taking place.

To judge of the state of our country, at large, by what appears in our *cities*, would be as absurd as if the author of a "book of travels" were to say that the city of New-York was infested by rattlesnakes; because one, supposed to have been brought there in a hollow log of wood, was lately killed in the street; but from what we have seen we should not be surprised to hear the fact asserted by a *British* tourist. To do this, we must dive into the country and see how our farmers live—with whom is the body of our population, and the asylum of virtue and patriotism. They, with the different mechanics that reside amongst them, and whose manners and habits are similar, are an immense majority of the people, and their weight, every way, is proportionally great and imposing.

But let not those interested in manufacturing establishments be cast down. They will and must work their way before long. The profits may be reduced from what they have been; but, while a spindle in America, where the cotton grows, will do as much work as a spindle in England, where cotton does not grow,—if they can live by driving them there, money must be made by driving them here. An artificial state of things may affect the force of this position for a moment, but it will settle down into a truth as manifest in practice as it is plausible in theory.

The Right and Power of Suffrage.

Whatever has a tendency to preserve purity in the right and discretion in the power of suffrage, deserves the serious consideration of the republican; as it is only, I believe, by the vitiation and abuse of it that we have to apprehend any real danger to our excellent institutions.

It is believed there are many and very important errors, or imperfections, in the manner and form in which the people, on several occasions, are called upon and empowered to vote at their elections. All the best interests of the nation hinge on this, and a few brief remarks upon it can hardly be unacceptible. It is not my present intention to speak of the "rotten" English systems used in *Maryland* and *Virginia*, to raise up the authorities in these states, where certain parts of *land* denominated

counties, cities or boroughs, are represented instead of the *people* who inhabit them; but to take a short view of the nature and effect of what are known by the name of *general tickets*.

These are a great evil; as, in my opinion, they strike immediately at the principle and design of *representation*, by depriving the minority of any influence in the councils of their country. I have particular reference to the choice of members of congress—the intent is, that, being collected from all parts of the union, they should bring into a focus the will and opinions of the whole people. To do this it is essential that the electors and the elected should be intimately known to each other, which is hardly possible when all the electors of a state, covering a space of two or three hundred miles, are required to choose, in one ticket, the whole number of members to which that state is entitled. The election hereby often becomes rather a matter of prejudice or party, than of reason or judgment, and the intervention of what are called *caucuses* seems expedient to concentrate the force of opposing sections of the people. In many cases, no doubt, these caucuses are conducted with an honest view to the public good; but are always extremely liable to be swayed by interested individuals—the "*management*" of them, as the word is emphatically used, is a thing well known to every experienced politician, republican or federalist. By lessening the apparent necessity for these, we do away the plea in favor of them; and all will agree it would be better if they could be dispensed with altogether. To do this—among other things, we should endeavor to get a law passed, or the constitution so amended, that members of congress and electors of president and vice-president should be chosen immediately by the people, and by districts voting for only one member or one elector each; which districts should be made up without rude divisions or arbitrary junctions of counties to produce partial results; and the persons to be elected ought to be actual residents in the districts for which they are elected. By these means the electors and the elected must be well known to each other; and, while a higher responsibility is thus imposed on the former to select a good man, that of the latter is more immediate to conduct himself like one: and herein also, the representation of the people, instead of the will of a caucus, is effected, and the persons elected really bring to the great council of the nation the feelings and wishes of all its parts.

The late election in Georgia for members of congress, led me, at this time, to the subject before me. This state sends six members, and has lately elected them by a *general ticket*. A view of the returns from the several counties, warrants a belief that few of the electors succeeded in the choice of more than two, and many not even of two, of the persons they wished for members, and the minority has as probably ruled as the majority, through the practice of giving "*plumpers*," as in electioneering language they are called. Thus—although six members are to be chosen, one county votes only for Mr. A. another for B. a third for C. or for C. and D. &c. and so it goes on through the whole state, and the result is rather a matter of *chance* than a fair expression of the will of the people. If the same rule were observed by all the people, in all the sections or neighborhoods of the state, it might be well enough; but this cannot be the case—and general tickets being allowed, it ought to be required that they should be full—contain as many real names of persons as there are members to be elected, or they should not be counted. Some may say that this is an

abridgement of the liberties of the people: so is the rule by which they are required to elect *representatives* at all, seeing that they have a natural right to manage their own affairs for themselves—but expediency and propriety have called upon them to give up that right for the better preservation of other rights. And in several states it is necessary to the legality of a ticket, that it should be full.—I cannot imagine any disadvantage from it, while its benefits are manifest and manifold; and the practice of giving “plumpers” should, in all cases, be done away. Parties and individuals, under this circumstance, may sometimes, perhaps, trifle with the right of suffrage, and vote for persons merely to fill up their ticket, without a hope or desire that they should be elected; but the responsibility of doing so rests on them for it, and will measurably restrain them from abusing so glorious a privilege.

I believe that no caucus had been held in Georgia, and it appears that all who were candidates for congress were republicans—but what a powerful argument would the result of this election afford in favor of a caucus, if political opposition was expected! The highest vote that any of the elected received, was, I apprehend, less than one fourth of the whole number of votes given by the people of the state.*

It is by no means my opinion that a caucus is *always* improper to concentrate the operations of a party. We rather vote for principles than men; but an *intimate knowledge* of the men to be elected, with their *immediate responsibility* to us, is the best guarantee that we can have for their principles.

These remarks have no reference to any particular occasion or party—for each party, say what it will, essentially manages its party-matters in the same way to produce the same effect. But I would wish to arrive at a greater degree of purity and propriety in our elections, by shutting out all possible danger from corruption and intrigue. The body of the people, of either party in the United States, must needs be honest—they can hardly have any object separate from what they believe to be the good of their country: but the cry of “stick to your party” has led many of them into measures which their own deliberate judgment disapproved of.

The general subject of caucuses is highly interesting; yet too extensive for the present occasion, provided I felt myself competent to its discussion. But wherever general tickets prevail, it seems that they must needs exist, if there be a party opposition; and, in some cases, they certainly may be right—*as, when persons are to be elected or appointed to do some particular thing, separate and different from the common business of legislation: and it is better they should consist of known, and, in some respects, responsible individuals acting openly on the subject, than of a few collected in secret, and governing their sect. The only and entire object, however, that I have, is to do away general tickets in all cases, and let the people, in their several districts, separately and immediately, vote for the person, (being a resident with them) who shall represent them in congress, or carry to the electoral college their opinion as to those best fitted to serve as president or vice-president of the United States. Congress has the power to take this business up, and to that body it properly belongs to prevent the juggling incident to the present loose state of things.*

*Highest vote, 10,708—lowest of the elected, 7,134—5 of the non-elected received an average of 6,500 votes.

Visit to the interior of Africa.

We see in newspapers of the day a long story, taken from the *British Quarterly Review*, for May, 1816, about one *Robert Adams*, an American sailor, who has been at Tombuctoo, in Africa, a town never before seen by any white man. The narrative was drawn up from Adams' statement, in London, at the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, under the inspection of lord Bathurst, sir Joseph Banks, and other distinguished persons; and a great variety of circumstances are adduced in confirmation of its authenticity. It appears that Robert Adams is a native of Hudson, (New-York) and that he sailed from New-York, June, 1810, in the Charles, J. Horton master, for Gibraltar, and from thence down the African coast. The vessel was cast away at El Gazie, 400 miles north of Senegal. The crew were taken prisoners by the Moors. They were stripped naked, and exposed to such fatigue that capt. Horton could not proceed, and the Moors killed him. Having caught a supply of fish at El Gazie, about twenty of the Moors set off through the desert, with the mate, the narrator Adams, and one Newsham, another seaman, carrying their fish on camels. After travelling south-eastwardly thirty days, at the rate of about fifteen miles a day, they came to some tents, at a fountain—no human being or water having been seen on the way. They remained a month there, when one Stevens, a Portuguese lad, arrived in the charge of a Moor. The mate and Newsham were taken by one party, northward; while Adams and Stevens were carried to Sondenny, a journey of 16 days, at the rate of 15 or 20 miles a day, in the direction of S. S. E.

Sondenny is a small negro village, having near it grass, shrubs and water; the huts are of clay, with roofs of sticks laid flat, and also covered with clay. The Moors lay in wait on the hills, and seized upon a woman with her child in her arms, and two boys; but were soon after themselves taken prisoners, and driven into the village. By order of the governor, they were imprisoned within a mud wall, about six feet high; from which, Adams said, they might easily have escaped, but the Moors were a cowardly set.

From thence, eastwardly, 30 or 40 miles, lay another village, where 14 of the Moors of Adams' party were executed. From that they travelled north-east 20 miles a day for 15 days, at the expiration of which time they reached Tombuctoo.

At Tombuctoo the Moors were immediately thrown into prison: but Adams and the Portuguese boy were taken to the king's house and kept there as curiosities. The king's name was Woollo, the queen's Fatima, both of them old grey headed negroes. Their palace, built of clay and grass, consisted of eight or ten small rooms on the ground floor, surrounded by a clay wall, enclosing a space of about half an acre.

He heard no mention here of the Joliba, though he recollects to have heard of it afterwards at Wednoon: but a large river flows close by Tombuctoo, which is called by the negroes La Mar Zarran, the course of which is from the north eastward: the water is brackish, but used by the natives.

Adams supposed Tombuctoo to cover about as much ground as Lisbon; the houses are low and square, built of sticks, clay and grass; their furniture, earthen jars, wooden bowls, and grass mats, on which the people sleep. He observed no stone buildings, no walls, nor fortifications. The population consists wholly of negroes; the only Moors he saw were those who came to ransom the prisoners; but armed caravans of these people are said to ar-

five there for the purpose of trade, bringing tobacco, tar, gunpowder, blue nankeens, blankets, earthen jars, and some silks taking back in exchange, gold dust, ivory, gum, ostrich feathers and goat skins."

"After their discharge from imprisonment at Tombuctoo, the Moors took Adams and the Portuguese boy and five camels and departed. After travelling on the side of the river, in an easterly direction, for about ten days, at their common rate of about 16 or 18 miles a day, they loaded their camels with water, and struck off in a northerly direction, for 12 or 13 days, at the same pace as before. They saw but few trees; the ground was covered with a kind of grass resembling moss. The only persons they met were negroes, carrying salt to Tombuctoo. At the end of 13 days they arrived at a large village called Tuden, inhabited by Moors and Negroes, in which were four wells of excellent water. There were beds of salt, which both Moors and Negroes came from all parts to purchase. These beds were about thirty yards in circumference, and five fathoms deep."

From Tombuctoo they travelled across the desert, in a northerly direction. In 29 days they passed it and arrived at the village of Vled Duleim, though five of the party perished with hunger and fatigue by the way. Adams was then employed as a shepherd, and after undergoing many dangers and hardships, he escaped to Wednoon, a distance of 11 or 12 days' journey. On the way were the villages of Bourbach, Villa Adrialla, and Aicata Normash Ali. At Wednoon Adams met with the mate of the Charles and two of the crew, who had been there almost twelve months.

"Among the slaves at Wednoon, was a woman, who came from a place called Kaino, a long way to the southward of the desert: this woman said she had seen in her own country some white men, as well as *bather* (meaning the wall;) they were in a large boat, with two high sticks in it, having cloth upon them, and they rowed the boat differently from the custom of the negroes, who use paddles; and she made the motion of rowing with oars, so as to leave no doubt that she had seen a vessel fitted in the European fashion and manned by white people."

Adams was ill treated here; and the mate, being about to die with hard usage, was stabbed. The other two sailors turned Mussulmen, and were set free; while Adams remained alone, an object derision. At length, Dupuis, the British consul at Magadore, addressed a general letter to the slaves of Wednoon, and finally procured the release of Adams. After fifteen days' journey they arrived at Agadeer, on the limits of Morocco; and in one day more at Magadore.

"They went first to the governor, who sent them to Mr. Dupuis. "Never," says Adams, "shall I forget the kindness of this good gentleman, who seemed to study how to make us happy." He remained with Mr. Dupuis eight months, who frequently interrogated him as to the places where he had been, and advised him to go to England and give an account of his travels; but as this country and Great Britain were at war, he declined going on board an English vessel. Mr. Dupuis, therefore, sent him to Tangiers to Mr. Simpson, the American consul: Mr. Simpson sent him to Cadiz; from whence he finally went to England, as has been mentioned.

"It is supposed by the Reviewers, that the boat described by the woman as having had *two sticks in it, and cloth on them*, was the schooner rigged boat in which Mr. Park departed on his last tour from

Sansanding. They appear to doubt the truth of Isaaco's account of the death of that celebrated and adventurous traveller, and to entertain hopes that the expedition of major Peddie, down the Niger, and of captain Tuckey, up the Congo, will throw more light on that interesting subject."

Legislature of New-York.

GOVERNORS' SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Assembly,

I avail myself of the present occasion to express to the people, through their representatives, my acknowledgments for the renewed honor conferred on me, by committing once more to my charge the administration of their government.

The general state of peace in which mankind at length repose, is a subject of high felicitation. Europe, hitherto the theatre of perpetual and bloody contention, now presents a spectacle of nations at amity, rivaling each other only in quiet industry, commercial enterprize, and all the means of repairing the ravages caused by their long and cruel wars.

The southern part of our own continent is the principal exception to universal peace. There we behold a vast population, inhabiting a boundless extent of fertile territory, struggling to dispel the clouds of superstition, and to shake off the chains of foreign despotism. An effort so noble challenges the best wishes of the philanthropist, and cannot fail to receive the sympathy of the citizens of the United States: And if, in the dispensations of Providence, it shall be decreed, that our southern brethren may terminate their political sufferings in the establishment of a great confederacy of republics, mutually cultivating the arts and sciences, conducting extensive and liberal commerce, promoting agriculture, becoming respectable and happy at home and honored abroad, and dispensing all the blessings of political and religious freedom, this western hemisphere will present a scene of delightful contemplation.

Within our own borders every thing is tranquil and happy; and, although some of the productions of the earth have not been so abundant the past season as they usually are, a bountiful store, fully sufficient, with prudent foresight, to supply all the necessaries and comforts of life, is still left us. This, and the general healthfulness of the season, call forth warm emotions of gratitude to the Great Dispenser of every good.

The present meeting the legislature being appointed by law for a special purpose, I shall submit to your consideration at this time such subjects only as are of pressing and indispensable importance.

In the month of September last Daniel Northrop, of the county of Saratoga, was convicted of the crime of murder, and was sentenced to be executed on the last Friday of the present month.

The jurors who tried him have requested that his punishment may be commuted, but the chief justice who presided at the trial, is so well persuaded of the mental derangement of the unfortunate convict, that he does not think him a fit subject for punishment of any kind. It is, however, considered dangerous to permit him to go at large, and therefore, if pardon be granted, a condition that he be confined in some lunatic hospital or asylum is recommended.

The progress of vice keeping pace with the rapid increase of population, it becomes impossible to accommodate in the single edifice at New-York, all the convicts which are sent from the different parts of the state. So crowded, indeed, is that prison,

that serious apprehensions are entertained of infection and other alarming consequences. For this reason many pardons are recommended by the judges of the supreme court, and the inspectors of the prison, on the plea of necessity, which perhaps would not have been advised on the ground of merit.

This necessity renders punishments more uncertain, and that uncertainty destroys the respect for, and operation of the laws; and as the grand melioration of our criminal code, which substitutes deprivation of liberty and subjection to hard labor for sanguinary and capital punishments, will not have a fair experiment, or be truly tested, unless the mild sentences pronounced are endured, you will readily perceive the high importance of removing the present embarrassments to the full execution of criminal sentences. The communication from the inspectors of the institution, which I now present, suggests several remedies for the existing evil. Without expressing an opinion on the propriety of ultimately adopting those which are experimental, and will be more difficult and tedious of accomplishment, it is respectfully submitted to your wisdom to make provision at the present session, for employing a part, at least, of the state prisoners, either in building the new prison at Auburn, erecting fortifications, opening and repairing great roads, constructing canals, or in making other improvements.

It is greatly to be deplored, when capitalists had, from the purest motives of patriotism, and when the best interests of the country required it, adventured their property in them, that establishments for domestic manufactures should have been suffered to be suspended or even to languish. An appeal to the general government has produced partial relief: but the utmost exertions of the state legislature will be required to yield such further encouragement as will place manufactures of domestic articles upon an equal footing with the importers of foreign merchandize.

GENTLEMEN—When we compare the situation of the United States with that of other countries, we have great cause of self-gratulation. We find ourselves in the enjoyment of every rational right, civil and religious. Our government has proved itself capable of resisting the shock of most political changes which peace or war can produce. Its duration, then, may confidently be predicted coeval with the intelligence and virtue of its inhabitants.

The present state of the world, and the general disposition of mankind, are propitious to the encouragement of learning, the advancement of the arts and the extension of religious information: the certain and only means of perpetuating our happy condition. As the guardians of the prosperity, liberty and morals of the state, we are, therefore, bound by every injunction of patriotism and wisdom, to endow, to the utmost of our resources, schools and seminaries of learning, to prtrionize public improvements, and to cherish all institutions for the diffusion of religious knowledge and for the promotion of virtue and piety.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, Nov. 5, 1816.

Convention of Maine.

Address from the convention assembled at Brunswick, by a committee appointed for the purpose.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the convention of delegates assembled at Brunswick,

on the subject of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, "to prepare and publish an address in answer to the protest of the minority, and in support of the proceedings of said convention," ask leave to make the following communication:

An act was passed at the last session of the legislature prescribing the "terms and conditions" upon which Maine might be separated, and provided that "a majority of five to four at least of the votes returned" should be required to authorize the convention to form a constitution. Without deciding on the imperfections or illegalities of the returns, the convention found that of all the votes there were one thousand six hundred and twenty-two more in favor than against the separation. This majority was short of *five-ninths*, but the majority of the towns in favor, were, to the majority in the towns opposed as "five to four at least of the votes returned."— They have expressed a *preference*, but not a decided *opinion*, in favor of the latter construction, and have referred the whole subject to the advice and decision of Massachusetts. And availing themselves of the power granted them by the act have adjourned to hear the result. The course was deemed the most fair, liberal and satisfactory.

Very little doubt was entertained but that "a strict and rigorous scrutiny" would have so far reduced the numbers that the requisite majority would have been obtained, upon *any* construction of the law. To receive these returns, imperfect as they were, and thereby defeat the wishes of a very respectable majority of the people, would be taking a responsibility, which the committee thought proper to decline. To reject votes on the ground of illegality would have been invidious. To resist a plausible and rational construction of the act which gives the requisite majority, on the ground of *innovation*, would have been highly censurable. To *adopt* this construction, without the *opinion and advice* of Massachusetts *might* have been deemed *presumptuous*. To have yielded to the importunate zeal and inveterate perseverance of the opposers on separation, by adopting a measure that must have *dissolved the convention*, would have been betraying our trust, and sacrificing the rights of the people of Maine. The course adopted is firm, but temperate. It yields no powers granted by the act—; assumes none *not* granted. It affords time for *deliberation*, and opportunity for *advice*; and reserves a *legal* rights for *ultimate determination*. The convention are satisfied that Massachusetts will approve of this course. When they consider the reasons and wishes of the people so repeatedly urged in favor of a separation, it is impossible for them to doubt the willingness of Massachusetts to do *justice*.

The undersigned would now proceed to the *re-nd* due of the duty assigned them, *in answering the protest of the minority*. It would, perhaps, seem *un-ncly* ritible to believe that *seventy-one* delegates so *h* respectable, did *not* know, that in their protest, th *in* had *misrepresented facts*—It would be *worse* to *st* *pose* they *did*.

After their preliminary remarks, most of whi are too general or too obscure to afford any illustration of *any* subject, the gentlemen protest against a separation "without the consent of the people" and then state that "no such consent has been given." Was the majority of about *four thousand* May, *no consent*? Was the election of a majority of two to one of the senators and representatives in favor of separation, *no consent*? Were the *1*

majority of the ballots and Delegates in September, *no consent?* If these repeated expressions are not evidence of *consent*, then surely these protestants are the *people* and wisdom must die with them. But hear the *plausible evasion* of these questions! "The last vote was with a full understanding that a majority of five to four was necessary." Indeed! And suppose the "understanding" had been that a mere majority was to have decided? Would any *advocate* of the measure have *then* opposed it or any *opposer* have been more encouraged in his opposition? It is a pity that these gentlemen, in the plenitude of their wisdom, had not given some good reason why a *diminution* of the requisite majority, would have induced a stronger vote *against* the measure. Yet they gravely tell us, that "the vote was given on a condition which has not happened." The undersigned have been taught to believe that *zeal* in the pursuit of a favorite object, was somewhat proportionate to the prospect of success. It therefore surpasses their understanding to discern, how the *humble* and *modest* exertions of the opposers of separation could have been *increased* by a *diminution* of their prospects. These protestants are opposed to an application to the legislature, because that body has no power to ratify their consent. It seems scarcely necessary to answer this objection. The constitution of the United States requires the *consent* of the legislature, before *congress* can admit us into the union. This consent, it is within the discretion of the legislature to grant or refuse. That discretion will be regulated by the evidence *before* them. They have said that it has been the understanding that Maine should be independent when "the deliberate wishes of a majority of the people should be developed in favor of the measure." This expression has been repeated, and the wishes" be expressed in the last vote, were sufficiently "deliberate," notwithstanding all the influence of the gentlemen's "*condition*."—The whole subject is before them, and they have an unquestionable right to give their consent. Congress will then decide upon the expediency of admitting us into the union.

The residue of the protest requires a more particular attention: The protestants allege that the report and resolutions adopted by the convention were "indecorous, not expressed in terms suitable to the respect which the convention owes itself, and to the honor due to the legislature. That it assumes a language of superiority and menace in case Massachusetts should refuse to do what justice requires." Had this been an attempt to produce popular excitement, these groundless assertions might have had their effect. But this protest is a document to be examined and decided on by a deliberate assembly, capable of detecting misrepresentation.

Men gentlemen who regard their reputation for veracity, deliberately allege that any of these charges against the report *are true?* We would charitably hope that the protest was drawn with a view to what the report *might* be, rather than what *it was*; and that after its adoption, the gentlemen were deficient in time and *skill* to make the necessary alterations. But it must be distinctly understood that these errors and misstatements were pointed out to the minority before their protest was entered in the journal. They were cautioned and advertised that the report contained none of the obnoxious expressions or sentiments described in the protest.—Purely honorable men will not resort to a newspaper publication of a report which was not finally accepted, to justify their protest against a *very efficient one*. Nothing indecorous, disrespectful,

dishonorable or threatening is contained in the report or resolutions. To give a description so palpably untrue and *even to quote expressions not contained in the report or resolution*, is absolutely inexcusable. Errors of reasoning or wrong conclusions from true premises, are incident to human nature. Every man may make his own inferences from facts, but a perversion of truth, is a disgrace to any cause. Gentlemen who profess such a regard for truth and such an abhorrence of *art and contrivance* would do well to beware. Their appeal to "him, who perceives their motives," may not well comport with their *statements of facts*.

We forbear minutely to comment on the diction of the protest; it is before a discerning public and will be rightly estimated. Yet we cannot but express our regret, as affecting the literary reputation of Maine, that the united wisdom of the minority should not have produced a more able state paper.

Thus, fellow-citizens, have we, concisely and we hope satisfactorily executed the duty imposed on us by the convention. We are free to confess that we feel a solicitude for the independence of Maine. We have advocated the separation from honest motives. Whatever may be the result, we are disposed to avoid irritation and treat our opponents with personal respect. May the lover of peace and the hater of discord unite us in such measures as shall promote the prosperity and happiness of Maine.

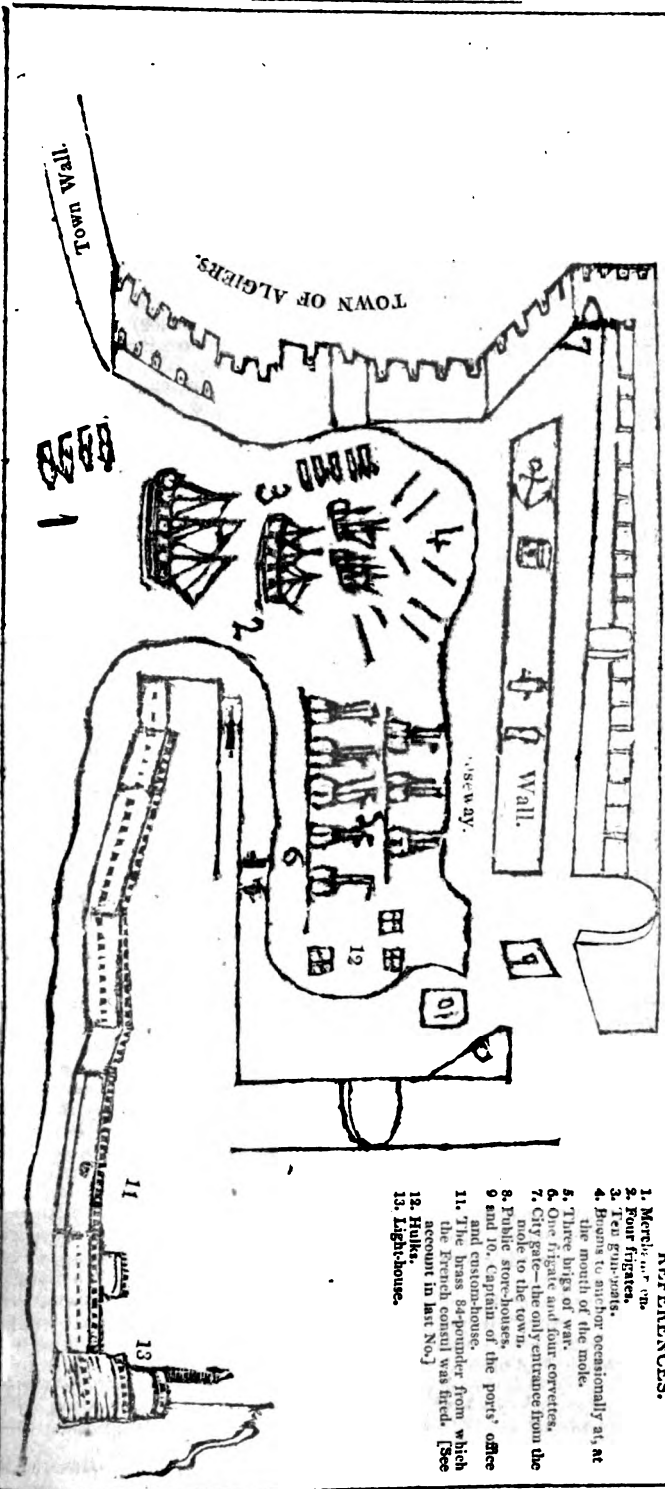
Before we close this address, permit us fellow-citizens, to call your attention for a moment to a different subject. We presume it has not escaped your notice that the papers unfriendly to the independence of Maine have teemed with every species of scurrility and abuse. The convention, its committees, and indeed the population of the whole District have been vilified and traduced. Slander and misrepresentation have marked every communication of these newspaper assassins, and their malignity of heart seems only to be equalled by their impotence and vulgarity. The committee have been *particularly* selected as the object of this ineffectual outrage; but trusting under God in the justice of our cause, in the purity of our motives and conduct, we have felt too much pride of character and self respect to notice their calumnies or detect their misrepresentation. Had the ability and influence of the authors of these scurrilous communications been in any degree proportionate to their wickedness and inclination for mischief, we might have been in danger; but judgment has been tempered with mercy. In their impotence and insignificance we have found safety, and the shafts of malice and rancorous abuse, like the viper at Melita, have fallen harmless at our feet. Who these calumniators of private character are; we know not; unwillingly should we believe they are to be found among the minority of the convention, we have too much respect for those gentlemen to entertain such a suspicion, and hope they have too much respect for themselves to warrant it.—But you, fellow citizens, will not be imposed upon; you will examine for yourselves; you will distinguish between right and wrong; between truth and falsehood. To you we commit the sacred charge of reputation, and conscious of our own rectitude we feel no anxiety as to the result.

We have now only to recommend that you steadily persevere in the cause of separation. If we are united and determined, the independence of Maine will be accomplished.

JOHN HOLMES,
JOHN DAVIS,
W. P. PREBLE.

PLAN OF ALGIERS

Shewing only the mole and the batteries that defended it, with the position and force of the Algerine fleet, when commodore Sturt, with three frigates and two sloops of war, anchored off the harbor and demanded an observance of the letter of the treaty by the dey, under the penalty of an immediate attack, in April last, with which the dey instantly and most submissively complied. See Weekly Register, Vol. X.



REFERENCES.

1. Merchants' wharf.
2. Four frigates.
3. Two four-masted.
4. Brigades to anchor occasionally at the mouth of the mole.
5. Three wings of wall.
6. One frigate and four corvettes.
7. City gate—the only entrance from the sea.
8. Public stone-house.
- 9 and 10. Captain of the port's office and custom-house.
11. The brass 84-pounder from which the French consul was fired. [See account in last No.]
12. Halls.
13. Light-house.

Modern Memoirs.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

We have received from a friend in Europe the following account of a work which was about to be published in Dresden. It is to be entitled, "Memoirs of the Duke of Otranto, extracted and translated from the German work under the title of *Zeitgenossen*, or *our celebrated contemporaries*, No. III." The fact is, the work is not a translation from the German, but a memoir written by Fouché himself in French, in which language it is already printed, but retained from publication until the German translation, which is to pass for the original, shall have come out in the first number of the *Zeitgenossen*, which was to appear in September. The manner in which the work came into the hands of our correspondent, it cannot be important to the reader to know.

It is represented to be, in all points, a remarkable performance. It is intended to defend the subject and author of it, for a moment, in the eyes of the world, from the accusations which now press so heavily upon him, until he can have time to publish his full and regular memoirs. It is a pamphlet of about 150 pages, and touches chiefly on those important moments in which he has incurred the greatest censure. It is made very interesting by the letters to Bonaparte, Murat, and others, which are now published for the first time, and throw much light on the history of those periods. The following is a hasty sketch of some of the most important parts of the work.

JOSÉPH FOUCHÉ, duke of Otranto, was the son of a sea captain, and born May 29, 1763, at Nantes, lower department of the Loire. At school, he could neither be taught grammar nor French or Latin prosody; but was fond of books of reasoning, and particularly delighted with the *Pensees de Pascal*. He studied after this successively at the institution de l'Oratoire at Paris, where he used to hide Tacitus, Horace and Euclid in his room, when all secular books were forbidden—at the Academie Royale de Julily, at Arras, where he pursued, with distinguished success, morals, logic, physics and mathematics—and at the military school in Vendome; and finally returned to Nantes and became an advocate, apparently of that class of which Burke speaks in his letter on the French revolution. Here he was chosen a member of the convention, and united himself to Condorcet. He passes rapidly over the death of Louis XVI. and the part he took in it, as he says, "Louis XVIII. thought he ought so throw a veil over it, by appointing him his minister of police"—"that he was obliged to accommodate himself to the language of the times, and to pay his tribute to the fatality of circumstances;" but he boasts of braving Robespierre, and of retiring voluntarily from public affairs, until the directory sent him minister to Milan and Hague, and afterwards called him to the head of the police.

After a pretty decisive eulogium of himself, and two papers of November, 1799, to prove his independence, which do not seem to make out the case, he springs over to the period when he had been already once disgraced by Bonaparte and was now replaced, and claims the credit of having first used his recovered influence to procure Moreau leave to retire to America.

When the peace of Filsit had been signed, and the emperor began to think of conquering Spain, Fouché advised him decidedly against it, telling him, "you may conquer new provinces, but at present nothing can add to your power. At the time

of the expedition of Waleheren, Bonaparte being in the south of Germany, and Fouché, minister of the interior and of the police, called upon the national guards, and told them, "declare to Europe, that if the genius of Bonaparte can give lustre to France by his victories, *his presence is not necessary for repelling our enemies*." To this expression, he says, he owed his second disgrace.

He says nothing of consequence of himself after this, except that he intimates that he expressed his opinion to Bonaparte against the Russian war, until we find him, in the end of 1813, returning from Naples, after having in vain attempted to persuade Joachim from treating with the allies. On this occasion he gives two curious letters. The first to Bonaparte, dated Rome, 27th December, 1813: in which, after having explained to him the reasons of the failure of his embassy, some of which are not very much to the credit of the emperor, he concludes with a couple of pages of exhortation, "to give up his old system of universal monarchy;" to confine his talents and ambition to France; and ends with saying, "it is mortifying to the dignity of man, that I am the only person who dares tell you what he thinks. If your majesty shall experience new misfortunes, I shall not have to reproach myself for having failed to tell you the truth. In the name of heaven, put an end to the war. Let your arms find a moment of repose." The second is to Murat, from Florence, 20th January, 1814, in which he tells him he regrets the union of Napoleon with the allies; but, since it is done, and not to be retracted, advises him to strengthen his army, raise the respectability of his character, and gain public confidence, and use all his strength and influence to procure a general and final pacification. On his arrival in Paris, Bonaparte had just abdicated, and on the 23d of April, 1814, he wrote to the emperor a letter, advising him not to go to Elba, in which there is the following remarkable passage:—"The titles which you reserve, by recalling at every instant what you have lost, will serve to augment the bitterness of your regrets, but a vain representation of all the grandeur that is vanished." "Permit me to tell you my whole thoughts. It will be more glorious and more consolatory to you to live as a private individual; and at present the asylum the most safe and the most suitable for a man like you, is the United States of America. There you will recommence your existence in the midst of a people yet new, who will know how to admire your genius without fearing it, &c." He now retired into the country, and during the first reign of Louis XVIII, seems to have continued there nearly the whole time. Of the circumstances of his defection, on the arrival of Bonaparte, he says nothing satisfactory, except that the emperor sent for him and offered him the ministry of the police. He then goes on—"the duke made known to him, in its full extent, the dangers of the situation of things." After having received an assurance that Austria and England secretly approved of the escape of Bonaparte and his return to France, he accepted the ministry.—Every thing now went on well between the emperor and his minister, until Fouché received a letter from a member of the congress of Vienna, saying that the allies would march unanimously against France. "Then the duke spoke to Bonaparte of exigency, and represented to him that it was impossible for France to sustain the shock of all Europe united—that it was proper he should explain himself frankly before the nation; that he should ascertain the final intention of the allies—that in case they persisted, that there was no room for he-

situation; both his own interest and that of his country made it his duty to abdicate and retire to the United States.

Bonaparte did not follow the advice, and, after his fall, Fouché became the head of the government and kingdom during the interregnum. In this capacity he wrote two letters, one to the duke of Wellington, June 27, 1815, and the other to prince Blücher, the 1st of July, beseeching them to spare France and grant an armistice. The first negotiation took place at Neuilly, between the duke of Otranto and the duke of Wellington, and Fouché finally claims for himself the honor of having saved the capital. On the return of Louis XVIII, he wrote to him, July 7, advising him to moderation and caution, and the next day, at an interview with the king, was continued in office, as minister of police.

From this time the "notice" becomes meagre and uninteresting. Of his famous report he says little, and of his fall and exile still less, but intimates that both will be explained at length in his memoirs, which, he adds, speaking in his assumed character of a third person, are supposed to be written with a noble frankness; and calculated to calm the bitterness of parties in France.

As to the present pamphlet, it is interesting from the subject and materials, rather than from its tone and manner; and if I should judge of his authorship from this specimen of it, I should rather subscribe to the first part of his criticism than to the last, when he says of himself—"His style is often incorrect but his conceptions are always profound." In general it is coolly written; once he cites Horace and once Pope in rather a gay temper—and throughout he has commonly preserved the character of a third person, especially in the frequent praises he bestows on himself, though still there are some passages, which seem to me to betray him so distinctly that I cannot think his secret will be long kept, even if it is betrayed only by his book.

Yellow Fever.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Pearl-street, November 7th, 1816.

MR. EDITOR—The inclosed letter I offer you for insertion; interesting, at least, as it evinces the enthusiasm and folly of a celebrated European character. Should you publish it, I must add, that it is not meant to lead to any controversy on questions much discussed before.

You heard, no doubt, last year of this physician from Florence, professor Eusebias Valli. He treated us with an admirable experimental lecture on animal electricity, in the college hall. His visit to this country proceeded from the most laudible motives, for enquiry and experiments on the contagious nature of the yellow fever. Regardless of previous dangers, which we warned him against, he has literally fulfilled his promise, to die in the cause, as you will see by the enclosed narrative.

His journal on the plague of Constantinople is interesting, but experimentally inconclusive. We shall present a review of it in our next number of the Medical Repository. We have delayed so to do, lest he might have accused us of having been un hospitable. With the same delicacy we shall withdraw nothing from the respect due to his memory, to his great talents and devotion to public good.

I remain with sentiments of respect, yours, dear sir,
FELIX PASCALIS.

Havana, October 13th, 1816.

DR. FELIX PASCALIS, New-York.

Dear Sir—I have now the sorrow to announce to you the death of Dr. Valli, on the 24th of September, of the prevailing epidemic, at this season of the year, amongst new comers, who visit tropical climates from high latitudes, and commonly called yellow fever.

Dr. Valli arrived at this port on the 7th of Sept. and as some peculiar circumstances seem to have attended the cases of his sickness and death, I shall give you a detail of them as they undoubtedly will be interesting.

The day subsequent to Dr. Valli's landing, he did me the honor to make me a visit; and we had a long conversation on the subject of the yellow fever, particularly as it relates to its contagious nature. He enquired of me, whether I had found it contagious in this city; or, in other words, whether I believed it communicable from one person to another, as is the case in measles, scarlatina, &c.? To which I replied in the negative: that in eight years practice in this city, I had not seen an instance where I thought the yellow fever had been received in that way. I, however, observed to him, that I had seen this fever on shipboard, where every person, without exception, had sickened with this malady, and sometimes all of the officers and seamen sickened nearly at the same time; but that I believed the causes of it to have originated partly from the cargo on board, and the concurrent circumstances of a vitiated state of the atmosphere. Two instances of this description I mentioned to him, as having occurred to me two months ago, on board two vessels—one an American, and the other an English vessel from the Brazils, with cargoes of tasajo, or jerked beef, where all hands sickened of this fever, the commanders excepted, in a few days after the hatches of the vessel were taken off; a part of the sick were removed to sick lodgings on shore, but that neither the nurses or the visitors were subsequently attacked with this fever in consequence. I further observed to the doctor, that under certain circumstances of uncleanness, when a person is laboring under this disease, such as neglecting to remove the focal and other discharges from the departments of the sick, as soon as discharged; in neglecting to change the body and bed linen often; in consequence of keeping the patient in a confined, damp room; neglecting ventilation and fumigation, and neglecting to keep the person of the sick cleanly, might cause this fever in persons, uninured to a tropical climate, and thus predisposed; more particularly, if they visited the apartments of the sick with an empty stomach.

I observed also, that I had seen people who had sickened of this disorder, and believed it occasioned, entirely, by over fatigue in the hot sun; and others from the impure state of the atmosphere at certain seasons of the year, in and about this city. Moreover, that I found many of those persons who were the most remarkable for their temperance in their diet, both in eating and drinking, to be equally, if not more susceptible of this fever, than those persons who drank their wine, brandy and water, and otherwise live as freely, but not intemperately, as in their native, high northern climates—and that there were many other causes of a minor consideration, that predisposed strangers to sicken of this fever.

The doctor seemed to be of opinion, that the yellow fever had been as contagious in some parts of Europe, Africa and Asia, as some other maladies acknowledged by all the faculty to be really conta-

gious; but he believed it to be otherwise in other parts. He observed, that he should make some experiments on himself, in regard to the subject, before he left the city of Havanna, to be satisfied on these points.

Accordingly, enthusiastic in his cause, he commences his experiments by visiting all the dirty, filthy parts of the city and its suburbs, in the heat of a vertical sun, when the thermometer was ranging in the day from 81 to 85 degrees, Fahrenheit, (never below 81, even at night;) and about the time the doctor arrived, we had considerable falls of rain for several days successively, which afforded him abundant sources of speculation in various parts of the city, from the 10th to the 21st of September particularly; as the weather was fair every day but one during this time; and remarkably hot, as was observed by every body.

In his perambulations about the city in this vertical sun, in one of which I walked with him, he could not possibly walk ten rods, without observing the excessive neglect of the police of the city, in their want of executing the police laws in regard to cleanliness, which laws, we are informed, are very good, if properly executed. The streets in the south end of the city, more particularly, are not paved, and are full of deep ruts and hollows, where the water remains stagnant until evaporated by solar rays; and into these ruts and hollows (which is frequently up to a horse's belly in passing through them) the *pots de chambre* and filth of the kitchen are deposited, as well as dead dogs and other domestic animals. I have seen a large dead dog remain in one of these puddles, swelled up until he burst, and there consume—contaminating the surrounding atmosphere for many rods. But this putrid effluvia was perfectly indifferent to the surrounding inhabitants, they being the poorer and lower order of Spaniards, and consequently too indolent to remove the causes of it. After a few sun-shiny days, a yellow-greenish scum arises on the surface of these putrid puddles, which are covered with fermented air bubbles—from which exhalations, inconceivably obnoxious, arise, capable of inverting the stomach of a new-comer, merely by looking at it.

Various other local causes, as much or more in point, could be adduced to substantiate the local origin of the yellow fever in this city.

Captain Wheeler, of the brig Sea-Island, of New-York, with whom Dr. Valli came passenger, informed me, that the doctor on his passage out; was remarkably temperate both in eating and drinking; that he lived principally on soups, vegetables, bread and wine and water, and brandy and water, scarcely ever tasting meats of any kind. He followed up the same course of living after he came on shore here, as his friend don Jose Casimiro Gonzalez informed me. It was with this worthy gentleman Dr. Valli lived while in this city. Even if the doctor undertook to eat fresh fish, of which this market has an abundant supply, and some of them very delicious, he swallowed the juice only, and then spit out the fish. In consequence of this spare mode of living, the doctor was literally a walking skeleton.

The last experiment the doctor tried on himself will surprise you more than any thing else. Leaving aside the other exciting causes he was daily practising on himself, with the view to render himself the more susceptible of taking the yellow-fever, on the 21st of September, fourteen days after his arrival in the harbor, and twelve days after landing in the city, (he being obliged to perform some port regulations customary to strangers who arrive here) the doctor visited the St. John-a-Dieu, an hospital

for the male poor of the city, and Spanish and foreign seamen; and he was to have been accompanied with Dr. Valle,* the *proto medicato*, and Dr. Thos. Romei, two eminent physicians of this city; but, from a multiplicity of business, these two gentlemen did not meet Dr. Valli at the hospital as appointed—Dr. Valli, however, went through the different apartments of the hospital, examining the various cases in it, but making more particular enquiries after the yellow fever patients. Finding out that some foreign sailors were recently dead of this malady, and were then laying in the dead room, he requested permission to see them, which was complied with. When he returned to Don Gonzalez, (at whose house, as I before observed, the doctor lodged) he related the following experiment he tried on himself. The shirt in which one of the dead men had recently died of the yellow fever, was taken off at the doctor's request, which shirt the doctor intended to have put on himself, in contact with his naked body, in the same state in which it was taken from the dead man, and had been worn by him while he was sick of the fever. The intention was to have tried this experiment before Drs. Valle and Romei, and he waited their arrival some time; but, being impatient to wait any longer, the doctor rolls up the shirt, in the same state it was when taken from the dead man, and rubs it over various parts of his own naked person, such as his breast, face, hands, arms, thighs, &c.; smells of it as though it had been a nosegay, and applies different parts of his naked person in contact with the body of the defunct, by way of friction, for several minutes; after which, he returned to his lodgings just before dinner.

At dinner, he was requested to sit at table and eat his soup as usual. Having been very much gratified with this experiment, as he expressed himself, and being a little fatigued by making himself merry with some young gentlemen in the house, who were new comers, at their foolish fears of catching the yellow fever, having been running after them to rub his hands against theirs, &c.; he said he would drink a glass of wine and then he should probably be able to ascertain whether his experiment affected him or not. He drank a glass of wine and soon after complained of being indisposed and went to bed. Towards evening he grew worse. He had taken no medicine except wine, and rum and water, with a little tincture of bark in it.

At night or on the following morning, 22d of September, doctor Cameron, a Spanish physician who attended the family, was called to visit the doctor. Some trifling medicines were exhibited, little being thought by doctor C. of his indisposition—though doctor V. observed himself, as I afterwards understood, as soon as he took sick, that he had the yellow fever and should not survive it. On the 23d in the morning doctor Romei called to see him; as also doctor Boutefeur and myself. He recognised us, but was evidently sinking under the weight of his disorder, being at that time comatose, with clammy sweats, cool extremities, and a depressed intermitting pulse. On the 24th, at ten in the forenoon, the doctor expired perfectly easy.—It was said he vomited black matter before he died.

You now have, my dear sir, all the leading facts that I have been made acquainted with, laid before you, in regard to this novel case. I cannot, however, refrain from making some observations, before I close this letter, as it relates to what may have been

*Valle, a Spanish gentleman; the other is Valli.

the cause of this fever in this very eccentric physician and traveller.

Some questions arise with me, whether or no Dr. Valli had not the seeds of this fever sufficiently sown in his system previously to this his last visit at the hospital, being predisposed, as a new comer, never having been within the tropics before? Could not the filthy places he visited as above related, under a hot vertical sun—his mode of diet and consequent debility, superadded to the debilitating effects of a tropical climate be the causes of his having the yellow fever? and is it not highly probable he would have had it, had he not tried the experiment of the shirt? or was it all these causes combined—or the shirt and friction only?

I shall try to get Dr. Valli's manuscripts, if possible, to send to you and Dr. Mitchell—as soon as the result is known, it will be the subject of another communication, You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter; only excuse its imperfections; for I have neither time to correct or copy.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully.

WILL'M FROST.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

Price of stocks.—London, Oct. 1—3 per cent. cons. 61 1-8 1-4; Co. for acct. 61 1/2.

Riots are still numerous in England, on various pretences and for various causes.

Parallel—"The last quarter of the English revenue, compared with a similar quarter of last year, has fallen off above two millions and a quarter"—[London M. Magazine of August];—that is about \$10,000,000—if extended through the whole year, the deficit will average near \$40,000,000. The late statement, from the treasury of the United States, presents a very different result. After absorbing near 14 millions of the public debt, during this year, the receipts for 1816 will, probably, outrun our expenses by more than nine millions. *D. Press.*

England is, at this time, building 20 ships of the line and 9 frigates.

The amount of the British naval force, up to this day, is—In commission, 207—ships and vessels in ordinary and repairing for service, 378—building 38—total 618.

Irish linen, &c. manufactures.—Report of the value of linen and yarn manufactured in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, from January 5, 1816, to Aug. 5, 1816:—

	linen value.	yarn value.
In Leinster,	£127,050	£55,823
Connaught,	79,026	58,875
Munster,	23,661	10,432

The export of linen on bounty, from Cork for six months, ending 5th of August, only amounted to 188,718 yards, which, on an average, did not in value make more than £4,719, or thereabouts, while the sale of linen in Drogheda for the English market, and export on bounty, exceeded £90,000 at the least.

Bullion, to the amount of a million a week, is said to be imported into England.

Arrangements were making in England for altering the West-India militia establishments, by sending out fresh troops, and removing from thence some of the black regiments.

A steam-boat, on a passage across St. George's channel, has had her apparatus broken by the waves.

Attack upon Algiers.—Fifty men are said to have died of their wounds on board of the Impregnable, the day after the action.

The defeat of the dey does not appear to have lessened his popularity or power. He has taken terrible vengeance on such of his officers as he was pleased to say did not do their duty.

Lord Exmouth has been created a viscount, and admiral Milne and several of the captains knighted for their services at Algiers. There has also been several promotions of officers for their good conduct there.

The dey was compelled to make a personal apology to the British consul for his conduct towards him; and also to release a Christian merchant that he had rigorously confined on a plea of debt.

The common council of London have voted swords to lord Exmouth and adm. Milne, and their thanks to the officers, &c.

The Impregnable had 268 shot in her, 50 below her lower deck ports; of which many were 68 pounders. She expended 16 1/2 tons of powder, 120 tons of shot, fifty-four 32-pound rockets, and thirty 8-inch shells.

An article from Gibraltar says—"The British fleet have returned to this port from Algiers, most terribly maul'd."

The British ship St. Antonia, taken by a cruiser belonging to Tripoli, on her passage from Messina to Leghorn, was given up, together with her valuable cargo, the moment the news of the chastisement of the Algerines had reached Tripoli.

Ships released by lord Exmouth.

Of what nations.	number.	destination
Neapolitans,	471	Sent to Naples.
Romans,	128	do.
Sicilians,	236	do.
Tuscans,	6	do.
Spaniards, &c.	162	Sent to Spain.
Greeks,	7	Sent to Malta.
Dutch,	28	Delivered ad. Capellan.

Total, 1083

Besides the above, 2000 more were collecting in Bona, Oran, &c. which would embark the moment they arrived.

Money returned by the dey—To Naples 357,000 dollars; to Sardinia 25,000.

FRANCE.

New Legislature.—We find that the candidates sent by the colleges of the Seine districts (including of course Paris,) are for the most part men who have been of the party of the revolution, Bonapartists.

London Courier.

We hear verbally that the Orleanists are strengthened by the accession of the Bonapartists; that the duke of Berry is in disgrace with the present powers. But that unhappy country can effect nothing, while they are disarmed and overawed by foreign armies.

Chateaubriand has given offence by a recent pamphlet, which has been suppressed, and his name erased from the list of French ministers of state.

M. Michaud, printer of Paris, has by an ordonnance of Louis XVIII, been deprived of his title of "Imprimeur du Roi," for treasonable publications.

The duke of Feltré's removal was again (Sept. 26) confidently spoken of.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We hear that our minister at Madrid has not succeeded in obtaining any one object of his mission.

The Spanish consuls have given notice, that in consequence of the provinces of New-Grenada having submitted to the royal authority, the ports of that kingdom are again opened to the commerce of neutral nations.

The British brig *Lady Warren*, 64 days from Buenos Ayres, has been captured and sent into Cadiz, and the crew conducted to prison, for a breach of the blockade.

Lord Beresford has, it is reported, been made commander in chief of the Portugal troops, to act independent of the regency. He has had an estate given him in Portugal, worth 12,000 dollars per annum; has been paid all his arrears of service money, and all his expenses at Rio.

The king of Portugal has presented the duke of Wellington with a service of plate, the value for which cost nearly a million of dollars; and executed by Portuguese artists.

ITALY.

The differences between the court of Naples and Rome are not yet adjusted. The pope will absolutely have the old tribute of a white horse revived, and the king obstinately refuses it, as an antiquated, unworthy custom, which was never permitted to be brought forward, even under the illegal government of the family of Bonaparte.

What is expected wholly to alienate the Roman court are two ordinances that have been lately issued in Naples, the first (which is already known) requires in future for all papal bulls and decrees the king's Exequatur: and the other, subjecting all Episcopal Pastoral letters to the censure of the council of state.

Our affairs with Naples.—Very little faith is to be placed in the reports we have of the progress of Mr. Pinkney's mission to Naples. He appears to be on a very friendly footing there, "being seen frequently riding with the king." The cession of the island of Lampedosa is now talked of, which the British papers modestly affect to believe that the king—the sovereign, has no right to cede—because it would be "disagreeable to them." This island has a good harbor, but is incapable of cultivation—it lies about 50 miles from Tunis, but a London paper says, "the Americans are not nice as to neighborhood." What ever watchful jealousy and hate!—but the whole story about the cession of an island is probably unfounded. We shall have the truth before long.

The National Intelligencer says that the declaration of the London editor, that the United States never claimed indemnity for the spoliation at Naples while Murat was king, is untrue.

[Late advices from the Mediterranean generally state, that Mr. Pinkney had succeeded in his mission—the terms not known; rumor saying, however, that he was to receive nine millions of dollars, a part of which was actually paid.—[Improbable.] Our squadron, of 8 sail, had left Naples and gone to Messina. One of the captains (name not given, but supposed to be captain Gordon, of the Constellation, who had long been sick) is said to have died. Mr. Pinkney had proceeded on his way to Russia.

NORTHERN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

A splendid embassy is going from St. Petersburg to Persia.

Vienna, Sept. 15.—The emperor (of Austria) has renounced his project of passing the autumn in Galicia.

The report of a new reduction in our army gains ground. It is supposed it will be reduced to 120,000 infantry, and 30,000 cavalry. Only the troops which form our garrison, and those which compose our army in France, are opposed to this reduction.

The new constitution for Prussia is said to be finished.

The Turks have ordered that the Austrian flag shall be treated with the greatest respect.

A London paper says—Most deplorable accounts continue to be received from the continent of the deficiency of the harvest. From Munich they write most despondingly, and the people are seriously alarmed for fear of famine.

Learning in Germany.—The number of students now in Göttingen, is 1000; a higher number than there has been since the establishment of this university.

ASIA.

Disturbances have arisen among the Mahrattas, in India, in the province of Guntoo Circar, which is dependent upon Madras. It is thought they will occasion another war between the natives and England.

These Mahrattas, many thousands in number and called Pindarrees, first burst into the territories of the Nizam, which they ravaged; from thence they entered into the Guntoo Circar, on the Coromandel coast, between Calcutta and Madras. This irruption is said to have equalled in cruelty the dreadful irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic.

The Guntoo Circar will not it is said be able to pay its quota of revenue for two or three years.

News from Turkey continue to make mention of a Jew who stiles himself the New Messiah, and intends to lay the foundation of a new kingdom in Judea.—Some dreaming politicians suppose him to be a Frenchman under this disguise; be it as it may, the Munich Gazette makes a judicious observation on this circumstance, by saying, that all debates on the rights of the Jews would cease, if they were to take up their staff, and go off to this new kingdom of theirs. [The whole story is since denied.]

The plague has again broken out in Constantinople and some of the neighboring towns

BONAPARTE.

The ex-emperor is reported to be in health—he is said to have quarrelled with Mad. Bertrand, because she ceased to treat him with her former respect. This is an old tale. Earl Moira, governor general, on his passage to India, stopped at St. Helena, and would have visited Bonaparte, but he would not be seen. The English are settling the island of Tristan de Cuna, and there is a report that it is to be the future abode of Napoleon.

The English papers give us a story about his having received letters from his wife, Maria Louisa, with a lock of his son's hair; at which he was in high spirits, &c.

EMPIRE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

We have had many recent accounts of Tamamaah, king of Owyhee, who has become a Bonaparte, as to conquest and power, over all the islands within a considerable distance from the chief seat of his realm. He appears to be a man of an exceedingly strong mind and to possess handsome talents. He has a respectable naval force, of European or American vessels, equipped in the very best manner, and partially manned and managed by European and American seamen. He carries on a large trade with China, and some parts of the American coast. A vessel just arrived at Boston, from Canton, gives a list of nearly 50 Americans who were on the different islands of this king. It would be very desirable to have an authentic account of this new empire, so singularly rising up in so remote a part of the world.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

Captain Barret, of the brig Nancy, from St. Croix, informs that a report was received from St. Thomas, that the island of Margareta had been retaken by the royalists. Also, that an expedition was fitting out at Porto Rico to reinforce the royalists on the coast of Lagaira.

The new viceroy who lately went to Mexico has returned to the Havana, with his valiant squadron attached to the Firebrand. This augurs inauspiciously to the royal cause in Mexico.

The mines of New Spain, according to Humboldt, occupy a surface of 12,000 square leagues, and furnish seven times more silver than all the mines of Europe together.

It is accepted as a fact, that British interference prevented the Portuguese of Brazil from acting against the patriots of Buenos Ayres. This is really a serious incident—but we are glad of the diversion in favor of the republic of La Plata.

Captain Holmes, of the schooner Montezuma, and St. Thomas, informs that the Buenos Ayrean Admiral Brown, who had put into Barbadoes, had information of his crew, been seized. Two millions and a half of property was found on board his vessel. The crew alleged that he had plundered indiscriminately whilst in the Pacific Ocean, and would not return to the River of Plate, intending to apply all the booty to himself.—C. H. Books.

CHILI, &c.

The royal president of Chili has erected a public gallows for the execution of all persons favoring the revolutionary purposes. He was preparing to repel the Buenos Ayreans, said to be 3400 strong, on his orders, for which he is said to have 5000 regular troops. The most severe measures have been taken to keep the people quiet. Some of those most feared had been put to death, and others imprisoned or banished. Several persons belonging to the United States reside in Chili.

WEST INDIES.

A new insurrection had broken out among the slaves at Barbadoes.

Jamaica, September 21.—We understand that the dependent admiral, Biron, late colleague of general Boscawen, having been wrecked on the Isle of Pines, arrived in an open boat at Savanna-la-Mar, a few days ago.

NOVA SCOTIA

A fire broke out at Halifax, N. S. which consumed 14 houses and stores. Damage 80,000l. sterling.

Ad. Sir David Milne, second in command under Lord Exmouth, is to assume the command of the Halifax station.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Every body was on tip-toe in Baltimore on Thursday last—Every one was asking "what's the news?" Expresses had arrived in the preceding night and others were despatched with great haste and mystery. The speculators were abroad; flour immediately rose \$3 per barrel, wheat was up to \$3 per bushel, corn at \$2, and oats at \$1.25. No one seemed to know why this hurly burly was raised—there was said to have been an arrival at New-York in a very short passage—it was said that there was a revolution in England—it was said..... What was not said? Curiosity made up stories to gratify itself, and any thing, probable or improbable, was said. The only fact ascertained was, that the knowing ones were purchasing up all the flour, &c.

Then we heard that the Harlequin, formerly an American privateer, had arrived at New-York from Liverpool—that, on the Saturday previous to her sailing, she had not a mast standing, and was every way unfitted for sea, but that she sailed on the following Monday, all things being prepared in the interim of two days, and was towed out of the harbor by a steam boat. She was ballasted with salt, and brought no letters or papers that had been made public. She was first reported to have had a passage of 28 days—this was denied, and her passage was given at 48 days—but the fact was, that

she left Liverpool on the 14th of October. Thus the thing was twisted and turned in New-York, exciting the same desires and uncertainties that it did in Baltimore.

Just after this, it was said to be ascertained that there would be a scarcity in England, and that the import of flour and grain would be immediately permitted. But could this fact be so suddenly ascertained?—would flour bear the cost here of 14\$ per barrel?—Were not the crops in some parts of Europe, in Poland and Sicily, especially, (its great granaries) abundant?—&c. &c. &c. All were lost in conjecture; but it was generally agreed that some great event had taken place!

Thus the matter stood on Thursday evening. The mail of Friday morning settled the business down into this—that it was a mere commercial speculation—a manoeuvre to buy or to sell some certain sorts of commodities; and letters from England of the 14th of October were published, saying it was concluded that the crop would be short by a third—that American wheat would sell for 16s per 70lbs. and flour at 65s. per barrel. If the crops be really one-third of their usual quantity short, greatly, indeed, must the distresses of the people be increased! Ireland too, which last year had an abundance, in consequence of the coldest and wettest summer ever known (there were only 5 or 6 days favorable to the harvest) will be exceedingly straightened.

☞ The bubble seems to have burst, and speculation is already at an end here. It is not believed that any thing important has transpired in Europe. Flour is falling, and probably will be at its former price in a day or two. The moral honesty of this mercantile hoax is very questionable.

Spain.

From the Liverpool Mercury. By recent letters we learn that a most arbitrary act has been committed by the Spanish government. The kingdom of Navarre is a portion of the Spanish monarchy which had its ancient rights—a permanent body of deputies has existed, to whom the guardianship of these rights and privileges was confined. This body had a right to declare whether any measures emanating from the king was contrary to the constitution of the province. An order was lately sent from the court, and the deputies in the exercise of their privilege refused to sanction it. In consequence of refusal, the viceroy (Espelate) arrested the whole of them in their beds, and put them into prison.

By accounts from Rondo, July 30, it appears that there are great commotions in the Spanish armies. Officers and soldiers are constantly murmuring that the king thinks of nothing but of fattening the monks and canons like hogs, while the military are suffered to perish. The clamors have reached even Ferdinand, and have occasioned so much alarm, as to extort from him the following royal order, which has been circulated among the corps of the army:

"The secretary of state and despatches, and of marine, had acquainted the king our lord, that in the department of Ferrol, a lieutenant of the navy, Don Josef Labradores, has perished of hunger and continued want, and also, that the captain of a frigate, Don Pedro Quevedo and another officer, have had the same fate; moreover, that a ship captain of the line, two of frigates, a commissary and many others of different ranks, were at the point of death—which account he had set forth to the king, that the origin of this unfortunate situation of the well-deserving loyal and worthy individuals of the marine service, was the inequality with which the small or large sums at the disposal of the royal treasury

have been partitioned by the distributors of the said funds. And his majesty's mind having been to the highest degree affected by the statements and reflections of his said secretary, he has been pleased to direct that his royal orders be rigorously observed, relative to the equality of the pay of persons in the marine service with that of all other public officers, in such manner, that if to this meritorious class there can only be given monthly, a half a third or a fourth of their pay, no other public officer shall absolutely receive more, whether he belong to the royal exchequer, the military service, the civil and ecclesiastical. And this I commune by royal order.

Signed by the secretary of the treasury
This, which it was thought would calm the troops, has only exasperated them the more! for it has only served to declare to them their rights without securing their being properly paid. Accordingly the garrison of Malaga broke out into mutiny, and attacked the bishop's palace, throwing stones at, and breaking the windows, &c. Against the bishop (father Canedo, a famous comrade of Ostolaza in the cortes,) they uttered dreadful threats; and the affair would have had serious consequences, had not some conciliatory persons interposed, and the bishop brought forward a bag of dollars to pacify the mutineers.

The latest letters from Madrid, reaching down to the 3d of August, state that the counsellor of state, Larozabal, who was lately universal minister of the Indies, and who had a great share in recent iniquities, has been banished from court. General Abadia, charged with organizing the expeditions against America, has also been disgraced.

The Eccentric Voyager.

To the editors of the *National Intelligencer*.

GENTLEMEN—Some late letters from the Mediterranean have put me in possession of the enclosed information of the princess of Wales. I send it to you, to use as you may think proper. It may amuse some of your readers. Very respectfully, &c.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"On the arrival of the princess of Wales at Tunis, in a small polacre, (which she had chartered for the purpose of visiting the different parts of the Mediterranean) she was escorted to the British consular house, by the consuls of the different nations residing there, when a bow from her royal highness informed them she wished to be alone. A few days after she received their visits.

"Her dress was of a scarlet velvet, richly trimmed, cut lower before and behind than it would be decent to name, and descending only to the knees, with sleeves about two inches long; her legs were covered with a pair of red morocco boots, which came above the knees; on her head she wore a kind of bonnet, made of purple velvet, and scalloped to resemble a crown, with three ostrich feathers, about 18 inches long.

"She is remarkably fat and short; braces herself up very tight with corsets; wears her breasts, her arms, and her back very much exposed; paints to excess; wears a wig, (which is curled at the sides nearly as high as the top of the bonnet) artificial eye-brows, (nature having denied her any) and false teeth.

"Her suite consisted of a German baron, about 6 feet 3 inches high, and every way proportioned, whom she had taken from the ranks of some German regiment; an Italian count and countess, the latter young and handsome; two English officers of ordinary appearance and manners; a band of music and a few domestics.

"She appears very ignorant and coarse in her manners, and indelicate in her conversation. She made many inquiries respecting America; among others, if it was not very hot in Canada. And was very much surprised to learn that it was also sometimes cold. She walks, bows, twirls her stick, and gesticulates like a man; and, after visiting the harem, spoke of the customs there with reserve. As regards her husband, she said that had, in some respects, a stronger claim to the title of grand seignior than any other man in the world.

"She visited the ruins of Carthage, and, although the bey offered her his carriage, she preferred riding on a jack ass, with one slave leading and another driving him along. The Italian countess rode a-straddle on horseback, having short petticoats and loose pantaloons. The other attendants were seated on horses, some on mules, and some on asses, followed by an immense rabble of Turks and Moors who were attracted by curiosity to see this strange procession.

"Her royal highness talks of visiting the United States, as she has a great desire to become acquainted with the Americans, having never seen but a "real one" in her life."

CHRONICLE.

The Russian minister.—Common fame (not always to be relied upon!) says that the Russian minister Mr. Daschkoff, has notified our government of the arrest, in consequence of the arrest of Mr. Kosloff the Russian consul-general, sometime ago a Philadelphia, charged with a criminal offence against the laws of Pennsylvania. It will be recollected, that Mr. Kosloff was discharged by the court, as having jurisdiction over his case—and it was also, that the consul was ready to shew his innocence of the charge imputed to him—and here the matter ended.

If these be the facts of the matter, as to the report of Mr. Daschkoff, we are really surprised at the proceedings of the emperor Alexander, of whose intelligence and love of justice we have had an exalted opinion, very different, indeed, from our general opinion of king-born persons—and must suppose, that the moment he is acquainted with the principles of our government, he will hasten to do away the unpleasant effects that must arise from his hasty and ill-advised procedure. For he must know, that the government of laws every one is liable to the process instituted against Mr. Kosloff—I cannot instance refer to the incident, but I well remember the general fact, that a Russian minister at London, or some person of his household, (which is the same as the protection afforded by the laws of nations) was charged with a murder, tried and convicted, having been taken by the peace officers, after a violent entry into the ambassador's house, the doors were closed against them—and that the matter settled down as it ought to have done—in the acquiescence of Russia to the procedure.

Some of our papers express a pleasure at the trial of Mr. Daschkoff, representing that he is indebted to the good understanding that has existed between his own government and that of the United States—and others do not speak of the character of Mr. Kosloff as being honorable to him—but of the things we know nothing of ourselves.

If there be any serious misunderstanding between Russia, which we should sincerely regret, we should

*A court of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It would seem that the process ought to have been issued under the authority of the United States.—See the case, vol. X. page 96.

be informed of it in a few days by the message of the President to congress.

A New-York paper observes—The sailing last summer of the United States' sloop of war *Prometheus*, on board of which, it now appears, Mr. Coles, the polite secretary of the President of the United States, was sent to Russia, joined to some other circumstances which have come to our knowledge, makes us fear that a very serious misunderstanding has taken place with Russia.

It is stated, that *John Q. Adams* is designed for secretary of state, in case of the election of Mr. Monroe to the presidency.

UNITED STATES' BANK.—The salaries of the president and cashier are fixed at \$5000 per annum. James Houston, esq. cashier of the branch bank of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, has been appointed assistant cashier. Offices of discount and deposit are to be immediately opened at Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, Providence, R. I. Middletown, Con. New-York, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, Lexington, Ky. and Cincinnati, O. The directors, &c. for these are to be chosen on the 25th instant. It is supposed that this bank, and its branches, will commence business early in January next—and we fondly hope that by its aid, assisted by the proposal* to supply it with 10 millions in specie, which it is expected will be accepted, we may have some little more regularity and order in business than we have lately had.

The legislature of Connecticut have granted five thousand dollars for the use of a deaf and dumb asylum.

It will be recollected, that during the war, the New-England states refused to consider their militia subject to the orders of the president of the United States, and that they organized what they termed state corps. The state of Connecticut, it seems, expended 145,000 dollars for this and other purposes; and have now appointed a committee to obtain reimbursement from the general government; and to render the claim popular with their constituents, the legislature have made a conditional appropriation of the whole sum for literary and religious purposes.

The share of the expences incident to the *Hartford Convention*, which fell to Connecticut to pay, it seems was 9,027 dollars.

Meachely.—The schooner *Plattsburg*, of Balti-

* *The Baltimore Patriot* says—From the very best authority, we have derived the following facts, and pledge ourselves to their truth:—Through an agent in this country, certain highly respectable merchants in London have offered to supply the bank of the United States with TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN SILVER, at 4s. 8d. sterling per dollar; the bank is to pay for the amount at any time which may be convenient for itself; until this payment shall be made, it is usually to allow five per cent. interest in London for the dollars; and when the silver shall be delivered, the bank is to make over in trust to the persons furnishing it, an equal amount of United States six per cent. stock, as security for the ultimate payment for the specie. These dollars are to be remitted, at the risk and expence of the sellers, to any port or ports in the United States, which may be agreed upon, between the waters of the Chesapeake and Boston, both inclusive; not less than one million of dollars to be shipped at the same time in any one vessel. We understand that the bank will probably accept the offer, at least a large portion of the amount. This will render specie abundant in the country, and produce better times for the community.

more, with about 112,000 lbs. of coffee, and 40,000 dollars specie, on her voyage to Smyrna, to bring home opium for an East-India voyage, was risen upon by her crew, and the master, two mates and supercargo, [the latter well known to the editor, a very amiable and respectable young gentleman, named *Baynard*] being murdered and thrown overboard, after a desperate resistance, was carried by the mutineers into a small port in Norway, called Mandell, where their manner of life and conduct exciting suspicion, some of them were secured, and have confessed their crime. Her crew was chiefly composed of foreigners. It appears that our consul, Mr. Isaacson, has got possession of a part of the property, and the vessel has been carried into Christian-sand.

Governor Morris died at Morrisiana, near New-York, on the 6th instant.

Major Machesney, a distinguished officer of the U. S. army, lately died at fort Jackson.

Pinckney Horry, esq. late auditor of the council of state, under the reign of the emperor Napoleon, has arrived at Charleston; and gen. Bernard, late one of his aid-de-camps, has arrived at Baltimore.

Marshal Grouchy has gone to visit the falls and the hero of Niagara.

Mrs. *Smith*, alias *Carson*, charged with a conspiracy, has been acquitted at Philadelphia.

The people of Buffalo, and the vicinity, have undertaken to erect a monument in memory of those who were slain in battle on the Niagara frontier during the late war.

Ogdensburg, Oct. 22.—*Fire in the woods*—Among the remarks on the season and its consequences, I have seen none more extraordinary than that which the drought has occasioned in Vermont:—

A gentleman, of Johnstown, U. C. passed through the state of Vermont in the last days of September and first of October, and remarks—"That it is very difficult to travel through the country for smoke; that the fire climbs the high and rugged mountains, and thence descending, sweeps along the valleys, leaving black destruction behind. The smoke is so dense upon the bosom of lake Champlain, that the steam boat moves very slow and cautious, continually sounding, not being able to discover either shore when near the middle of the lake." Although the fire had taken so extensive a spread, the gentleman was informed it had done no essential injury, excepting in the woods.

Stockbridge, Mass. Oct. 31.—*Explosion*—About 2 o'clock on Monday morning last, the powder mills in Dee were entirely destroyed by explosion. This is the third time the mills there have been destroyed in six months. [This gave rise to the report that an earthquake had been felt.]

St. Stephens, M. T. Oct. 18.—We understand that a treaty is about to be held with the Choctaw nation of Indians, at fort Confederation, on the Tombigbee river. We have no doubt the issue will be similar to that of the treaty with the Chickasaws, in the acquisition of a fertile tract of country within the limits of the U. States, which was little or no benefit to the Indians; but of great value to the people of the U. States.

FEMALE MISER.—The countess of Conyngham lately died in England, leaving a large fortune to her relations, who had always thought her very indigent. After her death the sum of 150,000 guineas were found, secreted in different parts of her house, in old stockings, shoes and leather bags.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION. By a report of the society of friends of the people, on the state of the representation of England and Wales, which they

by petition offered to prove to be true at the bar of the house of commons, it appears that the whole number of members is 513. Of these 327 are elected by 2611 persons; 327 members are more than two thirds of the delegation which represents the whole people of England and Wales, yet these two thirds are elected by the voices of a majority of less than one taxable out of every three thousand five hundred taxables in the kingdom. There are many boroughs in England that have not fifty electors, that elect two members of parliament. [The above is considerably worse than the system in MARYLAND, as it works at present: but the time is fast arriving when we may come pretty nearly to it. The rule is the same in both countries; and in 1820, a district in this state, possessing fully a third of all the free inhabitants of the state, will have a thirteenth part of the power of legislation in either branch of the general assembly.]

Payetteville, N. C. Oct. 1.—The following is a statement of the produce shipped from this place to Wilmington, between the 1st of May, 1815, and the 1st of May, 1816.

- 2,307 hds. tobacco,
- 8,392 bales cotton,
- 12,962 bbls. flour,
- 5,160 casks flaxseed, of 7 bushels each,
- 11,813 bushels wheat,
- 10,341 do. corn,
- 29,076 gallons domestic spirits.

The accounts from the country justify a belief that the crop of tobacco will exceed, and the crop of cotton equal the quantity of last year.

The legislature of Virginia, at the call of the executive, commenced its session on the 11th instant. From the communication of the governor, (which was received too late for this paper) it appears that its first object will be a consideration of the law enacted at the last session to compel the banks to pay specie on the 15th instant. The probability is, that the operation of that law is suspended.

It is said that to supply the expected scarcity of grain in the eastern states, large sums of money have been sent westward to purchase flour and grain. This is a curious revolution of things.

Flour was \$14 per barrel at New-Orleans, and very scarce, about a month since.

Military.—The general court martial has honorably acquitted major-gen. Gaines of all the charges and specifications alleged against him, which has been approved by the president of the U. States. The report of the proceedings shall appear in our next.

ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Thomas Morris is appointed United States marshal for the southern district of New York, in place of gen. Smith deceased.

Pennsylvania.—There has been an opposition to the ticket for electors of president and vice-president as recommended by a caucus of the members of the legislature at Harrisburg—but their ticket, for Monroe and Tompkins, will prevail by a very large majority.

Maryland.—We have not heard of any regular opposition made in this state to the election of electors pledged to vote for Monroe and Tompkins. The same remark applies Virginia, Rhode-Island, New-Jersey, and all the southern and western states.

Massachusetts. *James Lloyd*, fed. is elected from Boston district to the 15th congress, without opposition. *Nathaniel Silsbee*, rep. is chosen in the district lately represented by Mr. Pickering, by a small majority over Mr. Stephens, fed. [Mr. Pickering

declined a poll, though he appears willing to have served another term, under a belief that his vote for the "compensation law," with the small federal majority in the district, might occasion it to be represented by a republican—this is the substance of his letter on the occasion]. *John Holmes*, rep. has been elected in opposition to Cyrus King, fed. the present member. *Marcus Morton*, rep. is elected in the room of Laban Wheaton, fed. *Henry Shaw*, rep. in the place of J. W. Hurlbert, fed.

Vermont. The electors of president and vice president have been elected by the legislature. They are, Messrs. Jonathan Robinson, Apollon Austin, Robert Holley, Wm. Brayton, James Roberts, Asaph Fletcher, John H. Cotton, and Isaiah Fiak, and will vote for Monroe and Tompkins.

New York.—The legislature of New York chose its electors of president and vice president, on Saturday last at 12 o'clock. The following persons, all republicans, were chosen by a large majority, 85 to 35; and it is understood they will give an undivided vote for Monroe and Tompkins.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Henry Rutgers, | Alexander M. Nish, |
| Lemuel Chipman, | Artemas Aldrich, |
| John W. Seaman, | Henry Becker, |
| Jacob Drake, | Aaron Hsring, |
| James Fairlie, | Israel W. Clark, |
| Augustus Wright, | Daniel Root, |
| Peter S. Van Orden, | Montgomery Hunt, |
| T. W. Van Wyck, | Nicoll Fosdick, |
| Joseph D. Monell, | Eliphalet Edmonds, |
| Freegift Tuthill, | George Pettit, |
| Jacob Wortz, | Richard Townley, |
| Gabriel North, | Samuel Lawrence, |
| Charles T. Dudley, | Nathaniel Rochester, |
| Benjamin Smith, | Worthy L. Churchill. |
| Samuel Lewis, | |

New Jersey. The following are elected without opposition—they are all republicans:

For the 15th congress. *Charles Kinsey*,* *John Linn*,* *Henry Southard*, *Benjamin Bennet*, *Joseph Bloomfield*,* and *Ephraim Bateman*.

Electors of president and vice president. *Lewis Moore*, *Aaron Kitchell*, *David Welsh*, *Aaron Vansyckel*, *John Crowell*, *Charles Ogden*, *Daniel Garrison*, and *William Rossel*.

South-Carolina.—For the 15th congress—Messrs. *Henry Middleton*, *William Lowndes*, *James Ervin*,* *J. Bellinger*,* *John C. Calhoun*, *S. Tucker*,* *Elias Earle*,* *Wilson Nesbitt*,* *Stephen D. Miller*,*

The above are all republicans. Mr. *Mayrant*, who was left out because he voted for the "compensation law," which he still thinks he did rightly, has resigned his seat in the present congress, that the people may have an opportunity of electing a person who shall vote to repeal it—but Mr. *Huger*, a federalist, who voted against that law, is not returned for the next congress.

THE ALGEBRA OF THE HINDOOS. One of the most extraordinary works in literature, that has lately appeared in England, is a book in Algebra, translated from the Sanscrit, or Hindu language, by Edward Strachey.

This work, written originally in Sanscrit, had the highest reputation in the East, and was translated into different languages. Mr. Strachey's performance consists partly of a literal translation, partly of an abstract, and partly of the translator's own remarks. To every Algebraist, it will be regarded as one of the greatest curiosities which has been given to the public.

Petersburg Intel.

*New members marked with an asterisk.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 13 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1816.

[WHOLE No. 273.]

Hæc olim nominibus juvenat.—VIMON.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHESAPE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Post-office regulation.

General Post Office, Nov. 16, 1816.

The several postmasters are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the post office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, jun. *postmaster general.*

MILITARY.—An article recorded in our paper of the 19th ult. headed "Brigadier-general Chandler," and professing to give a full account of the affair at Stony Creek, has provoked a reply.* When we inserted that article (which was not read throughout with the accustomed care) we supposed it only went to a vindication of the general; it is thought to "cast a stigma on the reputation of major-general Lewis," and common justice requires that the replication to it, which is also anonymous, should appear in the REGISTER. It shall be speedily inserted.

It has been one continued object with the editor to avoid every thing calculated to produce a course like this—yet truth is sometimes elicited through the collisions of individuals, having due regard to decorum; and possibly an inadvertent stepping aside from a general rule may not be altogether useless.

The proceedings of the court-martial on the case of major-general Gaines was hid off for this paper, but of necessity postponed for our next.

Letters to the Editor.

1. *From a respectable gentleman of Maryland.*—"In all probability the defence of the Chesapeake will be among the topics for the consideration of the next congress. To shew the magnitude of this subject, so important to Maryland, how valuable would be an estimate of the amount of the property which floats this bay and its tributaries, without defence, for the forts at Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk are quite too local. You possess the means, perhaps, of furnishing such an estimate. If, sir, it comes within your arrangements, and can be conveniently done, you will great oblige me by making one, and giving it to the public, with a terse and appropriate introduction in your usual way."

It would be highly satisfactory to comply with the wishes of my correspondent; but the subject seems so vast and extensive—so boundless; and withal, so destitute of data, that I know not where or how to begin it. "If I had something to stand upon," I would attempt to "move it." Hints respecting a plan, or of facts belonging to this very important and interesting concern, will be thankfully received.

2. *Respected Friend.*—"Although I have never taken the Weekly Register, yet I have occasionally seen some of the numbers; and while my general impression has been very favorable, as to the cha-

acter and ability of that valuable paper, I have not remained ignorant of its high reputation with the public. It is this which induces me to trouble thee with a few remarks at this time—for I am confident it cannot be thy intention to misinform thy readers, or to produce any improper or unjust impressions, concerning facts, or the character of any individual.

While abroad this morning, and very much engaged, a friend pointed out to me some remarks, and a letter, addressed to Christian Schultz, jun'r. author of a volume of travels, &c. in thy Register. I regret that I did not examine more particularly, and charge my memory with the volume and page, where they may be found. But I can assure thee, that my friend Schultz is most unjustly treated, and that, in my opinion, truth and justice demand of thee to tell thy readers so. As to errors in his book, I know there are some, and there may be a great many; but I also know, that he actually did travel the route, throughout, which he describes as having travelled: and I know, or have every reason to believe, that he never was hired to make a book. I had the pleasure to correspond with him during his long and tedious journey; and I know of no man less likely to any act of baseness. He is an American, by birth and sentiments; and these sentiments are of a lofty tone, in feeling, thinking and acting. The object of his tour, which was of a mercantile or commercial nature, was well known to me long before he undertook it; and as his opportunities for observation were but limited, by the very nature of his business, I can well conceive he may have labored under mistakes and erroneous impressions. Nor do believe he had any idea of making a book, until solicited by many of his friends for permission to publish his letters. I had also the pleasure to receive one from him, dated "off the hills of Neversink," on his return; and I have now one by me, written some time after his return, in which he says he had almost consented to the wishes of his friends—and asks the loan of those I had received from him. If he was hired to write a book, he certainly undertook that labor long after his return; and it is but an act of justice to that gentleman to state that he offered me the copy right gratis, if I would merely edit the work and correct the press. I was prevented from doing so by previous engagements, and he suffered another person to take the copy right, on his own terms.

I here take occasion to remark, that if friend Schultz has followed the fashion of the day, and undertaken to describe in his closet what he did not see on his tour, but what it may be supposed he might have seen, he has, in the same proportion, diminished the value of his book; and I suppose it possible he may have attempted something of this kind. Probably Gallipolis may have been one of the places that be visited in this way, but I know nothing of the fact. "A Citizen" has done what he ought to have done; and travellers should be content to have seen, only what they actually did see, and observe with care—for Schultz must have seen Gallipolis, unless he passed it in the night! But it is well to reprobate this fashion of book-making by travellers, who have seen very little of what they must describe, to make a book; and if the remark were ex-

*Inserted in the Aurora of Saturday last, Vol. XI.

tended to those who connect the book-making-business, in this way, with that of map-making, it might do no harm to the public.

Perhaps, all I have said may have been anticipated by information drawn from some other source. If so, thou hast done an act of justice already, and wilt destroy my letter. But if not, I take the liberty to request thee to correct thy former remarks, and do justice to my friend. I know not where he resides at present, but believe it is somewhere in the Ohio country, or perhaps on the Mississippi or Missouri. The last I heard from him, he contemplated settling somewhere not far from the falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi. Were the circumstances of his case and their cause known to him, he would gladly seize such an opportunity as is now presented, for doing justice alike to his own feelings and thine. Thou wilt permit me to add that, so far as I am enabled to judge, from thy writings, and a long and intimate acquaintance with Christian Schultz, I think there is a strong and striking similarity in your minds, and the zeal, and warmth, and independence of your feelings and general character. It must surely be a pleasure to thee, to render acts of justice to such a man: and, while my remarks have been dictated by good will for both of you, I give permission to use this letter in thy own way. With very sincere respect, thy friend,
HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD.

Albany, 10mo. 8, 1816.

For the writer of this letter I have much respect,—whether I regard him as a friend of truth, or as a gentleman who has added much to the literary character of his country. In evidence of this, I have given the letter entire, that his friend Schultz may receive all possible advantage from it.

I never did, knowingly, wrong any man or set of men; my rule is, that every one should have every chance of being vindicated, if wrongfully represented. After such testimony, I cannot believe that Mr. Schultz merited all that was said of him. Yet, he rendered himself liable to it, by what, I hope, was an inadvertent apprehension of facts, and by being caught in the company of Ashe—who, “*very moderately, killed off those who had settled at Gallipolis, and Schultz did the rest, by sweeping away the place whereon the settlement was.*” See present volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, page 54. The truth is, that the libelling of our country appears to me to have been reduced to a regular business with some, at so many pence per line, or so many shillings per page; and those guilty of it shall not pass through my hands without being spoken of as I think they deserve. I am really glad to find that Mr. Schultz, was imprudent and incautious, rather than wilfully malicious, and the lesson may be of use to him if he writes another “book of travels.”

3. From an anonymous correspondent—“Among the patriots whose efforts have tended to give stability to our institutions, no one is more entitled to the best wishes of his fellow-citizens, and no one has rendered himself more honorably known, than yourself. The steady zeal with which you have prosecuted your valuable work, has made it a light to the people, by which they see their true interests, and discover the certain means of preserving and im-

proving their unparalleled freedom and its attendant blessings. I am satisfied that you take pleasure in an American offering you his thoughts on any subject of a public nature, however little merit may be in his suggestions. I am, therefore, led to propose to your consideration an undertaking which no one is so qualified to accomplish as yourself—it is to collect and print handsomely a volume of speeches and orations of our revolution—you can make the supplement to one of your volumes such a book. The present is a most propitious period; the feelings and sentiments of '76 were never so prevalent as at present. The moment and opportunity may pass and not immediately return; the events of the late war have imparted a glow of national feeling for every thing republican. Let us then avail ourselves of the circumstance to make some deep impression. What better impression can we make than by rendering the opinions and conduct of our fathers familiar? An opportunity for such a work exists now—which, we know, is but transient, as but six Americans who witnessed that great debate remain. Now, can a doubt arise that Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Adams, or Mr. Thompson, would not take delight in furnishing materials—the speeches themselves, and a view of the proceedings and different characters of the speakers. We have one selection of American speeches, made by a British emissary—if such men are to select our political lessons, I need not tell you what must be the opinions of the rising generation, nor of their certain degradation. Binns' work, and the engraving of the patriots singing the instrument, which is preparing in Boston, seem to invite you to accompany them with a work of the description I venture to suggest—a manifestation, not merely of the countenances, but of the souls of those who made us a nation. I could furnish you with an admirable oration, delivered by our late venerated patriot, Dr. Ramsay, July 4, 1778—also a speech, on the articles of confederation, by the late Wm. H. Drayton, 1778—his celebrated charge in April, '76, with the others, can be found in the Remembrancer, from '75 to '82. The speech, above mentioned, would be a curiosity, to compare with the debates on our present constitution, and it is probably the only one on that subject extant. John Rutledge's address is in Montcrie's memoirs—Carey's American Museum contains several also of other distinguished leaders—particularly one of Dr. Rush, on manufactures, in March, 1775. The illustrious Samuel Adams delivered an oration on August 1, 1776, which was printed, and copies of which probably his brother has.

“Several of your subscribers would be gratified to see the luminous speeches of Messrs. Cheyes, Lowndes and Quincy, on the navy, made in congress in 1812, preserved in your Register.

“Would it be more than justice to yourself (and it would shew how information extends) to complete the present volume with a list of your subscribers?

“Would it not be within the scope of your plan to re-print in your Register that manual of republicanism, Paine's Common Sense?

“I am, sir, what every American must be,
YOUR WELL-WISHER.

Charleston, S. C. August, 1816.

This letter is inserted to cast its subject before the public. The collection proposed is very desirable: but, can the materials be got? would the publication be sufficiently patronized? An answer to these questions is respectfully solicited of all the friends of the REGISTER; and gentlemen will oblige the editor by furnishing such fugitive pieces as they possess,

for by notifying him that they have them,) and by giving him a reference to books where others, suitable for the purpose, may be found. If the prospect should be tolerable, the desire of our "well-wisher" shall be gratified in a supplement to the present or succeeding volume of the work.

The other subjects hinted at shall be considered.

4. *From a gentleman in New-York.*—*DEAR SIR,*—Your plan is *unique* and admirable. He who dislikes the *Weekly Register* is an enemy to the republic. A short time since, I had occasion to examine the indexes to all the volumes, and, indeed, to peruse numerous articles, when it struck me that you engrossed too great a space in *scraps of foreign news*. But, upon reflection, subsequently, I have changed my opinion. Because, your work will preserve from oblivion, a thousand interesting facts and occurrences, which our ordinary newspapers will consign to the Lethæan flood. Go on, my worthy friend, "*Fais bien, et ne crains rien.*"

Your *war tables* are too *impartial*, if I may be allowed the expression. You have not made the British loss, in some instances, as large as it actually was. I was myself in several situations to judge correctly, and *know* that at Sandusky, Meigs and Moraviantown, the enemy had more killed than your estimate allows. Nevertheless, you have erred on the *right side*.

Can you give a list of all the privateers which sailed from American ports during the war? the number of guns, commanders' names, ports from which they sailed, number and value of prizes, &c.

Have you *data* to ascertain the number of American soldiers who perished by disease at our different military posts, from the commencement to the close of the late war? Such an estimate, with an able exposition of the *causes*, would be an invaluable document, as a *beacon* to avoid a similar fatality in case of a future war. Let me call your attention to this subject. The patriot lives for his country.—Were you to examine the graves at Sackett's Harbor, French Mills, Plattsburg, Eleven Mile Creek, Buffalo, Meigs, Detroit and Norfolk, you could not refrain from paying the homage of your tears. I do not blame the government—we had lost the art of war. I mean the *French art of war*—that is, the preservation of the *health* of the soldiery. The police of the French camp in the days of Marengo, Ulm, Austerlitz, &c. was the school and discipline of health. *This art*, alone, enabled France to maintain successful war, for twenty years, against a world in arms—it was not a profound theoretical knowledge of tactics, nor practical skill in evolution, in which the French excel, that wholly supplied the deficiency of numerical force; but the full possession of the sublime art of health, which rendered almost every man *efficient*. I do not urge this subject upon you to gratify my own individual curiosity. My own eyes have seen these melancholy vestiges of our ignorance."

I have not the *data* required by this correspondent, but will make all reasonable efforts to present the facts he desires; believing that they will prove of much interest and utility to my country, for the reasons stated; and I respectfully request that any gentleman capable of enlightening them, with a view of their causes, may give them to the public, as a "*beacon* against future calamity."

5. *From Mr. Jefferson.*—"I am much pleased to find you propose to make a *general index*. That alone is wanting to complete the utility of the work."

6. *From Gov. Plumer.*—"I have a complete set of your *REGISTER*. At the end of each year I have them bound, and preserve them with as much care as I do any part of library. Indeed, I consider the *REGISTER* as the most important and useful periodical work ever published in the United States. I own; I have read many of the periodical publications of our country; but I think none of them contain such a valuable collection of state papers, such a variety of well digested facts, and so much useful information on such a variety of subjects. I hope the liberality of the public will enable you long to continue and improve a work; which has reflected honor on its editor, and imparted so much useful information to the people."

7. *From Charles S. Todd, esq.*—After ordering a complete file of the Register for gov. *Shelby* and himself, Mr. Todd says—"It gives me pleasure to unite with gov. *Shelby* in sentiments of high regard for the ability and patriotism with which your interesting work is conducted. Indeed, every true American should feel a national pride, in the character of your paper; for it contains more useful matter; as well as more acceptable political information, than any periodical work in the country.

"We are duly sensible of the favorable regard you have manifested for the character and interests of our state, as well as of the whole western country, so little understood in the eastern states. We hope our prosperity may keep pace with your flattering predictions."

8. *From a distinguished officer in the army.*—It will be highly gratifying to your military readers to see recorded in your useful and enduring paper, every thing appertaining to the army and navy; so far as the plan of your arrangement will allow. Your's is a production of lasting utility, and the best evidence of it is—that all unite in acknowledging its merit."

9. *Extract from an officer of the navy.*—"We, in this service, have reason to be grateful to you for the faithful and regular record you have kept of all things belonging to it. Pray continue it—if we have a chance, you shall not want matter for this department of the REGISTER."

The preceding are chiefly complimentary. The general index, spoken of by Mr. *Jefferson*, is in progress, and will be completed after the XIIth volume is finished. It is intended to be of such extent and minuteness, and so arranged, that *EVERY fact* stated, or notable *remark* or *observation* made in the twelve volumes, may be instantly and unerringly referred to. It will probably make a volume of more than the ordinary size, and the price of it must needs be high. It will serve also as a chronological table for the events of the six years past—a most important and interesting period in our domestic as well as in foreign history!

I am not sensible that, with the strict impartiality I aim at, I have spoken too favorably of Kentucky and the western states. Their "character and interests" were badly understood or grossly misrepresented in many of the eastern states; and if I have succeeded in making any part of the people better acquainted with another part, it will be a source of lasting pleasure

to me. We ought to be "one people," and there done *his* duty to secure to them that renown which their chivalric deeds so justly earned. This, indeed, was the least he could do, in return for that gallantry and high-souled generosity which has given to our country so exalted a rank among the nations of the earth. Whatever belongs to either branch of the service, shall still be carefully sought after and preserved.

The editor has the pleasure to acknowledge many friends of the Register in the army and navy of the United States: and feels that he has

Banks of Virginia.

General state of the Banks of Virginia on the 1st of January and 11th of November, 1816, including their several branches; abstracted from their reports to the general assembly.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.		Nov. 11, 1816.
January, 1816.		
Bills discounted,	\$3,739,206 14	3,075,223 71
Specie, foreign notes and balances } due from other banks,	1,779,489 06	Specie, 791,300 97
		Foreign notes and treasury notes, 157,639 83
		Bills receivable, 286,352 00
		Due from foreign banks, 139,887 41
		Bills of exchange, 49,600 00
Real estate,	104,000 00	112,642 00
United States' debt,	300,000 00	268,632 40
Virginia state debt,	359,000 00	152,000 00
Notes in circulation	2,720,850 97	1,459,289 67
Deposits,	1,231,844 23	1,233,958 65
FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA.		
Bills discounted,	3,828,936 89	3,053,222 28
Specie, foreign notes and balances } due from other banks,	2,135,709 39	Specie, 907,615 20
		Foreign notes, 233,313 57
		Due from other banks, 256,950 69
Real estate,	66,102 56	77,950 66
United States debt,		98,716 38
Virginia state debt,	729,002 41	99,000 00
Balances due to other banks	395,414 02	
Notes in circulation	3,310,594 67	2,150,015 98
Deposits,	1,232,980 06	687,243 29

The above was made out to shew the operations of the banks under their restrictive system. It appears that, within ten months, they have drawn no less than 2,442,140 dollars of their notes from circulation, and reduced their discounts 1,433,697 dollars. The state debt due them has been reduced from 1,079,002 to 251,000 dollars. The ease and the most material facts that grow out of this comparative statement. The operation has been severe—more than 4-10ths of all the notes of these banks circulated, have been drawn in in ten months—in which time the discounts have been reduced *one-fifth*, besides the withdrawal of money by the reduction of the state debt, &c.

Remarks on Bonaparte.

It is now time that the people of this country should be made acquainted with the real character of that extraordinary man. In Europe, no one, until lately, has ventured to speak the truth of him. All, on one side, has been extravagant, indefinite, eulogy; and on the other, mean, malicious, self-contradictory calumny. Amongst his friends an adoration enthusiastic, and incapable of portraying his qualities: while amongst his enemies there was but one single consideration—that was, not what he might be, but what it might be expedient to represent him as being. Thus was it that our language, so copious in terms of abuse, had its ribaldry exhausted, so that it became necessary to invent new words, and combine new titles, to express the horror that was felt, or affected, at the mention of his name. In America the fate of his character was worse, because there were some found to countenance, and retail, every a person cast upon him, that had consistency enough to bear repetition; and there seemed no party,—no individual, disposed to defend him.—It is not improbable but the motives, which I know

governed many in this matter, might have had their influence on others who felt and thought as we did. We could pardon the frailty of heart which led a man to aim at uncontrolled dominion; but we could never countenance the example. But, chiefly, we thought it improper to give any pretext to those who found it convenient to raise a clamor about French influence; we, therefore, suffered the nonsense to pass in those matters that did not concern us. Now, that the political cause of their outcry, and the object of their calumny, are gone—we trust never to return—let every one have his due.

Hundreds of portraits of Napoleon's character have been given, by persons that pretended to know him; but they are all as unlike him as they are unlike one another. For a while it was the fashion to represent him as stern, haughty, repulsive and reserved, but when it was discovered that he was, perpetually, the reverse of all this, his abusers began to speak of the "vulgar familiarity" of his manners. People, who had been accustomed to view the means by which the dignity of hereditary rank was supported; the caution with which it guarded

against the rude encounter of superior minds; the insolent parade of condescension, called graciousness, were astounded at Napoleon's plain, unaffected affability. Sir Niel Campbell could not imagine him to be a hero, because he ate, and drank, and laughed, and chatted, like other people. And, instead of cutting off the heads of his followers for every provocation, he did not, during his stay at Elba, shew a single specimen of pride, of rage, of melancholy, or any of the sublime, tragic passions. It reminds one of the simple rustic who visited the Belvidere Apollo, after hearing it mentioned as the great master-piece and wonder of art. He went away in disgust, seeing that it looked only like a naked man.

He, whose policy it is to maintain the reputation of wisdom, should affect what the world calls dignity. There is no true dignity but that of virtue and talent; but there are certain appearances, which have obtained the name, and those may be assumed by such as want to command the respect, without winning the affection of the public; but for a ruler, as it is essential for his happiness and security that he be beloved, it is necessary that he divest himself of all sternness and reserve. Nothing appears more evident than this in examining the characters of kings and military commanders.

No fact distinguishes the life Bonaparte more than this one, that he has had more friends—friends more inflexibly and enthusiastically attached to him, than any man that has hitherto lived in the world; and to this circumstance, more than to his genius, his skill, or his courage, is he indebted for his astonishing success. As it arose from the leading trait in the character we must give, whether we consider him as an emperor, a general, or a man; and as it is the key to unlock the mystery of twenty-five years of miracles, there is no man in society who has not an immediate and important interest in the examination of the matter.

I will not undertake to assert that Bonaparte was popular in France, during the last years of his reign, or at his return from Elba; though it may seem difficult to account for the wonderful circumstances of that return, except upon the presumption of his popularity. Yet such means never before accomplished such an event; and we believe that such means were not sufficient, or necessary, for its accomplishment. Bonaparte had in France a great number of real friends, chiefly of the military class; men whose whole souls were devoted to him through every vicissitude. In the number of his friends was included almost every one of those upon whom he had practiced his art of fascination: which seems to have been an art as simple as it was infallible. By it must we account for what never happened in the world before—that thousands should have no higher ambition than to live and die for the glory of a man, whose fortune had crushed to the dust; who had become an outcast from the world. A certain British writer, amidst the outpouring of his abuse, seems to have perceived what few people have hitherto suspected, when he says, that Napoleon was a man whom no one could, without indescribable danger, listen to for a moment. What then was the seduction which all felt who approached him, and which none could describe, and of which the influence never could be imagined by those who had not seen him? There is a method by which all this may be won who can be brought under the powers of its operation: but let not the ambitious in the life feel new hope from this remark—it consists in the power of being gracious. This is the most appropriate to the idea, but, as it is gene-

rally misapplied, it will no doubt be much misunderstood. This art, in Bonaparte, was called "vulgar familiarity;" but let no one cheat himself, or others, in the matter. Who is so ignorant of human nature as not to know, that vulgar familiarity can never, in any person, excite other sentiments than disgust and contempt. Every man can be familiar with his inferiors; but to shew delicate, friendly familiarity is excessively difficult, and always requires a knowledge of the disposition and characters of those to whom it is addressed. There is a point inconceivably fine, between the offence and the charm of familiarity; and Bonaparte, though so great master in his art, on one occasion missed that point. On the result of that occasion stood the decision, not only of his fate, but also the fate of Europe. This opinion might seem chimerical, but as it comes from some of the most profound politicians of Europe, it deserves consideration.

In the campaign of 1813. Austria expressed a wish to be neutral. Metternich, to whom the negotiation of the affair had been committed, was supposed to have been bribed, and his conduct seems to have confirmed the suspicion. Bonaparte, ever confident of his skill, told his friends that he had Metternich in his hands, and Metternich had the emperor of Austria in his pocket. Metternich undecided—probably wishing to be decided by Bonaparte, obtained an audience at Dresden. The latter, as usual, trusted to his address, but "mistook his man"—he opened the conference abruptly, by saying, "come Metternich, tell me how much they have given you." Metternich turned pale, made no answer, and soon withdrew; and from that moment, said the duke of Bassano (who was at the interview), we never could get him to treat.*—Soon after Napoleon was apprised, that his father-in-law had joined the allies. The hopes of all his preparations were blasted at once—and his ruin followed.

It is impossible, in general terms, to describe Napoleon's manner; because it was perpetually varied, though the principle was ever the same—*ubius et idem*. What rules shall direct people without the natural talent, to introduce, on every occasion, the subject best suited to the occasion, and use the language best suited to the time, to the person, and above all, to the purpose. An immense number of anecdotes of Napoleon have, within the last two or three years, been published, which confirm our position even if they do not illustrate the principle; and most of them bear on their face the stamp of their authenticity. He returned from Elba with all his faculties on the alert, and every word and action was an effort of his power of fascination. All his measures were repulsed when his presence was wanting. Wherever he presented himself every opposition, as if by magic, dissolved away. How can people mistake this effect for the influence of popularity?

When his progress was opposed by the garrison of Grenoble; and when, as he advanced alone before his men, the troops were ordered to fire on him, and seemed disposed to obey—for a moment he looked stedfastly at them, and then, throwing open his outer coat, he exclaimed "it is I, recognise me! if there be among you one soldier who would kill his emperor, now is his time" Then advancing to an old grenadier who had his musket presented, and taking hold of one of his mustachios, "*Et toi vieux moustache, tu a été avec nous à Marengo!* You old whisker, you were with us at Marengo." The

*Hobhouse's letters, 153.

very name had the electricity of enthusiasm. The effect was instantaneous and irresistible, and *civis Imperator*, like the thunder of heaven, rolled along the line.

That kindly freedom of manner which Napoleon always exhibited, was of course returned—not by a familiarity in his bewitching style; for that would have required his talent, but by every one according to his disposition. At Grenoble, for instance, the inhabitants, to atone for the repulse they had attempted to give him, pulled down the gates of the town, and carried them to the windows of the inn where he lodged, exclaiming “Napoleon, we could not offer you the keys of our good town of Grenoble, but now here are the gates and all.” Among his soldiers he was called “*Notre petit tondu*,” our little crop head: and *Jean de l'Espée*, Jack of the sword.

Mr. Hobhouse (letters p. 189) in describing a review at the Champ de Mai, makes the following remarks. “A battalion of the guard coming up, Napoleon stepped forward to them, and whilst they were fling, marched, with his hands behind, absolutely confounded with, and amongst the soldiers. Some regiments of the line were then drawn up in front, and presented arms: he walked along close to them, and seeing a grenadier with a petition in his hand, stepped before him, took the paper, talked for two minutes to him, and ended by pulling the man's nose. A little afterwards, a colonel running up to him with some news which he communicated with a laugh, the emperor raised himself on tip-toe, and interrupted him by giving him a sound box on the ear, with which the officer went away smiling and shewing his cheek, which was red with the blow. I started at the sight, of which I knew neither the cause nor consequence, but was satisfied by a general officer, who informed me that such friendly flaps were not unusual with the emperor, and that he himself had seen other instances of this singular familiarity.” “At his first interview with general Rapp since his return, he gave him that sort of a blow vulgarly called a punch in the stomach, crying “*quâ, boquin, tu voudrais me tuer?*” What, you rogue, were you going to kill me?” alluding to this general being named by the king to a military division when the emperor came from Elba.”

All but vulgar souls can at once recognize the difference between vulgar familiarity, the random outbursts of ignorant, unfeeling, indelicate minds, always similar in the same person; and this playfulness of a great mind that “stoops to conquer,” but always with infinite variety of manner, and directed by the most intimate knowledge of the human heart. “I have remarked,” says Hobhouse, “an enthusiasm, an affection, a delight apparent in the countenances of the troops at the sight of their general, which no parent can command in the midst of his family.”

It is related that some seventy years ago, a duke of Alva, in Spain, had by a method similar to that of Napoleon, rendered himself the most popular and formidable man in the kingdom; and yet he possessed neither generosity nor the reputation of any sort of virtue; nor any talent but that happy one. Some person observes, that the king trembled at him, the prime-minister truckled to him; he had a revolution in his power every day that he stepped out of his doors: but how he acquired this miraculous popularity was a mystery to every one.

Between the duke of Alva then, and Napoleon, there is but one point of fair comparison. It has been reserved for our age to present the brilliant example of a genius, generous and brave, making

a complete and successful experiment of the talent of seduction upon the world. To have rendered the success as permanent as it was complete, it had only been necessary to have avoided wrecking his popularity on the rock of royalty.

Generosity, whether the offspring of the head or of the heart, was one of the leading traits of Napoleon's character. He never could refuse. It is also certain that he subjected himself to the ridicule of his enemies by some extravagant subscriptions that he did not, perhaps could not, discharge. It may be worth while to notice the comparison betwixt him and Louis XVIII. During the eleven months' reign of the latter, his British creditors came to Paris for payment; but could not obtain even a consideration of their claims, until Napoleon arrived from Elba, and without any obligation undertook to liquidate them: and had actually paid several before his abdication.

Whether it be owing to natural disposition, or habit arising from the perpetual, pressing exigencies of his situation, it is hard to say; but his whole life is marked by an excessive restlessness in retirement, and a resistless impetuosity in action. To this peculiarity he seems to owe more of his success, than to any profundity of military skill. His modes of conducting his battles were not new, otherwise than by the astonishing rapidity of his movements; for such of them as were thought original and characteristic have been traced to the times of the old Romans. There is, however, something of novelty in the skill with which, by manœuvring, he turned into victories the battles he had lost by fighting. “When fatigued he was accustomed at Elba to ride hard for three or four hours—*pour se détasser*—to refresh himself.”

Of his moral character it is, perhaps, unnecessary to speak. He had faults and many “glorious” ones too; but no man that ever lived has been subject to meaner slanders by hired writers than he. These are rapidly passing into contempt. He has been particularly blamed for the execution of the duke of *Enghien*, whose eulogies, so utterly false, and insolently blasphemous, we have all heard. Had the situations of Bonaparte and the duke been changed—had the latter been on the throne and the other detected in a plot to hurl him from it—who is there that would have doubted the right, expediency or justice of the procedure, with all its train of circumstances and events?”

“The duke was of the *blood-royal*—*Hinc ille lachrymæ*. Tens of thousands of common men have been put to death by different military leaders for like, or like-imputed offences, and the world said—it was well.

A case which has a decided bearing upon this, occurred during our own revolution. Who is there that is not familiar with the fate—who has not pitied, major *Andre*? His story has been told in so many thousand ways—printed and posted in so many forms, through the same sort of royal-blood influence, that a large majority, even of the *American* people, seem to have the ready tear of tenderness for him at the mention of his name. Here is a strong evidence, indeed, of the effect of books injudiciously placed by parents in the hands of children, of which I have so frequently spoken. *Andre* was engaged in as foul a treason as the history of nations records—he was every way transgressing the public law—and, had he succeeded, our nation and name, just then rising into view, might have been blotted out forever; or, at least, his success might have cost us several years more of war and

The story of Napoleon having poisoned the wounded soldiers at Jaffa, so absurd in itself, might, for the credit of the British government, be forgotten; since sir Robert Wilson, the original inventor and solitary voucher, has abandoned it. Bonaparte de-

manded of the British government an examination of the matter, and a punishment to be inflicted on sir Robert for the libel, while he agreed to admit any proof of the truth of his statement in justification. Sir Robert replied, that his witnesses were in France, under Bonaparte's power, and could not be brought to testify. Bonaparte offered to guarantee the security of all who might be summoned against him. The reply was, that his character was such, that his guarantee could not be confided in: but the equivocating knight pledged himself, that in the event of Napoleon's dethronement, he would produce ample evidence of the correctness of his narrative. That event at last arrived, and he shrunk in silence under the disgrace of his exposed falsehood. That respectable traveller, Dr. Clarke, enquired concerning the matter from the people at Jaffa, of whom Wilson says he obtained the account, but he could find no one there who had ever heard the accusation before.

That strange mass of unprincipled stuff called the "Revolutionary Plutarch," endeavors to draw a parallel between Bonaparte and Robespierre, but is sadly embarrassed to give a face of probability to his inventions. "The names of victims who perished by Robespierrean cruelty," says he, "were published in the daily papers: the names of those victims of Bonaparte's cruelty, who perish by the arms of his military commissions, by poison in his dungeons, by suffering during transportations, or by misery in the wilds of Cayenne, are only known to himself, to his accomplices, and to his executioners." Yes, and strange to tell, after the lapse of so many years—after his dethronement and exile, the names still remain known only to himself; for not one single case has been proved against him. Frightful evidence of despotic power! Wretched men, who could not even leave behind them a name for the tear of pity to bedew! The brave man might meet death freely, though it glided in secret silence upon him through the dungeon's gloom—but what! to have the very recollection of one's existence eradicated from the minds of men by a ruthless monster! Horrible.

He was sent out by Washington to obtain information that might enable him to parry the designs of the enemy—the other was engaged in a scheme to destroy his. See the narrative, vol II, page 129, WEEKLY REGISTER. Hale was young, handsome, brave and devoted to his country, as well as Andre—when detected, he disdained by whining excuses, to excite the feelings of sir William Howe, but frankly owned his purpose, as Andre afterwards, so "magnanimously," as it is called, did. He was ordered to speedy execution—he was refused a clergyman to assist him in preparing himself for his exit—he was denied the use of a bible—the hasty letters that he wrote to his friends were destroyed. Thus treated, and surrounded by ruffians, the last words he uttered were expressive of his regret that he had only one life to devote to his country. How different was the other treated—he had every thing that in his situation he could expect or hope for; nothing was denied to him that was compatible with the condition that he had placed himself in. Yet so it is—that while every one in America is ever ready to lament the fate of Andre, few have heard of, or at least recollect, the case of their gallant countryman HALE. The reason is—that he is not mentioned in the English books we read—for the provost marshal, when about to execute him, declared "that the rebels should not know they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness."

In adverting to subjects like this, in my attempts to bring things to the level that "nature and nature's God" designed they should have, I know that I strike at many of the darling prejudices of my fellow citizens, and make some of them think me rude and unfeeling, as the subject first presses itself upon their attention; but a moment's consideration being given to it, they see its justice and propriety, and will rather give their tears for such men as were hung as a spy, or the gallant Hart, of Kentucky, wounded and a prisoner, and burnt to death by allied forces at the river Raisin, than for Andre.

Andre was executed in 1780.

That strange mass of unprincipled stuff called the "Revolutionary Plutarch," endeavors to draw a parallel between Bonaparte and Robespierre, but is sadly embarrassed to give a face of probability to his inventions. "The names of victims who perished by Robespierrean cruelty," says he, "were published in the daily papers: the names of those victims of Bonaparte's cruelty, who perish by the arms of his military commissions, by poison in his dungeons, by suffering during transportations, or by misery in the wilds of Cayenne, are only known to himself, to his accomplices, and to his executioners." Yes, and strange to tell, after the lapse of so many years—after his dethronement and exile, the names still remain known only to himself; for not one single case has been proved against him. Frightful evidence of despotic power! Wretched men, who could not even leave behind them a name for the tear of pity to bedew! The brave man might meet death freely, though it glided in secret silence upon him through the dungeon's gloom—but what! to have the very recollection of one's existence eradicated from the minds of men by a ruthless monster! Horrible.

This subject so important, so involved, and so extensive, can only be slightly developed within these our narrow limits; but we intend that the consideration of it shall be resumed at convenient intervals. It deeply concerns all men, but chiefly all rulers, to know the errors of Bonaparte's policy: it therefore seemed to us first necessary that people should cease to trace them to an imputed evil disposition which probably did not exist.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

A quorum of both houses was formed at Boston on Wednesday, the 13th inst. and at twelve o'clock the governor delivered the following speech.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

The special purpose of our convening at this season being the choice of electors of president of the United States, agreeably to a resolve that passed on the 13th day of June last, no suggestion of mine will be necessary to induce you to enter upon the execution of that important duty with all the deliberation which a due regard to the national interests and the honor of Massachusetts can demand.—The duty is not only important as the ultimate result of it may respect individuals, but as the continuance of the national government depends upon the choice of electors, the obligation to perform it is imperious. The mode indeed being optional, a

diversity in practice among the different states, and in the same state at different times may be expected. But while the great imperative demand of the constitution, in this particular, is fulfilled by the state legislatures, agreeably to the dictates of their best judgment, there can be little ground for the apprehension of mischief in a discretionary selection of a constitutional mode.

Among the subjects which may probably solicit your attention at the present time, the question respecting the separation of the district of Maine may not be viewed as the least important. The people of the two sections of the state, between whom the question of separation is pending, were generally derived from the same origin, and were educated in the same principles of civil and religious liberty, and they and their fathers freely commingled their blood in combating for their country's independence, and with one accord united in framing the existing forms of government. And while they have been highly respectable as a whole they have been mutually satisfied and happy in the relation of members, brethren of the same family. May no root of bitterness spring up to alienate their affections whether united or separate. Judging from the ingenuous and dispassionate manner in which the subject has been hitherto discussed in your respective houses, we may confidently hope that wisdom will mark its future progress, influenced as you undoubtedly will be, by a due respect for the interests and happiness of the people in both sections of the commonwealth, and under the guidance of a spirit of candour and moderation, there can exist no cause to awaken our apprehensions, of an inauspicious result.

A resolve that passed the legislature on the 15th of June last, authorized and requested the governor, with the advice of council, to appoint one or more persons, at his discretion and at such time and manner as he might deem expedient, to present the accounts and claims of this commonwealth for military services rendered, supplies and munitions of war furnished, labour performed and expences incurred during the late war with Great Britain and arising in consequence thereof, to the government of the United States for allowance, and to settle and adjust the same.

The subject of this resolve was, immediately after it had passed, submitted to the council, and after due consideration a postponement of the appointment of an agent or agents for the purposes expressed in the resolve, was advised. The advice of council was understood to be grounded upon the opinion, that some special legislative provision of the national government, was requisite to the settlement of our accounts at the war office. If I mistake not, the report of the then secretary of war, made to congress in March last, is decisive on this point. The correctness of the advice of council has since been supported by a coincident opinion of all the members of congress whom I have had an opportunity of consulting upon the subject under consideration. That you may be fully possessed of the measures which had been adopted prior to the passing of the resolve of the 15th June last, the secretary will lay before you a copy of the proceedings of the council the last year, resorted to with the design of having the amount and the items of our accounts and claims against the United States brought into the view of the general government.

It will now rest with your wisdom, gentlemen, to allow the subject to progress in the course contemplated by the resolve last mentioned or give it some other direction which you may deem more eligible.

I have received from the hon. James Moulton, (sq. secretary of state, a letter dated the 25th of October last, communicating the agreeable information, that lands belonging to some of the citizens of Massachusetts on Moose Island, which had been withheld from them by the orders of the governor general of Canada, had recently, by the interposition of the national executive been restored to them. A copy of the letter I have instructed the secretary to lay before you.

I have at the same time, the satisfaction of communicating to you, gentlemen, a copy of a letter I have received from the ordnance department of the United States, by which I am informed, that where arms and equipments may be found due to a state, on the apportionment of its quota, according to law, the ordnance department is desirous, and will be prepared, to supply the same without delay. According to a return made to me by the quarter master general, I find the commonwealth has received only thirty one hundred muskets without and equipments, since the law of the United States appropriating 200,000 dollars annually for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, was passed, on the twenty third of April, 1808. We may therefore, I apprehend, confidently look forward to the period when we shall not only, receive the number of arms now due to us, but when the ranks of our militia may be relieved from the present burden that falls heavily upon a large proportion of them, of furnishing their own arms and equipments for the public defence. The balance due to Massachusetts, I am unable to ascertain, as the data upon which the ratio is to be deducted, are not within my control. But the necessary measures are in train for ascertaining and receiving the amount. While on this subject I would suggest for your consideration, the propriety of authorizing and directing the quarter master general to cause all the muskets belonging to the state to be designated by an appropriate mark or stamp.

The annual return of the militia made by the adjutant general, and four returns from the quarter master general marked No's. 1, 2, 3, and 4 will be laid before you by the secretary. On referring to the return of the militia, I am led to mention to you, gentlemen, that in the course of the past autumn I have had an opportunity of seeing a considerable number of the regiments and brigades of the militia of this commonwealth, and it is but doing justice to them to observe that their arms were efficient and in good order, that their appearance was generally highly martial, and their movements correct. It is likewise due to the liberality and wisdom of the legislatures of several former periods to observe, that much of the regularity of the militia, of the uniformity of their discipline, and of the intelligence of their officers, is to be ascribed to the system of discipline and other means of information, that have been placed at the public expense at different times, in the hands of the officers.

In conclusion, I avail myself of the occasion, gentlemen to felicitate you upon the continuance of peace, upon the prevalence of good order, the restoration of public credit and the general aspect of prosperity, contentment and happiness, which our country exhibits. Commerce, if not exempt from restrictions which other times and different conditions of the world did not impose, employs an immense capital, and demands, and circulates all the surplus products of our country.

Immunity from embarrassments at the termination of a war unequalled in modern times, in duration, that had subverted the principles of social

order of political economy, and regular commerce through a great part of the civilized world, was utterly impossible. After such an arduous and dreadful conflict, time is necessary to tranquilize the world; to allow the faculties of men duly to estimate the new relations that peace has produced among the nations—and for individuals to accommodate their feelings, views and habits to the actual state of things. Happy will it be for us if we learn wisdom from experience; if from the force of circumstances we are taught the value of circumspection and economy, of industry and moderation.

Wishing, you, gentlemen, all the satisfaction that can result from faithful endeavors to render your constituents happy, I only add a tender of any facilities in my power to aid your efforts.

J. BROOKS.

The following is one of the documents which accompanied the governor's speech:

Washington, Department of State, Oct. 25.

SIR—I have the honor to inform your excellency, that I wrote to the British minister here, in June last, claiming his interposition with the government of Canada, in behalf of those citizens of Massachusetts, whose lands on Moose island were withheld from them under the authority of that government—and I have recently received an answer from him, in which he states, that he lost no time in communicating with the governor general of Canada on the subject, who has given the necessary directions that these lands should be restored to the proprietors without further delay.

I have deemed it proper to communicate to you, as the chief magistrate of the state of Massachusetts, these facts, and in doing so, I avail myself, with great pleasure of the occasion it affords of offering to your excellency assurances of the highest respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JAMES MONROE.

His excellency, John Brooks, governor of Massachusetts.

Legislature of Virginia.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Council Chambers, November 11th, 1816.

Yellow-citizens of the senate, and house of delegates,

The call of the legislature to an earlier day than that fixed by law, was designed to give the assembly an opportunity, if they should deem it necessary, to suspend the law compelling the banks to pay specie after the 15th of November. If there had not been a change of circumstances, after the passage of the law, no idea would have existed of the propriety of such a step. At the time this law passed, it might have been, and, it is believed, was expected, that the congress of the United States would have taken every constitutional measure to co-operate in producing the same result. It might have been fairly expected, too, that the states in our neighborhood, would have adopted the same course, as to produce simultaneous payments of specie. Instead of doing so, congress indirectly sustained the withholding specie payments until the 1st of February next; the other state governments have been silent upon the subject, and the legislatures of the other states have declared their determination to make such payments on the first of Feb. The risk and hardship upon our banks is made the greater by the establishment of a new bank under the authority of the United States, that suspends payments to which fall due at periods that require the subscribers to that bank to make

their payments by drawing the specie from our banks. It is to be expected, that the different state banks, in their preparation for the payment of specie, will use every means in their power to remove the coin from the vaults of our banks to their own. It is believed, if these circumstances could have been foreseen, that the law would not have fixed so early a day, and that the effect of it will be to cripple the banks of Virginia in such a way, as to prevent their affording the smallest accommodation to commerce for a great length of time, which, in its present embarrassed state, would produce great mischief—and, ultimately, fall upon the agricultural part of the community. I beg leave to refer to a joint letter from the presidents of the Farmers' and Virginia banks upon this subject, (No. 1.) The great interest of the state in these banks, is a consideration of much weight—but it is apprehended that the loss of the facilities afforded to commerce by the banks, would be much greater; our commerce having been thrown so much upon that resource, and for such a length of time. The connection between commerce and agriculture is so intimate, that it is impossible one should flourish while the other languishes. The merchant is neither more nor less than the factor of the farmer. If he possess the command of money, he can purchase and pay for produce; if he do not, he is driven to purchase upon credit; in which case, it is generally shipped at the risk of the farmer or planter, inasmuch as his being paid depends upon the success of the enterprise. A new state of things exists here, and all over the world, that baffles the theories of political economists. It is not now so much an enquiry, how we came into our present difficulties, as how we can get out of them. It is not whether the banks have, of their own accord, extended their business too much, or whether they have been induced by the solicitations, or the high premiums offered by the government. It appears to me that by mutual concession on the part of those who differ in opinion as to the time when specie payments should be resumed, a period might be fixed on, at which it would be convenient for all the banks to commence at once. If that be done, it would be perfectly safe, let the time be when it may: and I have no hesitation in saying, it should be fixed by congress. If congress adhere to the 20th of February, I hope the state authorities will co-operate, and enforce the payment on that day throughout America. I do not see that any purpose, state or national, would be answered by Virginia preceding the general government, and the other states, three or four months; on the contrary, I anticipate a very calamitous state of things from it to Virginia. If you concur in these sentiments, there can be no doubt of the propriety of the legislature being convened at this time. If you do not, you will proceed with the ordinary business of the state; and I flatter myself, the time of meeting will not be attended with personal inconvenience to any of the members of either house.

I am confirmed in the opinion expressed by me to the last assembly, that our militia-system is radically defective.—The service under it is more burthensome to the people, less efficient, and more expensive than it ought to be. It is out of the power of the state authorities to make the necessary changes, without interfering with the powers of the general government. I have no disposition, and it would not become me in addressing you, to speak disrespectfully of that government; but the subject is so deeply interesting, in all respects, that I cannot forbear to say, that they will

not perform their duty to the nation, unless they provide a better system than we now have. In this opinion, I think all must concur, when it is remembered that the defence of our country depends in a great measure, upon the militia, and that the general defence was a primary object in the establishment of the constitution of the United States. It appears to me, that this is the moment when a new organization of the militia should be attempted. Our late experience of the defects of the existing laws, enable us to provide the remedy, and a new organization being made in time of peace, takes away all pretence of inequality and hardship. If, from the diversity of views, situation and habits in different states, congress cannot agree upon a general militia-system, acceptable to all the states, it would seem to be necessary that, by an amendment to the constitution, the power of organizing the militia should be restored to the states, leaving to the general government the power necessary to employ that species of force in the manner prescribed in the constitution of the United States.

The enclosed papers (marked No. 2,) are copies of my letters to the president of the United States, to the governors of the states, interested in the navigation of the Chesapeake, and to the members of congress from this state, upon that highly important subject. There cannot be a doubt, but that an object, so deeply interesting; to so great a portion of America, will be pursued until it is attained. I am sure Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina, Virginia, and some of the Western states, should never lose sight of it. From the president's answers, it will be seen that he concurs fully in the views of the general assembly.

Believing the public property directed to be sold for the improvement of the Capitol-Square, and the repairs of the Capitol, would not, if sold for cash, command its value it was determined to sell that property upon credit.

Owing to this circumstance, we have not been able to proceed with the improvements as rapidly as it was wished, as most of the work required prompt payment. Contracts are however, made, the materials preparing, and it is expected the whole will be accomplished in the course of the next year. The expenditures that have been made, were defrayed by advances made by the banks, upon an assurance of reimbursement out of the money, for which the property sold. The common-hall in this city, has done every thing in its power to facilitate our operations, and contributed largely to the improvement of the square.

In executing the law "To provide an accurate chart of each county, and a general Map of the territory of the commonwealth, no progress has been made in that part of it which relates to county charts. The contracts entered into by the county courts, have been at a rate far beyond what was believed reasonable; and the greatest disproportion appears in the compensation allowed in different counties. There are few contracts below \$1000, and most of them from 1200 to \$4,000.—These prices were believed to be greatly more than the value of the service, and vastly more than the legislature contemplated. Many of the courts have not yet forwarded contracts. The time allowed by the law to make engagements for the charts, not having expired, it was thought best that the executive should delay the execution of the power given to them in case of the contracts not being confirmed, until all should be received; because it was believed it would be better to contract with the same person to make the charts of several counties, both with a

view to accuracy and economy. The surveys of the exterior boundaries of the state, the rivers and principal mountains have been contracted for, and are in a course of execution except in the north-western district.

I lost no time in communicating to the honorable Bushrod Washington, the request of the legislature, to permit the remains of the late general George Washington, to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon, to be re-interred in the city of Richmond. I regret extremely that Mr. Washington was constrained, by a sense of duty, to his illustrious uncle, to withhold his assent to the request, and beg leave to suggest that this circumstance need not, and a hope that it will not prevent the assembly from erecting the Monument, and that it will be done in the manner proposed; that every Virginian may have the high gratification of contributing to "this spontaneous offering of a nation's gratitude." No. 3 contains my correspondence with Mr. Washington.

Your vote of thanks to the officers of the navy and army, who were natives of this state and distinguished in the late war, was communicated to them. The papers marked No. 4, are my letters and their answers.

Under the superintendance of Mr. Chew, the settlement of our accounts with the United States is going on at Washington. From the mass of similar business, and our accounts being so voluminous, it has been impracticable to give such dispatch as was wished. I understand that every facility is afforded on the part of the United States that we could expect. A further advance of \$350,000 has been made by the United States on account.—In consequence of the employment of Mr. Chew, the former military accountant at Washington, the duties of that office have been attached to the quarter-master-general's department under the act of 10th January, 1815. It is hoped that in a short time the accounts of a military nature will be closed, or in such a state that the auditor will be able, as formerly, to manage all the accounts of the state.—It is submitted, however, to the legislature, to determine whether it will not be best to continue this establishment upon its present footing for some time, with a view to expedite the adjustment of our accounts, with the United States. The treasury notes, received last winter from the United States, were held until they could be disposed of at their nominal value, when they were applied as the law directed.

I beg leave to refer the general assembly to a communication made by me at the last session, upon the subject of the compensation of the keeper of the penitentiary and his assistants, and to suggest the propriety of making some addition to the building. It is required both for the health, and the more profitable employment of the convicts.

During the recess of the legislature, the state was deprived of the services of judge Dabney, by death. William Daniel, esq. who had resigned his seat on the bench of the general court, was appointed to fill the vacancy. James Semple, esq. who had likewise resigned, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Daniel; and Griffin Smith, esq. was appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Semple.

Finding it impossible to procure seasoned timber to make gun-carriages, measures have been taken to obtain such timber as is proper for that use, to be laid up until it is thoroughly seasoned, to be used as occasion may require. I trust we have every reason to look forward to a long peace, but

by any perhaps more properly be considered a part of Susquehanna river crossing Pennsylvania from north to south, and thence down water communication from the northern limits of that State with the sea at its mouth. Much of the produce of Pennsylvania is carried by land to Baltimore for exportation, as Pennsylvania will seek a market through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal will form an essential part of the inland water communication from north to south, which will be of very little use in time of war, unless our object can be attained. It will be concluded too, that in our revolutionary war, an army was led in this way to attack the city of Philadelphia.

In taking the liberty of bringing to your view the particular interest of Pennsylvania, in effecting this object, permit me to assure you, and with the utmost sincerity, that I have much more reason to believe the devotion to the public good, which has so strongly distinguished your state, than upon any other motive.

I am sure your excellency will concur with me in the earnest wish that the union of the states may be strengthened in the way most likely to give it the longest duration, and this can only be effected from the experience of its utility, and its becoming daily more necessary. I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your humble servant,
W. C. NICHOLAS.

His Excellency Simon Snyder, governor of Pennsylvania.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

It is said that the woolen manufacture has considerably revived—large orders being received from the East-Indies, the south of Europe, and from Holland. It is reported also, that British manufactures will be admitted into Prussia, on the payment, however, of a heavy duty.

The British funds have been lively of late, on a report that the bank had agreed to advance 10 millions on exchequer bills (treasury notes) to meet the deficiencies of the current year.

A gentleman lately from England, says it was estimated there, that at least on human being died of hunger every day in the city of London! The distress arose principally from want of employment.

A London paper says—The princess royal of England, the princess royal of Holland, and the duchess of Berri—all married a few months past, are in the family way. The same information may be expected of the queen of Spain, and her sister the wife of Prince Charles. ["All natural enough," as major O'Flaherty says.]

The prince regent of England has formally acceded to the Holy League.—The great mercantile house of A. Glennie, Son & Co. in London, has stopped payment.—British goods have sold at a loss of 40 per cent. in Germany.—*Mediterranean passes* are still issued by the British admiralty!! One landlord, in a northern country of England, has sent fifteen of his tenants to jail—and he himself was expected soon to be sent there! The alarm in England about the building of so many ships of the line in America, is subsiding!

A Liverpool price current of October 24, quotes American flour at 67s. per barrel. Distillation from grain has been prohibited in Ireland, where the crops appear to have been exceedingly short and badly got in. It is supposed that the ports will be open for foreign wheat after the 15th November. "It is calculated that there are 130,000 quarters, (10,400,000 bushels,) under the king's lock, waiting the average" to be ascertained on that day. Another account says that the Irish distillers had recommended work.

Oct. 22. *Stocks*—5 per cent consols 62½ a 62. American stocks—3 per cents. 52, new 5 per cent. 50; new 6 per cent. loan 89 a 90; Louisiana 6 per cent. 93 a 94, 7 per cent. 96 a 97.

Alderman Wood is re-chosen lord mayor of London, after a warm opposition from the ministerial party.

The Courier of Oct. 21 says, that the 58th and 61st regiments have embarked for Jamaica "in consequence of fears entertained of an insurrection of the negroes."

Dreadful riots existed in Monmouthshire at our last advices—15,000 of the colliers and miners at the iron works were embodied—the civil authorities and local military force had been for six days endeavoring to restore order—expresses had been sent to London, and a large body of troops were ordered to march against them. The insurrection arose from an agreement, among the employers to lower the wages of all instead of dismissing a part of them. This bore very hard on these miserable people, for the real price of wheat fit for bread, in Monmouthshire, was about 5l. per quarter. The rioters have stopped all the furnaces, 60 in number. Later advices say that the rioters were dispersed.

The London Gazette of the 8th inst. contains an intimation that his royal highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of the 6th foot bearing on its colors and appointments the word "Niagara," in consideration of its distinguished services on the Niagara frontier during the year 1814.

The British parliament is prorogued until the 2d of January.

Wheat, at Liverpool, Oct. 24, 16 a 17s 6d per 70lb.

The grand duke Constantine, brother of the emperor of Russia, is on a visit to England.

The frame breaking system goes on in Nottinghamshire. But it seems the parties have come to a regular agreement!—the *Luddies* having engaged to give the owners notice and to order him to desist, before they will destroy the frames!!! This is a pretty situation. In one day these lawless fellows lately destroyed 31 frames.

Lord Exmouth has received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the University of Cambridge. We suppose this means *Doctor of Cannon Law!*

FRANCE.

It is variously reported that the Bourbons are unpopular in France; yet it appears they have succeeded in the choice of a new legislature suited to their views. Business is represented as dull, and many of the poorer classes are said to want employment, yet the recruiting-business drags on very heavily. Napoleon, the younger, is talked of—he seems a great pet and favorite at Vienna.

We have it reported from France that the crops are exceedingly short—the grain, cut, and uncut, is rotting on the ground. "An alarming disposition is manifested by the lower classes on account of a rise in the price of bread." Some arrests had been made.

The French government has agreed to pay 10 millions of francs to the bank of Hamburg, for the money and bullion seized by Davoust some years ago, valued at 16 millions.

The king of France is said to have signed a treaty with the pope, and in an article from Rome, it is affirmed, that the concordat made with Bonaparte is annulled, and affairs replaced in the situation in which they were by the concordat between Leo X. and Francis I.—[*Restoration!*]

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid, that the merchants of Cadiz have made a present of a thousand ounces of gold to the queen, and a similar one to her sister. They wished also to defray the expences of her majesty's journey as far as Toledo.

Ferdinand, on the arrival of his wife at Madrid, issued a decree of general amnesty and pardon for all offenders—except for those who had devoted themselves to place the ingrate in the power to pardon. None of the "patriots" were included in it. What fools were they to fight the battles of such a thing!

We have a round-about report that Spain has declared war against the United States. We notice it only to say that it is unworthy of credit.

The U. S. schooner Hornet landed our consul at Barcelona on the 1st of Sept.

ITALY, &c.

A Leghorn article says, that abundance of corn comes in from the Euxine. Our magazines are full—Genoa is also full. Six hundred ships have sailed from the Mediterranean ports to Odessa for corn—About half have come back; the rest wait for their cargoes.

The princess of Wales is said to have been dangerously ill of a fever at Naples.

Mr. Pinkney's negotiation.—The London editors are quite alive to Mr. Pinkney's mission, and give us many scraps of news about it, some of them insolent enough, but none to be relied upon for their truth.

The general amount of these, however, seems to be, that he had not yet succeeded in his mission—but that the negotiation still continued. A part of our squadron, if not the whole fleet, had left the place. A London paper says—"An article from Vienna expresses the *astonishment* felt there at the demand of America on Naples." [Our opinion is, that Mr. Pinkney will substantially accomplish his purpose.]

A Naples article says that Mr. Pinkney continues to recruit artists, military officers and persons of all descriptions, for the United States. This is a stupid story.

The London Traveller observes that—"There is something inconceivably despicable in the conduct of America, in the present instance, with respect to Naples. She could tamely prostrate herself to every insult offered her by Bonaparte or Murat; to their will or caprice, she was ever ready to sacrifice her wrongs and resentments; but the moment the ancient government is re-established, she assumes an arrogance and loftiness, which she dared not to shew to the usurpers."

These meddling remarks of the legitimates are both "inconceivably despicable" and intolerably insolent; and both as regards American arrogance and American prostration, their assertions are as false as they are foul. We would answer their disquisitions did we not feel too much contempt for their meanness.

Maria Louisa.—Maria Louisa remained near six weeks at Florence, where her health improved surprisingly. She received with affability the inhabitants of distinction, and a few French gentlemen. It was remarked she often spoke of her husband, and ever with the most affectionate attachment.—She became very popular, appearing daily in her carriage, unattended, in every part of the town.

Rome, Sept. 18.—Lord Exmouth has written the following letter to the holy father.

"Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 31.

Most holy father—I have the honor to inform your holiness, for your satisfaction, of the success of the expedition against Algiers, confided to my command. The slavery of christians is abolished for ever; and I have, in consequence, the happiness of sending back to their families 173 slaves, your subjects. I hope they will be an agreeable present to your holiness, and that they will give me a claim to the efficacy of your prayers. EXMOUTH.

NETHERLANDS.

In the 2d chamber of the States General on the 27th ult., a message from the king was read, recommending some changes in the tariff.

The first chamber has passed the law for punish-

ing the writers, printers and publishers of libels of foreign sovereigns in amity with the kingdom of the Netherlands. The punishments are by fine and imprisonment.

According to private letters from Brussels many proscribed Frenchmen have recently quitted that city to embark for America.

Our minister in Holland, Dr. Eustis, it is said will shortly return to the United States.

NORTHERN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The king of Prussia has granted an asylum in his kingdom to all persons comprised in the 2d class of the French ordinance of the 30th of July, 1815, and to those proscribed by the addition to the law of amnesty.

Kotzebue has relinquished his post of Russian consul general at Königsberg, and has returned to Berlin, there to resume his literary labors.

There are great differences between the king of Wirtemberg and his diet.

Accounts from Sweden are interesting. Party runs very high against Bernadotte.

The harvest on the Rhine is spoken as being more favorable than was expected.

Mr. Russel, our late minister in Sweden, is said to have concluded a commercial treaty with that power.

The emperor of Russia is making a tour through his states with the view of effacing the traces of the late war. He had arrived at Warsaw.

We are assured that the Russian squadron which is to proceed to the Mediterranean, is composed of two ships, five frigates, and two light ships. It is expected about the middle of Sept.; perhaps the winds may delay it. [London paper.

BARBARY STATES.

The Algerines are said to be on the best terms with the French. The dey of Tunis has lately made some rich presents to the grand seignor.

The dey of Algiers is said to have declared that he lost in Exmouth's attack, 5000 Janissaries, and 5 to 6000 Arabs, besides women and children.

The Prometheus has arrived in England from Algiers which she left 17 days after lord Exmouth sailed from thence. The officers of this vessel had several times passed freely through the city to gratify their curiosity; and say that there are few houses that do not shew the effects of the bombardment. "All the consul's houses are unfit to occupy." Four bombs fell in the dey's palace, but neither of them exploded. He had succeeded in quieting his people, and appeared to possess their confidence; and all were "actively engaged in putting the fortifications into a state of defence for immediate service, fully expecting that the American squadron would shortly visit them. The dey has determined not to treat with them any further, though he doubted not they would bombard the place. The conjecture is if the Americans should proceed to acts of hostility, the Moors will endeavor to throw off the Turkish yoke. The dey was very actively employed; he had directed that fifteen gun boats, which were in a half finished state when lord Exmouth attacked, should be completed, and that the vessels which blew up and sunk in the Mole should be weighed. He had only three schooners remaining, when the Prometheus sailed; they were all ready for service."

(COPY.)

Lord Exmouth to William Shaler.

Queen Charlotte, Bay of Algiers, 2d September, 1816.

Sir—Mr. M'Donnell having stated to me your extreme kindness and attention to him during the period of his cruel confinement by the dey of Al-

gen, I feel it to be no more my inclination than my duty, as commander in chief of this fleet, to convey to you in the name of my nation, as well as individually, my sincere acknowledgments for this proof of your friendly disposition.

I am also fully aware of the extent of your humanity towards the officers and men of his majesty's ship *Prometheus*, who were so unjustifiably detained and thrown into chains by this ferocious chief—inasmuch as you not only clothed them, but furnished them with money to relieve the cravings of hunger. Such acts of humane generosity ought not to be unrecorded, particularly when they were executed at the risk of your personal safety; and it will be a gratification to me, to bring this circumstance before the view of his majesty's government in the light it merits.

I must request you will do me the favor to inform me of the expence you have been at, in alleviating the sufferings of my distressed countrymen, in order that I may repay you—and I shall at all times be ready to acknowledge to your country this act of benevolence.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

EXMOUTH.

Consul-general of the United States at Algiers. In his reply, he states no account of debtor and creditor for acts of humanity rendered. What he did do, was done in pursuance of what he thought his duty. May American generosity, as well as valor, ever be thus supported by the officers, agents and citizens of the United States.

ASIA.

The catholic christians in *China* appear to be suffering much persecution, with the order, or at least, the sanction of the emperor.

The British still hold military possession of *Batavia*, though a Dutch governor with 2000 troops had been there two months.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

A new establishment has been formed at *Mata-gorda* and *Galveston*, in the province of *Texas*. It consists of emigrants from *Carthage*, under the command of *M. Aury*, the owner of a small squadron of vessels. Papers from *Orleans* contain the account of their progress and proceedings, accompanying a decree and a proclamation, issued by *J. M. Herrera*, minister of the Mexican republic, declaring the legitimacy and recognising the independence of the government. Appointments are made, *ad interim*, of several civil officers. They retain the flag of *Carthage*, and announce their intention of promoting the independence of *South-America*.

A *Carthaginian* privateer has been captured by a British frigate and sent to *Jamaica*.

A letter from *Havana* intimates that *Cuba* is ripe for revolt. It would a grand affair, indeed, if by an union of force the patriots could get possession of this invaluable island.

It is now said that the Portuguese expedition from *Brazil* has proceeded towards *Buenos Ayres*—that it had reached *St. Roque* without opposition, and would probably enter *Monte Video* unmolested.

Several valuable Spanish prizes have arrived at *Buenos Ayres*.

WEST INDIES.

Many privateers, with patriot commissions, are fitting out in the ports of *Hayti*. *Mina*, the younger, at *Port au Prince*, has with him a fine ship of about 24 guns, and two armed brigs, with 8000 stand of arms, &c.

It is said that soon after the departure from *Port au Prince* of the ambassador sent by *Louis XVIII*,

the people of the republic began to show great un-casiness and jealousy against the white inhabitants who are among them, insomuch that *gen. Pétion*, the president, was under the necessity of having them all removed into the interior for their own safety, until the first emotions of rage had subsided.

A Constantinople article says that general *Savary* had embarked for the United States. [Uncertain.] 1200 houses and 3000 shops were destroyed by fire at Constantinople on the 15th Aug.

Some despatches have been received in England from *St. Helena* to which the London editors attach a degree of importance, on account of their secrecy.

Admiral *Sir George Cockburn* is going to *Paris*, commissioned by the prince regent, to lay before *Louis XVIII*. the minutes which he took of all his conversation in *St. Helena*, and on board ship, with the ex-emperor.

Great event! The head BANNER of the grand seignior, who, it seems, has for a long time governed *Turkey*, has fallen into disgrace, and great changes are expected!

CHRONICLE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

From the *National Intelligencer*.—*Mr. Wier*, consul of the United States at *Riga*, arrived at the seat of government on Sunday last, with despatches from *Mr. Harris*, charge des affaires of the United States at the court of *Russia*.

Mr. W. we understand, left *St. Petersburg* about the middle of September; at which time the EMPEROR had left *St. Petersburg* for *Warsaw*, on a journey to make some arrangements respecting the internal affairs of his Empire.

Of the contents of *Mr. Harris's* despatches, we do not pretend to any precise knowledge. It is understood, generally, however, that the arrest and confinement of *Mr. Kosloff* the Russian consul general, at *Philadelphia*, by a warrant from a magistrate of that city for an imputed criminal offence, had under the influence of *Mr. Daschkoff's* representations, created some dissatisfaction in the Imperial government; which manifested itself in the temporary prohibition of *Mr. Harris* from attending the Russian court, and in the orders which it is already understood, have terminated *Mr. Daschkoff's* mission in this country. These steps were taken, we learn, with evident reluctance on the part of the Emperor, and under an impression that it had been in the power of this government to prevent the arrest—in omitting to do which, there had been a want of that respect justly due to his character and station. The measures which he adopted were intended to evince his sensibility to an imagined wrong, and to give an opportunity in case of ascertained neglect on our part, for due reparation to be made for it; or for the explanations which the case admitted, if it should appear as the fact was, that there had been none such.

It is understood that, as soon as our government became acquainted with the effect which has been produced at *St. Petersburg* by the representations of *Mr. Daschkoff*, *Mr. Coles* (the late secretary of the president) was sent in the *Prometheus*, a public ship, with despatches to *Mr. Harris*, embracing such a view of the whole transaction, as it actually occurred, and with such unequivocal assurances of the friendly disposition of our government towards *Russia*, as there was every reason to believe would be entirely satisfactory.

It is with pleasure we now state, that from the

temper manifested, at the time Mr. Wier left St. Petersburg, by the Imperial government towards the United States, there is every reason to believe that this affair will be amicably adjusted, and that without any long delay.

☞ The United States' Gazette positively denies that Mr. Dschkoff has been recalled—he is "at liberty to withdraw," but is said to delay it under the hope "that some circumstances will occur which will remove the present difficulties, as contrary to his wishes, as they are opposed to the friendly dispositions always manifested by his court towards the United States."

The difficulty appears to have had its origin in the arrest of Mr. Kusloff, the consul-general, as has been stated; and we cannot apprehend a continuance of the misunderstanding when the case is fairly stated to the emperor Alexander.

A general called Brayer has arrived at Baltimore. It was reported to be marshal Soult, and it is so believed by some. But the marshal can have no object in concealing his name.

United States' bank scrip has sold at Philadelphia for 42½ dollars, being an advance of 12½ dollars on the original instalment. Speculation is the order of the day.

The legislature of Virginia appear to have a good deal of business before them. The unchartered banks are a considerable concern. The operation of the law, compelling the old banks to pay specie, is suspended until the 15th December. Probably to allow the legislature time to fix upon some more remote but absolute period.

The legislature of New-York has closed its special session, having passed 27 laws—generally of a local nature. Among these is one to suppress duelling.

New-Hampshire. For the 15th congress. Messrs. Josiah Butler, John F. Parrott, Nathaniel Upham, Clifton Clagett, Salma Hale and Arthur Livermore

For electors of president and vice president Thomas Manning, Benjamin Butler, William Badger, Amos Cogswell, Richard H. Ayres, Jacob Tuttle, Thomas C. Drew and Dan Young.

The above are all republicans. The delegation to the present congress is entirely federal.

Massachusetts.—Electors of president and vice-president, appointed by the legislature: all federalists—Christopher Gore, Prentiss Mellen, Israel Thorndike, Benjamin Pickman, jr. Daniel A. White, John Locke, Thomas Dwight, Dr. Peter Bryant, Joseph Woodbridge, esq. Daniel Howard, Wendell Davis, Seth Washburne, esq. Bezaleel Taft, Jonas Kendall, Edward H. Robbins, John Low, esq. St'n. Longfellow, jr. esq. Joshua Head, esq. William Abbott, esq. Samuel S. Wilde, Timothy Boutelle, esq. Luther Cary.

It is supposed that the representation of Massachusetts in the next congress will consist of at least as many republicans as federalists—at present there are only 3 republicans out of the 20 members.

Delaware.—Electors of president and vice-president, appointed by the legislature: all federalists—Nicholas Ridgely, Thos. Robinson, Andrew Barralt and Isaac Tunnel.

Mr. Russell, our late charge des affairs in Sweden, has returned to the United States. Mr. Hughes is on his voyage to succeed him.

The Congress frigate sailed from Boston yesterday week.

Whether Europe be so very short of her usual supply of bread stuffs as reported, is exceedingly doubtful. The accounts every way, and from every part, are so contradictory—*small so rank of the mer-*

chant's counting house, that we know not what is the truth. We should rather suppose that there is a prospect of a scarcity in England and Ireland; but flour, certainly, cannot bear its present high price to send there—67s. the extent quoted that it would fetch, is equal to less than 15 dollars per barrel, the dollar at 4s. 6d. ☞ *Cannula* is again opened to receive provisions from the United States—but the season will soon shut up the ports.

Many emigrants from Holland, England, Ireland, &c. have reached the United States within the last week—and the import of specie continues. Men & money appear happily pouring in upon us at the same time.

Gov. Madison. A friend at Charleston has tho't we deserved to pay, and has made us pay, 25 cents postage, for calling this deceased and revered patriot "James," instead of *George*. See page 144.

French settlement. Many distinguished Frenchmen and others lately arrived in the United States, have associated for the purpose of forming a large settlement somewhere on the Ohio or Mississippi. They propose to purchase 100,000 acres of land, & will invite emigrants from Europe. They expect to cultivate the vine. Their plan seems well digested and supported, and will probably succeed.

Indiana. The government of this new, and soon to be great state, has been organized. The votes for governor were—for J. Jennings, 5211; for Thomas Posey, 3994. Christopher Harrison had 6570 votes for lieutenant governor. Messrs. James Noble & Walter Taylor have been appointed by the legislature to represent the state in the senate of the U. States.

Emigration powerfully sets westward. Fifty wagons are said to have passed the Muskingum at Zanesville in a day, going west.

The "Louisville Correspondent" announces a second attempt of the Livingston steam-boat company to interrupt the steam navigation of the Mississippi by boats not under their charter. The procedure excites much sensibility in the western world.

A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Louis, Missouri, was to be held on the 24th of October, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the president of the United States, relative to the admission of the British traders within the limits of the United States.

Eric Sept. 28.—The United States schr. Porcupine, lieutenant Comdt. Conkling, arrived yesterday from Buffalo, with col. Hawkins, of New York, and major Robedeau of the engineer corps, on board, who have been appointed by government to make a survey of the lake.

Gen. BERNARD, late a lieutenant general in the French army, is now in this city, and we understand has accepted an appointment in the engineer department of our army. We remember the testimonials of his distinguished merit which were before congress during the last session. In Europe, general B. is acknowledged to be one of the most distinguished military engineers of the age, a man of profound learning in most branches of natural philosophy, possessing great firmness of mind and simplicity of manners. In all the late campaigns under Napoleon, he was attached to the military cabinet of the emperor. Gen. Bernard is the first foreign officer who has been admitted into the military service of the United States. He declined, it has been stated, very flattering overtures from some of the European sovereigns, and tendered his services to our government, and congress, appreciating the value of his talents to our military youth, passed a special act for his admission. *Nat. Int.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 14 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1816.

[WHOLE NO 274.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Distresses in England.

INTRODUCTORY.

We have now on file above one hundred and twenty articles relative to this subject. For two or three months we have laid aside the different accounts of the matter—the proceedings of meetings, &c. as they came to hand, in order to make out a regular statement, comprehending the substance of their multifarious, oft repeated tales of misery and discontent. We shall now, in a series of numbers, present as full and fair a view of the subject as we can; before our materials accumulate, like the rubbish of Augeus' stable, so as to require the hand of a Hercules to execute the task. The crisis seems at hand, which may shake to atoms the British system of finance and government. The ministerial papers at last state, that "the distresses have become great and general." They are daily and rapidly increasing; and receive a new peculiar aspect of danger from the unexpected damage sustained by the crops. Hitherto provisions have been plenty. The ruin which was spreading itself over the country, swallowing the low, and invading rank after rank, increasing the burdens and wasting the means of supporting them, has been referred to political and commercial causes. Hitherto the evils, extensive as they were, left room for hope, and allowed procrastination: but now a new spirit of terror has risen out of the earth, whose gripe cannot be so easily abunned. The condition of England is now, in all its circumstances, similar to that of France at the period of the revolution; except that the degree of aggravation in its distresses is incomparably greater. Commerce, not quite destroyed, but no longer worthy of its name—consisting of a precarious sort of speculation; a kind of gambling of the most unprincipled character; producing an unexampled number of bankruptcies, without any corresponding benefit to the community. Manufactures, like the exhausted mines of Brazil, affording a faint, fallacious hope, to a set of wretched beings, who can look to nothing else. Taxes becoming every day more oppressive—While the public debt increases, the means of meeting the payments, which had continued to increase until last year, are now on the decrease. In the revenue of the year there must be a deficit, though the last quarter, to Oct. produced a surplus of £1,900,000. That circumstance promises ill, it being the most productive quarter of the year. In the former quarter there was a deficit of £2,000,000, and the two succeeding quarters will, probably, of course, be worse. This alarming condition of affairs has occasioned several public meetings, of the people and of the oppressors, but no measures have been adopted, or are likely to be, that can remove the impending calamities. The general distrust and dislike of the government, which the most of the people seem to entertain, will be very likely to prevent them from resting satisfied with the frivolous attempts that are made to alleviate evils that demand a radical cure.—It is too late to begin with subduing the hearts of the people by acts of personal generosity, that can have no perceptible effect on the great mass of misery—"a drop in the bucket." But what is the ge-

nerosity of men, who unjustly wring from the hard earnings of the poor, their tens of thousands, and, once in seven years, return "a cold hundred?" With what sentiments must men regard those great paupers who, without any claims on the gratitude or charity of the nation, waste its means of subsistence, while they scorn the hand that feeds them?

There were inhumanity in the very inclination to contemplate this picture of depravity, degradation and distress, did we seek the view through idle curiosity. We wish to impress upon the world a terror for despotism. We would mark its rise, progress, and woeful, but exemplary dowfall—its bitter, desperate, and inflexible spirit of revenge: "*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.*"

In the terrible lesson presented—in the causes of Great Britain's calamities, lies our safety—the hope of preserving the republican simplicity which is the soul of our freedom. Now let freemen, who feel a nobler ambition, count the worth, and the honor, of those gewgaws of royalty and rank, which the blood and treasure of millions have been used up in defending. The vain, insolent, heartless, joyless, pageantry which has amused the world's dotage—now we behold its fruits.

The foppery of royalty is supported for the honor of the people. The nobility too, I suppose, are supported for the honor of the poor—to shew in what an extravagant folly of style they can maintain their masters. The true honors of a nation are its virtue, wisdom, genius, liberty and independence; and, to attain these, people must cease to glory in their shame. Where is the honor or advantage to England, now that the contemptible, enervating luxuries, and vile corruption, of a useless minority have sunk the nation into "great and general distress;" and have drawn on them the pity, if that be the most humiliating regard, of their neighbors.

In the view taken of the public distress, as represented by the petition to the prince regent, drawn up by the Southwark meeting, of October 18, it is very freely stated as the result of a "corrupt system of administration, and of a long profligate waste of the public treasure." This is held out in distinct reference to the war for the support of royalty against the rights of the people; which is computed to have cost a thousand millions, and considered to have terminated "disastrously, with regard to the best interests of a considerable portion of civilized Europe;" and, finally, to have produced to themselves a frightful train of consequences that threaten to involve all classes of the community.

To remove those evils, they call for "a prompt abolition of all useless places and pensions—an immediate and effectual reduction of the standing army—a system of the most rigid economy in every department of public expenditure—and that the people be restored to their constitutional right of a *FULL, free and frequent representation.*" concluding with a demand against the government, of "*INDEMNITY FOR THE PAST AND SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.*"

The court party promise economy, but have not adopted a single measure to indicate their sincerity. It is indeed absurd to suppose that rulers will impose inconveniences upon themselves—that they

will voluntarily close the purse which is yet open in their hands. If retrenchment be expected from that quarter, the hope may not be chimerical, because it must be something worse. The case, therefore, unquestionably, stands thus—the people must endure the evils they lament, or do justice to themselves. As for the reform of parliament, the court party admit the principle but deprecate the occasion, and contend that such a change would only produce confusion, and jeopardize the state, without affording to present suffering any substantial advantage. On the other side it is urged, and ably supported by Cobbett and others, that a reform of parliament is the great, and only effectual, measure that the crisis requires; that it is the only thing that can quiet the minds of the people, and give them hope and patience and courage to endure the present unavoidable evils until their causes can be eradicated. The advantages of such a course of policy are stated to be,

1st, Preserving the morals of the people by closing the door against the “profligacy, bribery and perjury of elections.”

2d, Putting an end to the system of *favoritism*, in the distribution of offices—that odious order of things, which afforded promotion only to sycophancy and corruption, and placed an insuperable bar to the rise of high-souled virtue and talent; robbing, debasing and disgracing the country by the unprincipled avarice and shameful incapacity of the public agents and servants.

3d, A sweeping reformation of the pension and sinecure system, that might result in a more fair and regular support to the really meritorious of the military classes, and a happy riddance from the increasing, intolerable list of useless blood-suckers.

4th, A general and equitable regulation of the salaries of “all persons in public employ.”

5th, A reduction of the standing army, and a totally new organization, both of the army and the navy.

6th, A stop put to the employment of “secret service men.”

7th, A relief from the powerful and pernicious influence of the *bar*, which, as a body politic, had been rendered subservient to the bad views of the worst ministers, and whose worst members were always ready, and indispensable, for the execution of their vilest purposes; by such reformation to rescue the respectable of the profession from the contagion of evil example, and the disgrace of imputed participation.

8th, The freedom of the *press* established, that truth may be spoken to all, and justice made to stand on its own bottom.

9th, A curtailment of the civil list, and a proper disposition with regard to the *crown lands* of national property.

10th, The *national debt* regulated by a new system, that may lighten the burden by one half, without injustice to the bona fide property of the stockholders.

Thus it is represented that all those objects, so desired and indispensable, will necessarily be accomplished, as the natural results of this measure of acknowledged justice and abstract policy. But if such a course be the ulterior progress of the simple reformation proposed, it will certainly meet the most inveterate, inexorable opposition of almost all men in power, and the great body of influential men all over the nation; through the mere apprehension of these consequences. It is, therefore, easy to perceive that, as in the time of the French revolution, the corrupt and cowardly no-

blisse, instead of meeting the people fairly and frankly, inspiring confidence and affording support; will cling to their shattered sinking system, and sink or swim with it.

It is, on all hands, agreed that “something must be done.” If this be true, we are pretty sure what the event will be. The court party, ever pusillanimous and indolent, will be incapable, both by principle and spirit, of doing any thing effectual in the work of reform and relief; therefore, the people will be compelled, as Cobbett observes, “to rise and help themselves.” How far this *denouement* may be distant it is hard to tell; but it would be quite as hard to persuade us that it is not certain. All Europe must be shaken with the convulsion; France first, and then Italy, and perhaps Germany. But how far the “march of mind” may proceed we pretend not to conjecture. It is very distinctly understood, that the people of England will not rest satisfied until their armies are withdrawn from France; and it is easy to see, that the Bourbons are unable to stand alone, and have made no preparations against such an occurrence. Then, those alms which the politic Louis XVIII. is paying, to relieve the beggarly condition of Great Britain, may be repaid at the convenience of the legitimates. Britain, herself, though she can never wipe off the shame of these eleemosynary subscriptions, may have the opportunity and ample means to discharge the burden of gratitude.

But insensibility to the real honor, as well as to the distress, of the nation, and contempt for its wishes and opinions, are the *legitimate* fashion of the day. The false, misanthropic, and fiend-like, exclamation of Brutus, about the vanity of virtue, is now the slang, not merely of schools, but of the very nursery. Ah! it needs men of the times that were—or that live depressed and unknown in that “fast anchored isle”—the kindlier, purer hearts of humble life, now kept aloof,

“Checked by the scoffs of pride and envy’s frown”—

it needs a generation of men of the glorious “olden time” to save Great Britain’s sinking character. The prevalence of vice there is inevitable and enormous, as we shall presently have occasion to shew, and, as was observed at one of their public meetings, will soon gain them “the title of a nation of robbers and murderers.”

The misery which drives men to theft, mendacity and drunkenness, multiplies itself; and, having proceeded to its present extent, laughs into contempt the controul of police regulations, and demands a reform that will alter the very condition of society. Emigration may relieve individuals, but the nation not all. While the burden remains, those that remain must bear it; and this is certain, that whatever may become of the systems, the nation will survive.

The “Spanish Patriots.”

Where are they that, contending so gallantly against “the usurper,” earned “immortal glory” for themselves, and entitled themselves to the “gratitude of all the civilized world”, for the stand they took on the side of their country invaded by the French—the far-famed and high extolled of all the English—the “Spanish Patriots.” Answer it, ye exclusive “friends of religion, liberty and law,” and tell the people, that many of the “immortal” men, excluded from the light of heaven and entombed alive in the bowels of the land they defended, have died in secret, and that their ashes be scattered

over the damp and dreary dungeon's floor—say that others who supported the *crowns* and the *crosses*, the badges of the king and his priests, have been "delivered" by the former to the *mercy* of the latter, and perished on the rack in agonies inexpressible, "for the glory of God," as villains name their deeds to sanctify their murders in the eyes of an ignorant and bigotted multitude—tell us that some, the noblest of their race, chained and clothed like slaves in Barbary, tug the oar of the galley, without hope of redemption from its degradation and toil; while others, who commanded armies of "patriots" and led them to victory, are condemned to serve as common soldiers for life, in the garrisons and castles of the "adored" *Ferdinand*—that they who have escaped these acts of *legitimacy* have fled before him as from an assassin and robber, a few temporising and ignoble tools excepted, who, succumbing to his will, forget their oaths and sacrifice their honor. The "ancient line is restored," and the very names of the men that restored it are already consigned to oblivion. Fools that they were, to fight for a *king* when they might have established a government for themselves—fools that they were, to have fought the battles of *England* instead of their own! They deserved punishment for these—but that punishment ought not to have been inflicted by *Ferdinand*, nor suffered through the neglect and indifference of *England*, who had the power to save them and would not.

If indignation and pity could be restrained, what a fund of amusement and laughter might be found in a file of (legitimate) *London* or *Boston* newspapers printed a few years ago, when the Spaniards were moistening the mountain-tops and arid plains of their country with their blood, and resisting, in all manner of ways, and at every point, the hated *Bonaparte*. Ah! how were they then toasted and praised—the "Spanish patriots" were the Alpha and Omega of every friend of lord *Castlereagh* and his system, in every part of the world. What has become of all this splutter and fuss—this affected sympathy for their sufferings and enthusiasm for their cause? Gone, forever—"legitimately" thrown into the Lethæan flood! Why?—*Ferdinand* is up and *Napoleon* is down, and, the end being accomplished, its means are despised:—the wretched men who so much contributed to these events, shut out of heaven by the curses of the *priests* they brought back to the altar, (so far as in them, blasphemous beings, lies) finish their mortal career at the good pleasure of the *king*!—Poor tools of *England*, such is the reward of your constancy and valor.

Many people thought hard of me five or six years since, because I would not join in shouting hosannas to the "Spanish patriots." I would not—for I saw the end of their labors if they succeeded, and deplored the miseries that they would heap on their country if they failed; and because I believed that they were not fighting for liberty, but for *England*. What has been the result? Just exactly what I foretold it would be. The most perfect and stupid tyranny, civil and ecclesiastic, has returned to Spain—every liberal and enlightened principle of government or religion is banished as a "deadly sin," and the men that advocated them, or were suspected of it, have passed away like shadows before the fury of royal and clerical zeal. *Ferdinand*, on the arrival of his wife at Madrid, proclaimed a general amnesty for offenders—the robber and the murderer were released from their dungeons—but the patriots remained in their's to reap the fruits of having placed him on the throne!

The state of Spain, "restored to her lawful sovereign," is most miserable and distressing—*no* money, *no* credit, *no* honor, *no* every thing noble and good. All are suffering a just reward of their folly, in the baseness of their rulers. In *England*, the great author of the last thirty years' mischief, the condition of things is but one remove better; yet here, we hope, there is a redeeming spirit in an enlightened people. But let them suffer—suffer to the end of bearing, without pity or regret, until they see the necessity and the right of discarding their idle notions of the sanctity of kings, and endeavor to set up a government for themselves. Then will I hail them as English "PATRIOTS," and sympathise with them in their afflictions.

Society of Friends.

We have been favored with a copy of the memorial of the religious society of Friends, or Quakers, to the legislature of Virginia, with a manuscript copy of the letter annexed—which, together, perhaps, forms a body of the ablest arguments that have ever appeared in defence of certain principles held by this people—with a request that we would preserve them in the REGISTER.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

The memorial and petition of the religious society of Friends (commonly called Quakers)

Respectfully sheweth—THAT you memorialists, estimating the high regard with which the legislature will be disposed to consider every subject affecting the great principles of civil or religious liberty, beg leave to solicit your attention to the militia laws of this commonwealth, and to the incompatibility which sometimes results between the requisitions of the law, and the obligations of religious duty.

In this enlightened age and country, and before this legislature, your memorialists conceive it unnecessary to urge the unalienable rights of conscience, or to adduce any arguments to shew that the relations between man and his Creator, neither can, nor ought to be prescribed or controuled by any human authority. It is unnecessary, because the proposition is self evident, and especially because it is one of the fundamental principles upon which the civil and political institution of this country are established. This principle is recognised in the bill of rights; it is confirmed by the law of 1785, passed in the enlightened and liberal spirit of that instrument; and the, *state itself*, by its convention which ratified the federal constitution, expressly declared, that "the liberty of conscience cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States." The free exercise of religion, therefore, is not merely tolerated; it is declared in the most solemn form, it is confirmed in the most explicit manner.

But the liberty of conscience, your memorialists conceive, cannot be restricted to the mere liberty of thinking, or to the silent and unseen modifications of religious opinion. Religion has duties to be performed, and it points out offences to be avoided; its free exercise must therefore consist in an active compliance with its dictates, enforced by no legal compulsion, restrained by no legal impediment.

Your memorialists, in common with every virtuous citizen, would disclaim any exemption, under the colour of religious liberty, from the universal obligations of moral duty. But the law of 1785, in making "overt acts" of an injurious nature, the limit of the privilege, and the criterion of its abuse,

removes all danger to the community. Any encroachment on the rights of others, or violation of the moral law, under pretence of liberty of conscience, would immediately betray its own guilt and hypocrisy, and afford a legitimate cause for the interposition of the civil authority.

These considerations are suggested, as applicable to the case which is now submitted to the wisdom and justice of the legislature.

Your memorialists are Christians; and impressed with the firm conviction that war is forbidden under the gospel, they cannot bear arms. To require it under legal penalties, is to reduce them to the alternative of refusing a compliance with the laws of their country, or of violating what they most solemnly believe is to them a law of God, clothed with the most awful sanctions.

Your memorialists plead for no new doctrine, they set up no novel pretensions. They ask permission only to practise the precepts of Jesus Christ—to adhere to a principle which prevailed through the first centuries of the christian dispensation, which pious men though every subsequent age have maintained; and which their predecessors, from the time they have been known as a religious society, under various forms of government, and through sufferings imposed by rigorous and persecuting laws, have uniformly supported.

It is true that in the lapse of time, the spirit of persecution has faded before the lights of truth. Our own country, as already stated, has been particularly distinguished for maintaining the principles of civil and religious liberty, and for rejecting those of coercive law and religious intolerance. The very grievance to which we now solicit your attention, has been acknowledged and redressed. A legislature composed of enlightened statesmen and sages, who had assisted in establishing the chartered rights of America, who had seen the principles which your memorialists maintain tested through the revolutionary war, convinced, it is believed, of their sincerity, and of the justice of their claim, exempted them from the obligation to bear arms, and from certain fines and penalties which had been imposed on their non-compliance with military requisitions. But the laws are changed. They now require that your memorialists, notwithstanding the insuperable objection of their religious scruples, should be trained to arms. Their refusal subjects them to fines, which within certain limitations, are fixed at the discretion of the courts martial, and become in numerous instances extremely oppressive. Nor is this all—your memorialists conceive that the voluntary payment of a fine imposed for adherence to religious duty, or the receiving of surplus money, arising from the sale of their property, seized for the satisfying of these demands, would be to acknowledge a delinquency, which they cannot admit, and to become parties in a traffic or commutation of their principles. Hence also, considerable loss is sustained. And notwithstanding your memorialists may acknowledge that many officers of the government, in these cases, manifest great reluctance, and execute their trust with a scrupulous regard to the interest of the sufferers; yet there are other instances in which wanton depredations are made on the property of individuals.

Your memorialists are aware that it may be said that the law does not discriminate between them and others, and that they ought equally to support the public burdens, and yield their services to the exigencies of the state. This objection supposes that a general law cannot have a partial or unequal

operation. It supposes too, that what may be deemed a national concern, may supercede the chartered rights and privileges of the people. But your memorialists cannot suppose that these principles, which indeed are no other than the maxims of tyranny, will ever be deliberately adopted or acted upon by this legislature. If one member of the community believe that it is his duty to fight, and to slay the enemies of his country, and if another believe that he is prohibited by divine command from planning the destruction or shedding the blood of his fellow creatures, the question, as it relates to the present subject, is not *which*, or *whether either is wrong*, but whether a law commanding both to take arms, would not operate *unequally* and violate the rights of conscience? It would operate *unequally*, because it does not discriminate—because to the conscience of the one it would enjoin the performance of a duty, to that of the other, the commission of a crime. It would violate the liberty of conscience, because it would compel under pains and penalties the performance of an act, which is believed offensive to the Divine Being. Human authority cannot, like the great searcher of hearts, try the spirits of men respecting truth and error, it cannot remit the penalties of sin, or control the convictions of the heart; and therefore in this country at least, the liberty of conscience is wisely placed beyond the sphere of legislation, and protected from the encroachment of any power in the government.

It may be recollected too, that in every nation of the civilized world, where this society is found, they profess and maintain the same principles.—That no hope of reward, no dread of punishment, not confiscations, imprisonments, or death would induce them to bear arms against their country, or in any other cause whatever, and that every attempt to coerce them, would result, on the one side, in the triumph of principle, however severely tested, and in unavailing persecution on the other.

While it is therefore evident, that the ostensible object of the law, or training them to arms, cannot be effected; and it is presumed from the general notoriety of their principles, that it is not even expected to be attained—while your memorialists believe that the principles they hold on in no sense prove injurious to the community, and are persuaded that this legislature would disclaim the idea of raising revenue by laws inflicting fines on the free exercise of conscience—they trust, that a privilege conferred by the Supreme Being, and by the highest authority in this country declared to be sacred and inviolable, may be safely expected from its justice and liberality. They therefore respectfully petition, that the laws imposing military requisitions and penalties for non-compliance, may be considered as they respect your petitioners, and such relief afforded as to the wisdom of the legislature shall seem just and necessary.

Signed by order and on behalf of a meeting of the representatives of the aforesaid society, held in Dinwiddie county, the 17th of the 11th month, 1810. BENJ. BATES, Clerk at this time.

To a member of the legislature of Virginia.

The friendly manner in which we discussed together the principles of our memorial, (now before the legislature) induces me to hope that a few additional observations will receive a candid and impartial consideration.

It would be useless, I apprehend, in introducing this subject, to enter into any minute enquiry respecting the nature and extent of the rights of men

in society; or to examine any of the various theories of government to find in how many ways these rights have been abused. The American people understand this subject—they did not, in establishing the empire of liberty on the basis of equal laws, look to the pittance of privilege which had, in different ages, been extorted from bigotry, or wrung from the grasp of power. No—they were men, and conscious of their rights—they were brethren, and saw that their rights were equal. To preserve them, they did not set up human beings, like themselves, with crowns and mitres on their heads, and commit to their ambition, cupidity and caprice, for safe-keeping and distribution, those sacred immunities with which their Creator had endowed them, which he had made co-existent with mind itself, inherent and unalienable.

It was to preserve to themselves these inestimable blessings, to transmit them to their children; to guard them forever from usurpation; that, viewing the whole ground of polity with a discriminating eye, they declared irrevocably, that conscience belongs to God, and civil government to the people. On this principle their whole political structure is erected: hence the law emanates, and every power in the government is bound by its authority. So it stands upon paper—but how does it operate in practice? Is the liberty of conscience indeed preserved inviolate? Do the laws impose no other restraint on religious freedom than are sufficient to preserve the peace and order of society? Are none of the honest and inoffensive inhabitants of this commonwealth taxed, fined or harassed, in their persons or property, on account of their religious tenets? These are questions on which the patriot and statesman may ponder, but the answer is obvious and undeniable. The liberty of conscience is abridged: the laws do impose other restraints than those contemplated by the act establishing religious freedom—and a number of peaceable and useful citizens are exposed to fines and penalties on account of their religious principles. How is this infraction of natural and constitutional right to be accounted for? It will not be said that either these people or their principles were unknown, when the declaration of rights was made, and the form of government established. It will not be pretended that they were excluded from the common privileges of citizens and the common rights of humanity. No, but it is said that the government must be defended; and they are therefore enrolled for the purpose of learning the use of the firelock and bayonet, and for acquiring the art of inflicting death with the greatest expedition and effect. Men whose religion is a system of universal benevolence, who believe that God Almighty forbids animosity, revenge and violence, and who are assured that disobedience to his commands involves dreadful and eternal consequences.

This society maintains, with the framers of our constitution, and in conformity with the repeated declared sense of the American people, that government has no right to bring the laws of God and man into competition: and that there exists no authority in any department thereof to cancel, abridge, restrain or modify, the liberty of conscience. When this declaration was solemnly made the last time by the people of this state, and reciprocated by the whole union, the Society of Friends were exempt by law, as well as by their constitutional privileges, both from militia duty and personal service in war. Did not the law which afterwards subjected under heavy penalties to all the requisitions of the military system, abridge liberty of conscience which

had been thus solemnly guaranteed? and if it did, ought not an evidence of the fact and an appeal to the justice of their country, to be sufficient to restore them to their rights? The fact is undeniable, the appeal is made, and its success perhaps, ought not to be doubted. But, in the meantime, the subject is variously canvassed, and many objections and difficulties are thrown in the way. We have referred, in our memorial, to the rights of conscience as a natural and constitutional privilege—but we are told that the liberty of conscience is an abstract principle, and as such, is not to be relied on in particular cases? What is an abstract principle? Is it some remote uninteresting truth, which may be indifferently remembered or forgotten? or is it some proposition to which the understanding assents, but which is still to be tested by experience? Now it cannot be supposed that the men selected by the people to mark out the boundaries of the laws and to fix the limits of power, in a great, free and enlightened nation, would so insignificantly employ their time and abuse their trust, as to set down as a declaration of rights, any random proposition that might chance to occur to their recollection, as true. The fathers of American liberty did not attract to themselves the gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world, by writing merely what was true, but for selecting the very truths they meant to establish; for drawing an insuperable, unalterable line of separation between those powers which a free people may confide in their government, and those inherent and unalienable rights which they retain to themselves. It was expressly for the preservation of these rights that the constitution was formed. Its barriers were laid strong and deep around them, and wherever they are broken down, tyranny and oppression will resume their course. Nor can it be thought that this liberty of conscience was introduced as a new or untried principle. The statesmen of our country were not such novices in the subjects of law and government, or so unacquainted with human nature, as to suppose that the right of conscience had never been tested. Nor would they, if such had been their opinions, expose the nation to difficulties! No, these men understood their subject: its nature, its history and its importance, were familiar to their minds. They knew how readily the pride of opinion and the possession of power, combine to produce intolerance. They knew that a denial of these rights constitutes the worst species of tyranny. Nations have groaned for ages under its influence; and to preserve this country from a similar fate, they held forth the rights of conscience, not as an abstract metaphysical notion, but as a living indestructible privilege, of which no law should ever deprive a citizen.

But why was it necessary to guard these rights with such anxious solicitude? Why enshrine them in the constitution, and protect them with such jealous care from the power of the legislature? Is not the government derived from the people? Is it not administered by their agents, and solely for their benefit? And cannot the people be trusted with the guardianship of their own privileges? The answer is plain—a government of the people is necessarily a government of the majority; but the majority, if they are not bound by constitutional restraints, may, in securing their own rights, overlook or violate the rights of others. But would it not be mockery to tell the minority, under these circumstances, that they ought not to complain—that their country is a free republic, and themselves integral parts of the sovereign authority? Would they not be sensible that their rights and liberties depended on the will,

and lay at the mercy of individuals; and that, however, many or few those individuals might be, and under whatever forms their proceedings might be conducted, an arbitrary government is still a despotism, and the subjects of it are slaves? Hence the necessity of constitutional restrictions; and when these are properly established—when the government simply occupies the ground on which it is placed, and exercises only the powers which has been submitted to its discretion, the decisions of the majority become the legitimate rules of action; and every member of the community (whatever be his opinion of their wisdom or expedience) is bound to obey them. This is presumed to be the true definition of a free government. But of what avail, under any form of government, is the attempt to enslave the mind? As soon would the academy devise means to arrest or control the revolution of the solar system, as the legislature of any country find laws that would bind the free spirit of man. How long has tyranny tortured its invention and varied its apparatus for discovering this grand desideratum?—Creeds, tests, and anathemas have been tried—stripes, fetters, and dungeons, have done their best—racks, flames, and gibbets, have exhausted all their powers, and all have ended in miserable disappointment—and is it not extremely difficult to conceive how the notion ever came to be entertained, on this side the Atlantic, that the thing is still practicable? The genius of our country did not borrow even the mildest feature of such a system; and it is certainly not congenial with our habits of thinking, to suppose that the mind may be fettered by putting a chain upon the legs; or that a man's heart can be divested of its convictions by a warrant to take his cattle. But, admitting that the liberty of conscience is both a natural and constitutional right, and that it is physically impossible to control the free agency of the mind, still, it is contended, an expedient may be found which shall protect those rights from violation, and at the same time satisfy the law, which would otherwise infringe them.—Thus—if the legislature enjoin the performance of certain duties, on which, it is supposed, the very existence of the government depends, and those duties happen to interfere with the constitutional rights of any individual, let that individual pay an equivalent, and be excused. If it be a military service, for instance, and his religious principles forbid him to fight; let him pay a tax for the support of schools, and make the tax equal to the military service. The argument, fairly stated, stands thus—the legislature shall not restrain the free exercise of conscience; but they may levy a tax upon the advantages derived from the exemption. Have I any objection to the support of schools? Far from it—I should rejoice to see knowledge and virtue diffused among the lower classes of society; I would cheerfully pay an equivalent for the purpose, and might even be disposed to encourage it by a voluntary contribution; but when I pay a partial tax—a fine, I am neither discharging the common duties of a citizen, nor doing an act of benevolence. I am paying a debt—and for what consideration? Plainly, for being allowed to enjoy the liberty of conscience. But I do not derive the liberty of conscience from the government; I hold it from a tenure antecedent to the institutions of civil society. It was secured to me in the social compact, and it was never submitted to the legislature at all. They have, therefore, no such privileges to grant or withhold, at their pleasure; and certainly no pretence or authority to sell it for a price. It appears then, that this exclusive tax for the support of schools, is a groundless and oppressive demand. It is a muster fine in dis-

guise—and violates the very principle which it seemed to respect.

But is it not unreasonable, it is asked, that our fellow citizens who believe war to be allowable, and necessary, should be subjected to the hardships and privations incident to the training and service, while we, under the protection of our religious privileges, enjoy a complete exemption? We answer no. If those citizens do believe that war is necessary for their defence; if they conceive it to be their duty and their interest to fight; if it accords with their religious principles to repel aggressions by the sword; if, in the full exercise of their privileges, they give to the government authority to command them in these services; this is their own act, and they cannot complain of the consequences! But a man is not the judge of his neighbor's conscience, and if the powers they surrender for themselves involve the constitutional privileges of others, they are binding only on those who have consented to them.

May I enquire what it is that constitutes the obligation to fight for one's country? I mean to apply the question to a free people—for under a despotism the will of the master is the obligation of the slave.—What is it, then, in a free country that induces a man to go to war? Is it for the protection of his rights? But what rights has he to protect, whose most essential privileges are already wrested from him? Or is it the interest which every individual feels in preserving his property—his home, his children and his friends? Have not all some interesting attachment,—have not all some endearing objects that cling about the heart? Is not the aggregate of these their country? Every man, therefore, engaged by common consent, in a defensive war, considers that he is fighting for himself and his domestic enjoyments; his home identified with his country—and he is using those means which his own reason and conscience approve for its defence? We too have homes, and a little property, and children and friends, whose welfare is dearer than life. We too connect them with our country, and for their preservation would make any sacrifice which our reason and conscience would approve. But these forbid us to fight. The Being from we derive life and its enjoyments: the God that judgeth the earth, has a right to prescribe to his creatures the conditions upon which his blessings shall be obtained. It is their duty to yield obedience, and in all events, to trust to his divine providence for support; or, would it be better (as this might thwart our ambitious views, repress our pride, or interfere with our own plans of safety or success) to have a system of our own, adapted to what we conceive to be the true state of the world, and its moral government, and take our defence into our own hands? This appears to have been the prevailing opinion, and what is the consequence? The earth is filled with violence. Every nation is either preparing for war, or engaged in actual hostilities, and every man is required to cherish in himself those dispositions, and to acquire those habits of dexterity and skill which shall render him an efficient and powerful instrument of death in the hands of others. The army cannot deliberate,—the soldier cannot reflect—he is no longer to consider himself as a free agent—as an intelligent and reasonable being, acting under the law of conscience with an awful responsibility to his God; but on subjects involving life and death and a future judgment, he is simply required to obey his orders—and leave the question of right and wrong,—the termination of his existence here, and his hopes of happiness hereafter, to be tested by the policy of his government and the opinion of

his commanding officer. And yet war is neither necessary nor generally successful in obtaining justice, or supporting truth. Power and justice are inseparable concomitants, only in the deity, and the existence and prevalence of war mark but the depravity of man, and his tremendous capacity for doing evil. What does it avail the human race that the tide of conquest and devastation have rolled from east to west, and from west to east, and that thousands and millions of our fellow creatures have been cut off in the midst of their days, and sent, fresh from this life to death, burning with fury and panting for revenge into the presence of a just God, to receive their eternal destruction. Why should I recount the horror and the miseries that follow in the train of war, and triumph in its ravages? Who has not reflected on the subject, and who does not deplore the wretched state of human nature, whether in producing or suffering these disgraceful calamities? And is there no redress? Does there exist no power on earth or in Heaven to arrest them?—There is, my friend; it were impious to say there is not. There is in the religion taught by Jesus Christ,—which is able to reconcile us to God and to one another. It can divest the heart that receives it of its propensities to wrongs and violence for its sake. Thousands of living witnesses bear testimony to this divine principle. Thousands who would suffer any privation or punishment rather than impede, by their example, its influence and increase. And ought it not to console the friend of his country, and of his species, to see its truth, and to be assured, by indubitable evidence, that it is possible to return good for evil—to love our very enemies, and for man, in all situations, to be the friend of man?

I am with, much respect, thy friend,

B. BATES.

British Statistics!

A gentleman, lately from England, has loaned to us a pamphlet, just published in London, containing a complete list of the house of commons, from whence returned, the number of voters in each election district, and by whom influenced; a list of the salaries and pensions held and enjoyed by said members, with an account of some of those held by the lords, a list of the bishops and their salaries—to which is prefixed a spirited preface, with magna charta, the bill of rights, the habeas corpus act, act of settlement, &c.—the whole presenting a body of matter of curious interest and of great use for reference.

The pamphlet makes 34 pages of heavy and close printed octavo—but by the use of our small type for such parts as will be required chiefly for reference, we shall be able to compress the whole of it in this work without interfering with the current of business; not doubting but that it will afford an acceptable treat to our friends—giving the *detail* of many things often spoken of, but not so perfectly understood as they ought to be.

Legislature of Indiana.

GOVERNOR JENNINGS' SPEECH.

The governor, after taking the oaths prescribed by the constitution, in the presence of the two houses, delivered the following speech.

Gentlemen of the senate, and house of representatives,

The period has arrived which has devolved on you the important duty of giving the first impulse to the government of the state. The result of your

deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. The reputation of the state, as well as its highest interest, will require, that a just and generous policy towards the general government, and a due regard to the rights of its members respectively should invariably have their proper influence.

In the commencement of the state government, the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in your united exertions to prove, by happy experience, that an uniform adherence to the first principles of our government, and a virtuous exercise of its powers, will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our republican institutions may materially be lost in dangerous expedients, and political design. Under every free government, the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals, and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in the discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the state, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws, calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate to its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect, that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime, while punishments unnecessarily severe, too often produce the acquittal of the guilty, and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government.

To enforce, as far as practicable, a more rigid discharge of the duties of justices of the peace, in relation to the petty crimes which may be placed within their jurisdiction, might be productive of salutary consequences. To annex penalties to crimes, if the perpetration of them shall be suffered knowingly to pass unheeded, by those whose duty it may be to guard against the violation of the laws, with impunity, will to a very considerable degree, result in a relaxation of morals, a consequent disregard of the laws, and a measurable contempt of the officers who may be appointed to administer them.—The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice, and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution.

In recommending a revision of the statute laws now in force, it can scarcely be necessary to offer any reasons for the measure, other than the obscurity which pervades them, and the amendments which they must necessarily undergo to adapt them to the present form of government.

The organization of the judiciary of the state, as provided for by the constitution, with adequate salaries to its officers, on a plan calculated to render the administration of justice free from any unnecessary expense or delay, will engage your most serious attention.

The incorporation of the banks now in operation within the limits of the state as state banks, if desirable on the part of those institutions, may be found less difficult at present, than at any future period.

To provide ways and means for the current year, including the demands on the state created by the late convention, will, no doubt, engage your parti-

ular attention. It is not to be expected that the annual revenue of the state, especially for the present year, will be equal to its annual expenditure, without resorting to taxes, too heavy for the existing circumstances of the country. An adequate loan, therefore, is recommended, if it can be obtained on suitable terms, to supply such deficit of the revenue, in preference to an emission of treasury bills, inasmuch as interest will also accrue thereon, and be liable to counterfeiting and other improper practices. Under this view of the subject, it will be proper to liquidate and cancel the demands existing upon the former government, under the character of territorial warrants. A state debt, although it may be found unavoidable for a time, may with facility be reimbursed hereafter, without additional taxes, when the subjects of taxation shall continue to increase, in proportion to the increased purchases of the lands of the United States, and when other sources of revenue, to arise from the grants made to this state, can be resorted to and realized.

I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage persons of color, legally entitled to their freedom, and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other state or territory, from seeking within the limits of this state a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts, and secure the rights of the citizens of the other states and territories, as far as ought reasonably to be expected.

With a full confidence that your legislative duties will be characterized by a strict regard to the constitutional rights of the citizens, the rising prosperity and importance of the state, my cordial co-operation will be cheerfully afforded.

Trial of general Gaines.

Adj. and Insp. Gen's. Office, Nov. 11, 1816.

At a general court martial, of which major gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is president, convened at N. York on the 2d of September, 1816, and continued by adjournments—major general Edmund P. Gaines was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz.

CHARGE I.

Misconduct in office, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1. In this—That the said major general Edmund P. Gaines, at Sackett's Harbor, between the 15th and 25th of February, 1814, being then and there colonel of the 25th regiment of United States infantry, and acting adjutant general of major general Jacob Brown's command, by misrepresentation, and deceiving general Brown as to the consent of officers, and other improper means, procured, and caused to be issued, a general order, dated at 'Sackett's Harbor, February 24th, 1814,' and signed 'E. P. Gaines, adj. gen.' transferring a detachment of the 26th regiment of infantry to the aforesaid 25th, contrary to the prescribed regulation for the army relative to transfers, to the great injury of the service.

Specification 2. In this—That the said major general Gaines, in a written official statement to major general Brown, dated at 'Sackett's Harbor, May 7, 1814,' falsely stated,

1st. That the transfer aforesaid, of the men of the 26th infantry, was made by the consent, and at the particular request, of maj. Tod and capt. Swearingen.

2dly. That in a conversation between himself and captain Swearingen, some days after the date of the transfer aforesaid, in which the latter mentioned his having received recruiting orders from the war department, captain Swearingen indicated no disposition whatever to get back the men of the 26th infantry, who had been transferred to the 25th.

3dly. That in the aforesaid conversation, he, major general Gaines expressed the opinion that captain Swearingen ought to re-enlist the men; (meaning the men of the 26th infantry, who had been transferred to the 25th.

And that the said major general Gaines, in the sections of paragraphs, marked 1st and 2d, of his said written official statement to maj. gen. Brown, misrepresented the circumstances of the transfer aforesaid, and the occurrences alluded to in said paragraphs, and designedly concealed the truth of said circumstances and occurrences, and thereby deceived the secretary of war, and general Brown, relative to said transfer, concerning which they ought to have received correct information from him—injured major Trimble, of the 26th infantry, who had made an official representation to the secretary of war on the subject of said transfer, and prevented the redress of an injury which he, the said major general Gaines, had already done to the service.

CHARGE II.

Misconduct and gross injustice in office.

Specification 1. In this—That the said major general Edmund P. Gaines, at the fortified encampment near fort Erie, in Upper Canada, on or about the 14th of August, 1814, being then and there in command of the army of the United States, at that place, actuated by injustice and a vindictive spirit towards the aforesaid major Trimble, then of the 19th infantry, refused to give that officer, he being the only field officer of said 19th infantry, on that frontier, the command of two detachments of said regiment, then present; and, without a proper and sufficient object, and for the unjust purpose of excluding him from command, ordered him to the opposite side of Lake Erie, to the injury of the service.

Specification 2. In this—That the said major general Gaines, being in command of the army of the United States, in the battle of the 15th of August, 1814, at the fortified encampment aforesaid, during said battle, ordered a small detachment of infantry and riflemen into fort Erie, not to act under the orders of major Trimble, the officer commanding the fort, but under the direction of an officer of the staff, with special orders to charge the north-east bastion of the fort, then in the possession of the enemy—orders which could not be successfully executed—prevented said detachment from being usefully employed, and exposed part of it to destruction, without the possibility of its subjecting the enemy to equal loss.

Specification 3. In this—That at the fortified encampment aforesaid, between the 15th and 23d of August, 1814, the said major general Gaines, commanding as aforesaid, required many officers to report to him the conduct of their commands at the battle aforesaid, and, actuated by injustice and a vindictive spirit, did not require major Trimble to report the conduct of his command in said battle, although he held throughout the said battle the separate and highly important command of fort Erie, where the battle raged with great fury, and the enemy was bravely and efficiently fought by said Trimble's command; but required major Hindman and major Hall to report the operations in the fort

the former of which officers, being the senior officer of the artillery of the army under the said major general Gaines, and having the general superintendance of all the artillery attached to said army, was not stationed in fort Erie; and the command of major Hall being confined to a small detachment which was sent into the fort, under special orders, but a very short time before the close of the action, and which was, though bravely, worse than uselessly employed on impracticable service; and neither of which officers had an opportunity to be acquainted with the general defence of the fort—conduct on the part of the said maj. gen. Gaines calculated most unjustly to insult and wound the honorable sensibilities of major Trimble and the officers and men of the infantry under his command, to exclude them from their rightful participation in the glory and honors of that battle, and to produce dissatisfaction and dissent in the service, and injure its interests.

Specification 4. In this—That the said major general Gaines, in his principal detailed official report to the secretary of war, of the battle of the 15th of August, 1814, aforesaid, with malice, and unjustly and contrary to his duty, concealed the fact that major Trimble commanded fort Erie during the said battle; and not only concealed said fact, but endeavored to communicate the impression that he did not so command; and that, in first part of the action, the fort was commanded by capt. Williams, and afterwards by major Hindman—the said major general Gaines having, in person, on the evening immediately preceding the action, assigned the command of the fort to major Trimble, & maj. Trimble ranking both captain Williams and major Hindman, and commanding the fort during the battle.

Specification 5. In this—That the said major general Gaines, in his aforesaid official report of the battle of fort Erie, stated that the centre column of the enemy, led by colonel Drummond, "approached at once every assailable part of the fort, and, with scaling ladders, ascended the parapet, but was repulsed with dreadful carnage. The assault was twice repeated, & as often checked." Whereas, the whole efforts of said column of the enemy, in the first part of the action, and during the time alluded to in said statement, as the said maj. gen. Gaines knew, or ought to have known, were directed against the north curtain of the fort, (or north line of the redoubt connecting the bastions of the fort); and that the said major general Gaines, in said statement, and throughout his said report, omitted to mention that it was by the detachment of the 19th infantry, stationed in the fort, that this service was performed: the said major gen. Gaines being careful, in other parts of his report, to state who were engaged in the services mentioned and alleged: herein misrepresenting the battle of fort Erie, unjustly injuring the officers and men of the detachment of the 19th infantry, stationed in the fort, and acting with improper partiality towards other parts of the army he commanded, to the injury of the service.

Specification 6. In this—That the said major general Gaines, in his aforesaid official report of the battle of fort Erie, represented and caused to be understood that the left column of the enemy, led by col. Scott, was completely repulsed and finally driven from the contest by the American troops stationed to the right of fort Erie, and between the fort and the lake; and that the said maj. gen. Gaines, in his said official report, suppressed the facts, that the said left column of the enemy—having advanced in the direction, and within about 60

yards of an opening in said line between the fort and the lake, and being deterred from proceeding further in that direction, and from entering said opening by an incessant blaze of fire from the Douglas battery, and the artillery and infantry stationed on said line,—moved promptly to the right, gained the ditch of the north-east bastion of the fort, and was the first to assault and enter the bastion: that a large proportion of the prisoners remaining and taken in and near the fort, belonged to the 103d regiment, which was said left column; and that it was at the fort that colonel Scott, who commanded said column, was mortally wounded, and captain Elliott, who conducted it, was made prisoner: which facts the said major general Gaines, at the time of making his said report, ought to have known, and did know:—the said major general Gaines by said wilful mis-statements and suppression of facts, materially misrepresenting the battle to his government, unjustly depriving the garrison of fort Erie, particularly the detachment of the 19th infantry, of the credit of important services which they had performed, contrary to his duty, and to the injury of the service.

Specification 7. In this—That the said major general Gaines, in his aforesaid official report of the battle of fort Erie, stated; that "captain Fanning, of the corps of artillery, kept up a spirited and destructive fire with his field pieces, on the enemy attempting to approach the fort:" whereas no part of the centre and left columns of the enemy, the columns which attacked the fort, were within the range of captain Fanning's field pieces: and if the Indians and light troops of the enemy in front of the encampment were referred to in said statement, there was not evidence nor ground of presumption to warrant the assertion, that capt. Fanning's fire, however spirited, was destructive: and the strong presumption was that it could not have been so:

And that the said major general Gaines, in his said official report, stated, that "captain Fanning's battery likewise played upon them" (the enemy) "at this time with great effect:" whereas, at the time referred to, the enemy were not within the scope of captain Fanning's battery, and of course could not be played upon by it with effect:

And that the said major general Gaines, in said official report, represented and gave it to be understood that brigadier general Porter, commanding the New-York and Pennsylvania volunteers, and said volunteers, generally, were engaged in action in the aforesaid battle at fort Erie, and mentioned him and them with high commendation, for their conduct in action therein: whereas captain Boughton's and captain Harding's companies, detached and distantly separated from general Porter's command in said battle, and not under his command therein, were the only part of said volunteers who fought or could be said to be engaged in action in said battle; they being under the command of lieutenant. Aspinwall, on the right of the American position, and acting with capt. Foster, of the 11th:

And that the said major general Gaines, in his said official report, stated, that "captain Birdsall, of the 4th rifle regiment, with a detachment of riflemen, gallantly rushed in through the gateway" (of fort Erie) "to their assistance," (meaning to the assistance of major Hindman and major Trimble) "and with some infantry charged the enemy; but was repulsed and the captain severely wounded:" thereby exhibiting in detail with praise conduct in fort Erie, which, though gallant, was of little or no avail, and of very short continuance;

And that the said major general Gaines, in his said official report, detailed, that "a detachment of the 11th, 9th, and 22d infantry, under capt. Foster of the 11th, were introduced over the interior bastion" (of fort Erie) for the purpose of charging the enemy. Major Hall, assistant inspector general, very handsomely tendered his services to lead the charge. The charge was gallantly made by capt. Foster and major Hall, but owing to the narrowness of the passage up to the bastion, admitting only two or three men abreast, it failed. It was often repeated, and as often checked;" thereby showing forth in detail and with praise, and calling the attention of his government to the conduct of officers and men *in fort Erie*, who were sent into the fort only a short time before the close of the action, and, however bravely, were worse than uselessly employed on impracticable service, and for a few minutes only;

And that the said major general Gaines, in said official report, with malice, omitted to mention the judicious arrangements and preparations, which major Trimble, under the most embarrassing circumstances, made for the defence of fort Erie; the gallant manner in which the detachment of the 19th infantry, stationed in the fort, repelled the repeated assaults of the centre column of the enemy; and the prompt and skilful disposition made of said detachment, and the cool and desperate courage it displayed in the most hazardous situation, and against a great superiority of force, when the enemy had obtained possession of the north-east bastion of the fort; that a part of said detachment was formed so as to command the gorge of said bastion, under cover of which line part of said detachment was thrown into the adjoining stone mess-house, and that thence a constant and destructive fire was kept up on the enemy; that a part of said detachment without the mess-house, was posted in a situation which afforded it security, and enabled it to pour into the bastion a direct and deadly fire; that the enemy repeatedly advanced from the bastion to gain possession of the fort, and twice attempted to force the door of the mess-house aforesaid, and were driven back with loss by said detachment of the 19th infantry and a small detachment of artillery, which in the last attack were aided by lieutenant John Brady, who had just come into the fort with about twenty men of the 22d infantry,—several of which circumstances were communicated in a written statement to the said major gen. Gaines, before he forwarded or closed his said official report, and all of which circumstances and of the defence of fort Erie generally, the said major general Gaines might have obtained full information, had he required it of major Trimble, as it was his duty to have done; and that the said major general Gaines, in his said official report, with malice, omitted to allude to said circumstances in the particular manner in which they merited to be spoken of in said report.

The said major general Gaines, by said representations, wilfully incorrect statements, and designed suppression of facts, in his said official report, ascribing services to officers and men which they did not perform; displaying services, some of them performed *in fort Erie*, with disproportionate emphasis and minuteness, and improper partiality, and unjustly concealing other services, of much greater importance and usefulness, performed in fort Erie, grossly injuring and insulting major Trimble and the officers and men of the said detachment of the 19th infantry, and very materially misrepresenting the battle of fort Erie to his government to the injury of the service.

Specification 8. In this—That the said major general Gaines, in his official report aforesaid, stated that "at this moment every operation was arrested by the explosion of some cartridges, deposited in the end of the stone building adjoining the contested bastion. The explosion was tremendous; it was decisive: the bastion was restored;" hereby very improperly misrepresenting the place of the explosion—the cartridges that exploded not being in the end of the stone building adjoining the contested bastion, but under the platform of the bastion; and the end of the stone building being occupied by his own troops, part of the 19th infantry, who poured from it a constant and destructive fire on the enemy; and further by said statement, unjustly and to the great injury of part of his army, ascribing to an untoward accident a victory which had been insured by the valor and good conduct of his troops, who had fought the enemy without intermission, and at first under the most disadvantageous circumstances, for more than two hours—and the said major general Gaines knowing, or it being his duty to have known, that the enemy had been repeatedly repulsed and driven from the interior of the fort; that they had suffered extremely from the fire of the garrison, to which they could do but little injury; and that had they remained in the bastion a few minutes longer, their capture or destruction might have been made certain.

Specification 9. In this—That the said maj. gen. Gaines, in his principal official report aforesaid of the battle of fort Erie, honorably mentioned nearly all the officers who were in action in said battle, and eulogized and honorably mentioned officers and men, some of whom were but partially engaged, and others not at all; and with malice and unjustly and injuriously omitted to mention major Trimble, several of the officers and the men of the detachment of the 19th infantry, which was stationed in fort Erie during said battle in the honorable manner in which their services in said battle entitled them to be mentioned in said report; and altogether omitted to mention most of said officers—the good conduct in battle of said officers and men having been reported to the said maj. gen. Gaines by major Trimble.

Specification 10. In this—That the said maj. gen. Gaines, in his additional report to the secretary of war of the said battle of fort Erie, dated August, 26th, 1814, written for the purpose of honorably mentioning officers for their conduct in said battle, whom, he states in said report, he had inadvertently omitted to mention in his principal report, and also to mention the services of corps in said battle, which he had omitted in his principal report, &c. did still, in his said additional report, with malice and contrary to his duty, omit to mention major Trimble, or any of the officers of the detachment of the 19th infantry which was in fort Erie during said battle, and to mention said detachment thereby aggravating the injustice and injury he had already done to said officers and detachment—to the injury of the service.

Specification 11. In this—That the said maj. gen. Gaines made a written official statement to the hon. James Monroe, then acting secretary of war, dated "Hyde Park, N. Y. September 30th, 1814," in which he stated, that several causes had "prevented his placing the conduct of the officers under his command in that just point of view which their relative stations and services merited;" (meaning their relative stations and services in the army under his command, as aforesaid, at fort Erie, on and about the 15th August, 1814) and further stated, that

Having lately seen in the gazettes a list of officers which the president had been pleased to brevet, and finding that some of the most meritorious have not been honored with this pleasing evidence of the president's approbation, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the public service, and to individual merit, to communicate to you without delay the names of those officers whose conduct in action," (meaning the action at fort Erie on the 15th August, 1814, aforesaid) "as well as in the previous and subsequent bombardment and skirmishing, give them the highest claims to the notice of the president." And that the said maj. general Gaines, with malice, and in violation of his duty, did still omit to mention, in said official statement, the names of major Trimble, and several officers of the 19th infantry, under the command of the said major Trimble, in the action aforesaid, whose conduct on that occasion entitled them to be mentioned in that statement; thereby aggravating the injustice and injury he had already done to them—to the injury of the service.

Specification 12. In this—That the said major general Gaines, in his aforesaid official reports to the secretary of war, of the battle of the 15th Aug. 1814, at fort Erie, made wilful misstatements on several material points, and designedly concealed many material facts; and thereby improperly misled his government and country as to the matters reported, and grossly and unjustly injured the officers and men of the detachment of the 19th infantry, who were in fort Erie during said battle—to the injury of the service.

Specification 13. In this—That the said major general Gaines, at Philadelphia, between the 4th and 10th of Dec. 1814, acknowledged to major Trimble, who commanded the garrison in fort Erie during the battle on the 15th Aug. 1814, aforesaid that he had done great injustice to him, said maj. Trimble, in relation to said battle, and to the detachment of the 19th infantry under his command in said battle: and received and agreed to a written arrangement on the subject, and pledged himself to forward it to the secretary of war without loss of time, accompanied by an explanation which would be satisfactory to the parties aggrieved, and to request that the said communications should be immediately published; but the said major-general Gaines, the promises thus made, and duty of atoning acknowledged injustice, hath not fulfilled, but altogether neglected and disregarded.

CHARGE III.

Misconduct in office.

Specification 1. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, at the fortified encampment aforesaid, between the 15th and 23d August, 1814, being then and there in command, as aforesaid, improperly ordered general Ripley to alter his official report of the conduct of this command, in the battle of fort Erie, aforesaid, so as to give the chief credit to him, the said major-general Gaines.

CHARGE IV.

Neglect of duty, and misconduct in office.

Specification 1. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, in his principal detailed official report, to the secretary of war, of the battle of fort Erie, aforesaid, stated, that "the small, unfinished fort Erie, with a 24, 18, and 12 pounders, forms the north east, and the Douglas battery, with an 18 and 6 pounder near the edge of the lake, the south-east angle of our right," there being, as it was the duty of the said major-general Gaines to have known, six pieces of cannon in fort Erie, and but one, an 18 pounder, in the Douglass battery.

Specification 2. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, in his said official report, stated that the front of our position had been strengthened by temporary, &c." and abbatiss; there being at the time, as it was the duty of the said major-general Gaines to have known, on what he denominated the front of our position, no abbatiss, nor any thing representing abbatiss.

Specification 3. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, being in command of the army of the United States at fort Erie, and the adjoining fortified encampment, between the 5th and 15th of August, 1814, and having good reason to expect an attack from the army of the enemy, under the command of lieut. gen. Drummond, greatly superior in numbers to his own army, neglected to strenthen and improve the defence and works of his said position, to the extent he had the means, and it was his duty, to strenthen and improve them.

Specification 4. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, being in command, as aforesaid, on the 14th of August, 1814, and having every reason to expect an attack from the enemy's army, under lieut. gen. Drummond, neglected to make that arrangement and provision, for the defence of fort Erie, which the place required, and which, by a proper use of the means at his disposal; he might have made; and that he entrusted the defence of that place, the key of his position, to about sixty artillerists, and to about one hundred and eighteen infantry recruits, who had never seen service, and were placed in the fort under the most embarrassing and unfavourable circumstances.

Specification 5. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, on the 15th August, 1814, at the fortified encampment aforesaid, being then and there in command, as aforesaid, made no attempt to intercept, capture, or destroy the right column of the enemy, after it had been effectually repulsed in the battle of the said 15th of August, from Towson's battery, and was retreating in great disorder, without flints or cartridges.

Specification 6. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, at the time and place last aforesaid, being then and there in command as aforesaid, neglected to make a sortie on the centre and left columns of the enemy, when they were in great confusion on the north-east bastion of the fort, and its surrounding ditches, in which last place they could have made but little resistance to an attack on their flank or rear.

Specification 7. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, at the time and place aforesaid, after the explosion of some ammunition, under the platform of the before mentioned bastion, suffered the centre and left columns of the enemy, in great confusion and disorder, and partly unarmed, to retire from fort Erie, over a plain, without making, or having made, any effort or attempt to capture them.

Specification 8. In this—That the said major gen. Gaines, at the time and place aforesaid, being then and there in command as aforesaid, neglected to avail himself of the advantages gained by the valour of his troops, in the action fought between the American and British forces at fort Erie and Towson's battery, on the said 15th August; the situation and condition of the British forces being such as would have exposed them to inevitable destruction, had the American army been properly commanded.

Exhibited by

W. A. TRIMBLE,
Lieut. Col. 8th U. S. Inf'y.

Altered by order,
R. H. WINDER, army J. Adv.

Friday 1st Nov. 1816.

The court proceeded to pronounce the following judgment.

The court, after having read over the whole of the evidence, as well on the part of the prosecution as on that of the defence, and after the most mature deliberation, do find the prisoner, major-general Edmund P. Gaines, not guilty of either of the charges or specifications exhibited against him.—The court do therefore honourably acquit him of the same; and the court feel it to be due to the good of the service to pronounce that most of the charges appear to it as frivolous, and the whole of them without support or foundation.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Major gen. by brevet, and
President of the court

R. H. Winder,
Army J. Advocate and of the Court.

The sentence of the court, honorably acquitting major-general Gaines of all the charges and specifications alleged against him, is approved.

JAMES MADISON.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

"An extraordinary sensation" was produced in London by proposals of the government to contract for 8000 tierces of pork and 5000 tierces of beef, for the West-Indies. It was explained, however, by saying that these supplies had been heretofore received from the United States; but that they were then dearer in America than in England.

The brewers have raised the price of ale 5s. per barrel, on account of the great advance on malt and hops.

It was stated in our last that the prince regent had acceded to the holy league. He has declared to the authors of that compact, that the form of the British constitution did prevent him from acceding to the form of their agreement, while he agreed with them in its principle.

The king of France is said to have sent the order of St. Louis to lord Exmouth, a favor seldom conferred upon a foreigner.

A vessel has arrived in England from Civita Vecchia, bringing some valuable presents from the pope to the prince regent—also some for lord Castlereagh, &c.

Accounts are of course contradictory relative to the crops, as the speculators are interested in the affair.

All doubts and conjectures about the harvest (says the Morning Chronicle of October 5) are now at an end. The fair prospect which six weeks ago, we fondly entertained, is totally obscured—and we lament to say, that the wheat which has been reaped in all the chief corn districts, turns out to be pasty and cold, so as to bear no sale in the market, because it can only be manufactured into flour when kilndried. The old wheat only is purchased, and the consequence is, that the average price is so greatly above eighty shillings, that it is clear the ports must open on the 15th November next.

FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 7.—The Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday last, give a complete list of the deputies elected to the new chamber, with the exception of Corsica, and of those places where the electoral colleges had been obliged to separate without coming to any result. One hundred and sixty-eight of the members of the last chamber have been re-elected,

a considerable proportion of whom are constitutionalists, and 46 out of the 86 presidents of the electoral colleges, appointed by the king, have been chosen deputies.

In the month of September, there arrived at the port of Bordeaux, 304 vessels, amounting to 22,974 tons—of which 68 were from foreign ports.

Louis XVIII. is already staggering under the weight of his titles: at such a time, some cruel wags aggravate the burden by another, viz. *Louis des Huîtres*, merely because he eats a couple of hundred oysters in a forenoon, to give him an appetite for dinner.

London, October 11.—The Courier of the 8th October, in commenting upon a letter published by a traveller in our columns of the preceding day, says of Louis the 18—"That no monarch was ever more forbearing, no one ever practised moderation to a greater extent, no one ever carried clemency to the basest traitors to a greater length."

We will ask the Courier if he founds upon the following facts his panegyrics of this benevolent monarch.

Violating the convention of Paris to punish by death, contrary to faith, law, and equity. Declaring the proscription to be closed, by the lists subjoined to the ordonnance, and then insidiously sending the act of amnesty to the chamber of deputies, that they might revoke the royal clause.

Violating the bill of amnesty when so corrected, by ordering general Travot to be tried, and inflicting ten years imprisonment on him (at the age of sixty and upwards.) Shooting a general at Lille, and shedding torrents of blood in the provinces under similar circumstances.

Persisting in the trial *par contumace* of persons absent and who cannot defend themselves, that he may have the pleasure of signing death warrants.

Imprisoning above two hundred and thirty thousand persons since his return to the throne, many of whom are now languishing in solitary dungeons.

Tranquilly eating his breakfast while marshal Ney was in the act of being murdered, and whilst his unfortunate wife was in the royal antichamber awaiting admission, being ignorant of the order for immediate execution, and being detained under the pretext that his majesty's digestion must not be disturbed.

Authorising madame Lavalette to entertain assurance of her husband's pardon, and then urging his punishment in the most ignominious mode.

Refusing pardon to the condemned peasants of Grenoble, recommended to mercy by the court and constituted authorities, after the execution of above 100.

Ordering the law for the amputation of limbs, never before enforced, to be put in execution, and directing the unfortunate victims to be kept alive until the hands of all had been chopped off.

Shooting general Mouton Duvernet after 13 months restoration, and after an insidious promise made to his friends, in order to engage a voluntary surrender.

It may be replied to the first article, that the violation of the convention prior to the publication of the lists of proscription was sanctioned by lord Castlereagh; but this negotiation with a foreigner for the purpose of destroying Frenchmen, is but an additional proof how well Louis XVIII. merits the appellation of "benevolent."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Letters from Oporto say that considerable supplies of foreign grain will be required for Portugal.

ITALY.

A treaty of commerce between Russia and Naples has been signed. It seems to give much satisfaction to the latter.

Statistics of Italy.—The following table exhibits the present division of Italy, according to the last treaties of Vienna and Paris, and the maps published, in May, this year, at Rome, by that celebrated German geographer, William Mayer:

	Sq. miles.*	Inhabitants.
Kingdom Lombardo Venetian	13,830	4,065,000
Duchy of Enoca	7,394	131,000
Do. of Massa	56	40,000
Do. of Modena	1,457	375,000
Do. of Parma	1,696	383,000
State of the church	11,355	2,425,000
Republic of St. Marine	17	7,000
Sardinian possessions (Etat Sarde)	22,471	3,814,000
Kingdom of Naples and Sicily (les deux Sicilies)	31,731	6,766,000
Grand duchy of Tuscany	6,019	1,264,000
Island of Corsica	2,723	290,000
Islands of Malta, Gozo, and Canino	143	150,000
	93,872	19,690,000

(Memorial No. 259.)

La Lande in 1807, estimated the population of Italy 18,000,000; Pinkerton reduces it at 13,000,000; Guthrie thinks it exceeds 20,000,000.

Two of many of our states will be found nearly equal in territorial extent to the whole of Italy.—New-York and Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, &c.—*Fed. Gazette.*

The princess of Wales. A letter from Rome, dated the 23d September, says: The princess of Wales has gone to Venice, where she proposes to stay some time; thence she goes to Milan, and about the end of October to Como.

The importation into Leghorn of foreign iron, and the various articles manufactured in that metal which can be supplied by home industry, has been forbidden by the Tuscan government.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

A Hamburg paper states, that in consequence of the high price of provisions in the south of Germany, and the fears of a dearth, the Austrian government has prohibited the export of provisions by Salzburg, and the adjoining confines, into Bavaria.

So great has been the drought in Norway, that a Norwegian ship at Londonderry took in a cargo of hay, as an article of speculation.

The overflowing of lands in Holland, Brabant, and on the Elbe, have been destructive in the past season.

From Pest, in Hungary, but on the Danube, a Jew has died lately who left eight millions of guilders, and who had for 20 years carried his pack.

From Denmark we learn that a gradual reduction of the army was intended, at the rate of about 4000 a year.

Dresden, October 2.—The king of Saxony has just decided that the city of Leipsic is to have a representative constitution, and that the senate will no longer retain the privilege which they have had till now of rendering no account of their operations.

It is said Wurtemberg will give up no territory for the accommodation of its neighbors. It is said prince Schwartzenburg was on a mission from Austria to Warsaw, to meet the emperor of Russia in that city.

*The ratio of the Italian mite to the American is 87 to 100.

The Russian fleet which brought back the prince of Holland, since his marriage, brought also supplies for the Russian troops which still continue in France.

Three iron bridges, which were in preparation some time, have lately been erected at Petersburg, one over the Moskwa, the others over branches of the Neva. They surpass in grandeur and convenience all others in the capital.

Russian Statistics. In the latest memoirs of the Academy of Petersburg, there appears an analysis of a statistical work, in which are the following statements: The revenues of the Russian state amounted in 1811 to 215,000,000 rubles and the expenses to 274,000,000. The land forces in 1810 were 621,155 men; the marine in 1813 was 289 sail, with 4346 pieces of cannon. The dominant Greek church includes 4 metropolitan churches, 11 arch bishopricks, 19 bishopricks, 26,747 churches, and a great number of convents. Tolerance being general, there were in 1811, 3,500,000 catholics, 1,400,000 Lutherans, 3800 reformed, 9000 Herbutters; 60,000 Armenians, 3,000,000 Mahometans, 300,000 followers of the Dalia-Lama, and 60,000 adorers of fetishes. There are in Petersburg 14 printing offices, 13 foreign bookshops, and 30 Russian. In 1815 the manufactories of the Russian empire amounted to 3,263.

Russian army.—According to very late advices the Russian army amounts to 1,100,000 men—800,000 uniforms, were lately ordered from England; and from Alexander's increased ambition, &c. some active employment for the soldiers was expected by or before next spring. We have this from a very respectable source.—*New-York Columbian.*

ASIA.

From the East Indies we hear that the British Madras army, consisting of the British and Company troops, was 30,000 strong, and that the Bombay troops were ready to co-operate. The Mahrattas had an excellent cavalry, and their infantry was three men to one horse.

The English have adopted the plan of a Hindoo college in their possessions.

A desperate insurrection had happened near Calcutta, occasioned by the people resisting the collection of the customs.

BARBARY STATES.

A Paris article says, on the authority of letters from Leghorn—that since the expedition of lord Exmouth, many Algerine vessels which were not at Algiers when the bombardment took place, are met with in the Mediterranean, and that they continue their piracies.

Leghorn, September 29. The officers who signalized themselves in the battle, enjoy the dey's confidence. Surrounded by the officers of his army, and placed on the bastion which was most damaged, the dey said to the people:

"We are not conquered. The enemy have attacked us with arms with which we are not acquainted, and which are properly their own. They have secured cowards by their promises and their gold. But what African would have riches which are not the fruits of his courage? We sign peace, but we sign it with glory; and if the enemy celebrate this day as having conquered us, we shall in our turn celebrate it as one of those in which we have done most injury to the enemy.

"Soldiers, and you, nation of heroes, never forget your fathers. They live—they will live forever, and will be honored among the people of other shores. These people cease to exist in dying, and have only a fleeting power. In dying yours is extinguished,

but it rapidly revives. Recompences shall be given, not to courage, for that is your native virtue, but to those who have suffered most by the bombardment."

The dey delivered this harangue while the English squadron was still in sight, and the people replied to him with cries of approbation. They followed the dey kissing his robes. Since the departure of the squadron he has always appeared in an undress and unarmed. He attends to the repairs of the fortifications, and encourages the workmen.

WEST INDIES.

From Hayti we have every assurance that their last energies will be employed to prevent every attempt to reduce the island to European power. The inhabitants seem rather to challenge the attempt to reduce them, than to fear their enemies.

The legislature of Dominica has requested the governor to open the ports to prevent a famine. He has, however, refused to comply, considering his orders from England so peremptory that he could not.

The death of gen. Sir James Leith, governor of Barbadoes, is announced.

The British in the West Indies are very rigid in observing that their vessels are manned and navigated according to law—that is, that three-fourths of their crews should be native born subjects, &c.—Many of their vessels are libelled for a violation of the statute, which lay as a dead letter for the last 20 or 25 years, in consequence of the seamen being required for government service.

A dreadful disease, called the *Black Fever*, rages at Guadaloupe—50 persons are said to die daily with it at Point Petre. The same disease also prevails in Martinique.

CANADA.

Several severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Montreal on the 15th of Nov.

Much complaint is made in Canada that the balance of trade with the United States is so much against the province.

The governor of Canada has appointed the hon. *W. B. Collman* and *John Fletcher*, Esqrs. commissioners, to investigate the late unpleasant and sanguinary occurrences between the Hudson's Bay and North West companies, at Fort William and the Red river settlement. These gentlemen left Montreal on the 7th inst. to perform the duties of their commission.

In Canada, the serious projects in the U. States by canals to bring the western trade to New-York, have excited great attention to all the means to make a counter current.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Earl *Dalhousie*, the new governor of Nova Scotia, with his family and suit, has arrived at Halifax. He is a general in the army, and well spoken of for his talents and courage.

Major-general *Ainslie*, has arrived at Halifax, on his way to Cape Breton, to assume the chief command of that Island.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

It appears now very certain that the patriot general, sir *Gregor McGregor*, who was three times killed and once *salted* for transportation by the royalists, has captured Cumana, and in force was advancing against the capital, Caracas. Later accounts say that he has captured that city.

The patriots are in possession of several important places, and are said to have in the provinces of Venezuela about 10,000 men in arms. The royal forces, since their late severe defeat near Barcelona, are said not to exceed 2,000, commanded by the bloody Morales.

Commerce of Havana.—During the month of Oct. there were 71 arrivals at the port of Havana, viz: 8 from the coast of Africa, 22 from Spanish America, 2 from Old Spain, 1 from Bremen, 10 from British West Indies, and ports in the Atlantic, and 28 from the United States. Of these vessels, 34 were Spanish, 9 British, 1 Prussian and 27 American.

In the same time there were 56 clearances, viz—10 for the coast of Africa, 10 for Spanish America, 1 for Old Spain, 4 for ports in Holland, 1 for Liverpool, 3 for British West Indies, and 27 for the U. States. Of these vessels, 22 were Spanish, 7 British, 3 Dutch, 1 French, and 23 American.

From this statement it appears, that in October, there were nearly as many American vessels from the United States, employed in the trade to Havana, as there were Spanish vessels from that place, with all the world besides. From Charleston alone, five vessels arrived, and seven cleared.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

New-York, Nov. 19.—By an arrival on Saturday evening from South America, we have received the Buenos Ayres Gazette, to Sept. 8, and made the following translations:

"The general session of Congress, closed in the great and worthy city of St. del Tucuman, on the 9th of July, 1816.

"The congress of the United Provinces resumed its discussions, on the great and august subject of the independence of the people which compose them. The voice of the whole territory was universally constant and decisive for solemn emancipation from the despotic power of the king of Spain. Notwithstanding that their representatives devoted to so arduous a task all the energy of their talents, the uprightness of their intentions, and the interest which the sanction of their fate require from the representatives of the people and their posterity; and at the closing of their sessions, they were asked if they wished that the provinces of the union might be a free nation, and independent of the kings of Spain and their metropolis, they immediately cried out, full of the holy ardor of justice, and one after another repeated successively their unanimous and spontaneous decision for the independence of the country, in virtue of which they decreed the following

DECLARATIONS.

We, the representatives of the United Provinces of South America, in general congress assembled, invoking that Eternal Power who presides over the universe, in the name and by the authority of the people whom we represent, protesting to Heaven, to all nations, and to all men, the justice which rules our decisions, solemnly declare, in the face of the whole world, that it is the unanimous and unquestionable will of these provinces to break the burthensome chains which unite them to the king of Spain, to resume the rights of which they have been dispossessed, and invest themselves with the high character of a free nation, and independent of king Ferdinand the seventh, his successors, and metropolis; to remain, consequently, in truth of right, with an ample and full power to give to themselves the form of government which justice dictates, and the increase of their actual circumstances demand; thus, all and each of them, publish, declare and confirm, obliging themselves, through us, to the fulfilment and maintenance of this their will; pledging, as security and guarantee, their lives, fortunes and honors.

The present declaration shall be communicated to all whom it may concern, for its publication; and in virtue of the respect due to all nations, let them

plain by a manifesto the great motives which have given place to this solemn declaration.

Passed in the hall of sessions—signed with our hands, and sealed with the seal of congress, and certified by our secretary."

[Here follow the names of the deputies of the different states and provinces.]

CHRONICLE.

Congress meets at Washington City on Monday next. An increased attention will be paid (the bustle of foreign events being over) to important proceedings and debates in this body, and the documents laid before it will be inserted with our usual promptitude and care.

Russia.—An opinion generally prevails that our differences with Russia will be easily adjusted—the disposition of the emperor is spoken of as entirely friendly to the United States.

The 25th inst. the anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British, in 1783, was observed, as usual, with military processions, &c. in that city.

Don Onis, M. de Kantzow, and M. Corraera de Serra, ministers from Spain, Sweden and Portugal, to the United States, have arrived, or are immediately expected, at Washington city.

The legislature of *Virginia* are petitioned to charter twenty-two new banks.

A ship, the *Benjamin Rush*, has arrived at Philadelphia from Calcutta, with a cargo valued at 800,000 dollars.

Bank of the United States.—John Sergeant, esq. is immediately to embark for Europe, as an agent of this bank, to purchase specie.

The report of the militia being drafted in the Mississippi territory to fight the Spaniards, in consequence of war having been declared by the Spanish government against the United States, is erroneous as to the conjecture, but correct as to the fact stated. We have now before us the general orders of governor Holmes relative to the object.

The government has taken measures for securing and bringing to punishment the mutineers of the schooner *Plattsburg*, who murdered the master, mate and supercargo of the vessel, and carried her into Norway.

A cartman in Philadelphia has been indicted and found guilty of cruelly beating his horse, and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars with costs of prosecution, and to give bonds for his good behaviour for one year.

Four schooners were lately driven ashore in a storm, and lost near cape Vincent, lake Ontario.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of North Carolina to compel the banks of that state to pay specie for their notes.

Missouri and Illinois exhibit an interesting spectacle at this time. A stranger to witness the scene would imagine that Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas had made an agreement to introduce them soon as possible to the bosom of the American family. Every ferry on the river is daily occupied in passing families, carriages, wagons, negroes, carts, &c. &c.

The city council of Charleston, S. C. have appropriated 2000 dollars to purchase L'Herminier's collection of Curiosities, that a Museum may be established in that city.

We have some unpleasant accounts, but, happily, they are not very numerous, of acts of piracy in the West Indian seas. The depredators appear to be gathered of many nations, and attack equally American and British vessels. Some irregularities

have also been committed by vessels under the Spanish patriot flag; which we hope, for their sake as well as our own, may be restrained in future. In general, however, they have behaved quite as well, if not better, than could have been expected. It is not to be supposed that every one who commands a privateer must needs be a prudent and judicious man.

Capt. *Morris*, when he arrives with the Congress frigate in the Gulph of Mexico, will hoist a broad pendant, and have a very respectable force under his command—sufficient, we apprehend, to convince the dons that he has a *right* to navigate in that part of the sea.

Treasury notes. Mr. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, has issued a notice stating that the treasury notes due and payable at New-York at any time previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid at the loan office there, and that the interest thereon will cease after the said 1st of January.

Separation of Maine. The subject occupies much attention in the legislature of Massachusetts, but nothing decisive had yet been transacted in respect to it.

Newspapers.—It has lately been decided in the Marine court, New-York, that a person who receives newspapers from the carriers thereof, whether he orders them or not, is liable to the editor or publisher for the amount of subscription.

Huntsville, (M. T.) Oct. 8, 1816.—All white men settling on Cherokee lands, and who have not a written permit from the agent of the nation, are hereby ordered to drive off their stock within twenty and remove themselves and families within thirty days after the date of this. All individuals not attending to this notification; and those who may be found hereafter trespassing on the Cherokee territory, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law, and their stock forfeited to the public.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major general com'g.

ELECTIONS, &c.

We have already mentioned that separate lists for electors of president and vice-president were voted for in Pennsylvania, though it was understood that the persons named in each of them stood pledged to support Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins. The result is ascertained—the ticket recommended by the members of the legislature received 26,629, and the Carlisle ticket 17,597 votes—taking the highest candidate on each.

The contest does not appear to have excited great attention, as only 43,000 votes were given; about one-third of the number that has been given.

"*The notion of New-England*," seems divided against itself—in the present congress the five eastern states have 39 federal and 5 republican members—their representation in the next congress will consist of about 23 republicans and 19 federalists.

George M. Troup, esq. formerly of congress, is elected a senator of the United States, from Georgia, vice Wm. W. Bibb.

James Turner, esq. of North-Carolina, has resigned his seat in the senate of the United States.

Electors of president and vice-president, elected by the legislature of Georgia—Messrs. John M'Intosh, Charles Harris, H. Mitchell, Jared Irwin, John Rutherford, gen. Meriwether, John Clark and David Adams; who, it is understood, will all vote for Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins.

The governor of *Virginia* has officially proclaimed the following persons to be elected electors of president and vice president for that state:

George Newton, Isaac Foster, Charles H. Graves.

Brazure W. Pryor, John Pegrum, William Jones, Mark Alexander, William Lee Ball, John Purnal, John T. Brooke, Branch T. Archer, Hugh Holmes, Joseph C. Cabell, John Dixon, Charles Yancey, Archibald Rutherford, George Penn, Archibald Stuart, Wm. C. Poindexter, Andrew Russell, Spencer Roane, Charles Taylor, Shreshley Reynolds, John Webster, Robert Taylor.

All of the above will vote for Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins.

James Fenner, Thomas G. Pitman, Edward Willcox and Dater Arnold, have been elected electors of president and vice-president in Rhode Island, without opposition. They will vote for Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins.

LAW CASES.—*From the Newburg, N. Y. Political Index.*—Two causes were tried at the late circuit in this county, before his honor Mr. Justice Platt, involving principles of much importance, and in which questions of law were raised for the decision of the supreme court, generally interesting to many of our citizens. The first was *Prime* against *Roe*, an action brought by a young woman for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, when he made the promise, was but 20 years old—he refused to fulfil his engagement, and before he attained the age of 21, married another girl. He has no property of his own; but his father, with whom he still lives, is a farmer in easy circumstances. The defence set up was *infancy*—that the defendant was not bound by his promise, made whilst a minor.—The judge overruled the objection, and decided that the action was sustainable on this class of promises against any person of capacity to contract matrimony, which was at the age 12 in females, and 14 in males. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$1000 damages.

The question of law, whether an action will lie on such contract, is taken up to the supreme court.

The other case was *Borden* against *Fitch*. The mother prosecuted for seduction and loss of society, &c. of her daughter, by defendant's procuring a ceremony of marriage to be performed, falsely pretending himself to be a single man, when he had a wife then living. The defendant exhibited and proved a divorce from his former wife, granted by the supreme court of the state of Vermont, "for desertion of him by his wife and other causes," and an exemplification of the statute of that state, authorising such divorces to be given. It was proved that his former wife was a native of Connecticut, and had always resided in that state, except for a short period that she had resided with the defendant in New-York, and that he never had any settled residence but in Connecticut and New-York. The judge decided, that the divorce was obtained by the defendant in fraud of the marriage contract—that the parties not being both resident within the state of Vermont, the court of that state had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that the divorce being granted for causes not authorising one by the laws of this state, was of no force in our courts.—That it accordingly afforded no jurisdiction to the defendant. He was a married man, and his second marriage fraudulent and void. It was proved that the plaintiff and her daughter knew nothing of the divorce until after the second marriage, and that the defendant had always represented his wife to be dead. The character and conduct of the defendant was proved to have discovered itself to be most atrocious and depraved. The jury retired a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$5000 damages—the whole amount claimed in the declaration.

The counsel for the defendant have taken the case to the supreme court, for their opinion on the validity of the divorce; and should that court decide against the defendant, avow their determination to remove to the supreme court of the United States.

COMMERCE, &c. *From a London paper.* It is confidently believed, by many well informed persons of commercial knowledge, that the Cape of Good Hope will prove one of the most valuable colonies to Great Britain. Some of the wines produced there (and for which the British manufactures are taken in exchange) are of an excellent quality; the cost and importation into this country of what is generally called the Cape wine, amounts to about 32s. 6d; per dozen. The wines of Teneriffe are also improving considerably in quality, and bid fair in a few years to rival those of Madeira. The vintage of Teneriffe varies from 20,000 to 24,000 pipes, of which nearly the half is exported. There is a great falling off in the exportation from Oporto to the English ports; formerly 50,000 pipes of wine were annually imported into this country; at present, the yearly average is not more than 24,000.—The wine measures of the different countries are of different variations; a hogshead of Teneriffe white wine contains 59 gallons, and the custom-house duties amount to 10l. 1s. 7d.—a hogshead of Lisbon wine 69 gallons, the duties (customs) 11l. 5s. 9d.—a hogshead of Spanish (Seville) white wine 68 gallons, the customs 11l. 12s. 4d.—a pipe of Cape Madeira wine 103 gallons, the customs 19l. 1s. 6d.

IMPROVED TIME-PIECE.—*From the New-York Columbian.*—We understand that Mr. McDonald, of this city, has invented and perfected a new principle for clocks and watches, which promises to become a valuable acquisition.

He has, we are informed, erected one in the rev. Mr. Rowan's meeting house in Greenwich. According to his principle, the correctness of time does not so much depend upon the exactness of workmanship in the movements, as it does in the common clocks and watches. This alone is a valuable improvement; as a good clock, that is, one which can be depended upon for time, will cost fifty or sixty dollars; whereas, one of his construction will hardly cost a tenth part of that sum. The simplicity and accuracy of his clock strikes every beholder with astonishment. In its most perfect state, its mechanism consists of only three wheels, a lever and pendulum, the whole cost of which, for a church clock, will not, perhaps, exceed twenty-five dollars, and can be calculated to run six months, with only once winding up.

This principle, applied to watches, obviates all the inaccuracies of Harrison's celebrated time-keeper; and by it longitude may be calculated with much more accuracy. This is a great consideration, and one that will become of incalculable importance to our seafaring brethren, and all those concerned in navigation.

The many valuable inventions which this gentleman has conceived and perfected, entitles him to the highest consideration of the public, and of every well-wisher to his country. The idea that genius is a plant of exotic growth, as to this country, is now universally abandoned; and while the mechanic arts are daily making rapid strides to perfection, it becomes every person who takes an interest in the happiness of society, to feel interested in improvements like this. I heartily wish this gentleman success in all his undertakings that promise to become of such great public utility.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Bombardment of Algiers.

DUTCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 16.

States Courant Extraordinary.—Lieutenant Arrien, of the naval service, this morning arrived from the Bay of Algiers, which he left on the 1st of September, at the office of the Marine Department, with despatches from vice admiral Capellen, of the following contents:—

HON. SIR—Lord Exmouth, during his short stay at Gibraltar, having increased his force with some gun boats, and made all his arrangements, on the 14th of August the united squadrons put to sea.

On the 20th off the Cape de Gat, the Prometheus corvette joined the fleet. Captain Dashwood reported, that he had succeeded in getting the family of the British Consul at Algiers on board by stratagem; but that their flight being soon discovered, the Consul, together with two boats' crews of the Prometheus, had been arrested by the Dey, who, having already received a report of this second expedition, had made all preparations for an obstinate opposition, and summoning the inhabitants of the interior, had already assembled more than 50,000 men, both Moors and Arabs, under the walls of Algiers.

In consequence of a calm, and afterwards by strong easterly winds, we were not before the Bay of Algiers until the 27th August in the morning. Lord Exmouth immediately sent, by a flag of truce, a written proposal to the Dey, containing in substance, that the late atrocities at Bona having broken all former connections, he demanded in the name of the Prince Regent—

1. The immediate delivering up of all Christian slaves without ransom.

2. The restitution of all the money which had already been received for the Sardinian and Neapolitan captives.

3. A solemn declaration from the Dey, that he bound himself, like those of Tripoli and Tunis, to respect the rights of humanity, and in future wars to treat all prisoners according to the usages of European nations.

4. Peace with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the like terms as with the Prince Regent.

On all these articles his Lordship expected an answer *yes* or *no*, or hostilities must immediately commence.

His Lordship, on whom I waited in the morning, was afraid that he should that day be satisfied with coming to anchor, and confine himself for the night to an attack by bomb vessels, gun and rocket boats. Scarcely had I returned on board my vessel when the sea-breeze sprung up, and the fleet bore into the bay with press of sail; the four bomb vessels immediately took their station before the town, & everything was prepared for the attack. Shortly afterwards, his Lordship communicated to me by messenger, "I shall attack immediately, if the wind should blow." Upon this I immediately made signal by the line of battle in the order agreed upon, in the supposition that all the officers must have been well acquainted with the position of the forts and batteries that fall to our share before the attack was to begin; but as it appears that the signal was not well understood; I resolved to change the line, and to lead it myself in the *Melampus*.

At half past one o'clock the whole fleet bore up in succession, the *Melampus* closing in with the

rearmost ship of the English line; and at 15 minutes past two o'clock, we saw lord Exmouth with the *Queen Charlotte* before the wind, with sails standing, come to anchor with three anchors from her stern, with her broadsides in the wished for position, within pistol shot of the batteries, just before the opening of the Mole.

This daring and unexpected manœuvre of this vessel (a three decker,) appears to have so confounded the enemy, that a second ship of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire, which, how violent soever, was fully replied to.

Having told captain de Man that I wished, as speedily as possible, with the *Melampus*, and the other frigates in succession, to take our position on the larboard side of lord Exmouth, and to draw upon our squadron all the fire of the southern batteries, the captain brought his frigate in a masterly manner under the cross-fire of more than 100 guns, the bowsprit quite free of the *Glasgow*, with an anchor from the head and stern, in the required position, so as to open her larboard guns at the same minute. Captain Zieryogel, who was fully acquainted with the above plan, and with the batteries, brought his frigate, the *Diana*, nearly the same moment, within a fathom's length of the place I had wished it, for our directed position. The *Dagerand*, captain Polders, also immediately opened her batteries in the best direction. The captains Van der Straten and Van der Hart, by the thick smoke, and not being so fully acquainted with the localities, were not so fortunate in the first moments; but worked with the greatest coolness, and under the heaviest fire, so as to give our batteries a good direction. The *Eendragt*, captain lieutenant Wardenberg, which I had placed in reserve, in order to be able to bring assistance, remained under the fire of the batteries close by.

Our ships had not fired for more than half an hour, when lord Exmouth acquainted me that he was very much satisfied with the direction of the fire our squadron on the southern batteries, because these giving now as little hindrance as possible, he commanded the whole of the Mole, and all the enemy's ships.

His Majesty's squadron, as well as the British force, appeared to be inspired with the devotedness of our magnanimous chief to the cause of all mankind; and the coolness and order with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to close under the massy walls of Algiers, will as little admit of description, as the heroism and self-devotion of each individual generally, and the greatness of lord Exmouth in particular, in the attack of this memorable day.

The destruction of nearly half Algiers, and, at eight o'clock in the evening, the burning of the whole Algerine navy, have been the result of it. Till nine o'clock, lord Exmouth remained with the *Queen Charlotte* in the same position, in the hottest of the fire, thereby encouraging every one not to give up the begun work until the whole was completed, and thus displaying such perseverance, that all were animated with the same spirit, and the fire of the ships against that of a brave and desperate enemy appeared to redouble.

Shortly afterwards, the *Queen Charlotte*, by the loosening of a burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were under the heaviest fire, only anxious for the safety of our noble leader; but upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was—"that having calculated every thing, it behoved us by no means to be alarm-

ed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders and according to his example."

His lordship at last, about half an hour to ten o'clock, having completed the destruction in the Mole, gave orders to retire without the reach of the enemy's fire; which I, as well as all the others, scrupled to obey, before the Queen Charlotte was in safety from the burning ships.

In this retreat, which for the want of wind, and the damage suffered in the rigging, was very slow, the ships had still to suffer much from a new-opened and redoubled fire of the enemy's batteries; at last, the land breeze springing up, which lord Exmouth had reckoned upon, the fleet at 12 o'clock came to anchor in the middle of the bay.

The Queen Charlotte, under the fire of the batteries, passing the Melampus, under sail, his lordship wished to be able to see me, in order to completely reward me by shaking my hand in the heartiest manner, and saying—"I have not lost sight of my Dutch friends; they have as well as mine, done their best for the glory of the day."

This circumstance, and the general order of lord Exmouth to the fleet, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, must make the squadron hope for his Majesty's satisfaction.

For our loss in killed and wounded, I have to refer you to the subjoined list; it is remarkably small for ships exposed to a fire of eight hours duration, in comparison to that of the English ships. In the damage done to our rigging, &c., your excellency will observe that we have been less fortunate.

The day after the action lord Exmouth despatched a second summons to the Dey, of which his lordship sent me a copy: it stated, that by the destruction of half Algiers, and of his whole navy, the Dey was now elated for his faithless conduct at Bona, &c., and that he could only prevent the total destruction of the town by the acceptance of the conditions of the preceding day. The signal of the acceptance of the conditions was the firing of three shots, which, three hours afterwards, we had the satisfaction of hearing. In a conference with two persons empowered by the Dey, on board lord Exmouth's ship, at which myself, together with admiral Milne and captain Brisbane, were present, all the points were regulated. The conclusion of the peace was for England and the Netherlands, celebrated by the firing a salute of twice 21 cannon; and I have now the satisfaction of wishing you joy on the successful termination of the efforts of his Majesty in the cause of humanity. [Here follow the praises bestowed by the admiral on the different officers of his squadron.]

In proof of his adherence to the treaty, the Dey must this day, at 12 o'clock, deliver up \$300,000; and all the slaves must be ready for embarkation at the wharf. Those of our country are in number 26 or 27, all well, besides many others driven into the interior of the country, and who cannot be here before 2 or 3 days.

I shall have the honor, on a future opportunity, to report farther to your excellency; and am, with the highest respect, &c. &c.

T. VAN DE CAPELLEN.

His Majesty's frigate Melampus, Bay of Algiers, August 30, 1816.

Attack upon Algiers.—The Algerines, it would seem, (says a London paper) have been much undervalued as to their skill in gunnery; the late action gainsay them; our readers will be surprised to hear,

was the bloodiest which has been fought of late years, in comparison to the numbers employed.

In the action of the 1st June, there were 26 sail of the line (including the Audacious) in action, with about 17,000 men; of these 281 were killed, and 797 wounded. Total 1,078.

In lord Bridport's action; 23d June, 1795, there were 14 sail, with about 10,000 men; of whom only 31 were killed and 113 wounded. Total 144.

In the action off Cape St. Vincent's, there were 14 sail, with about 10,000 men; of whom there were killed 73 and wounded 237. Total 300.

In lord Duncan's action; 11th October, 1797, there were sixteen sail of the line (including two 50's) engaged, with about 8,000 men; of whom 191 were killed and 530 wounded. Total 751.

In the battle of the Nile, 1st August, 1798, there were 14 sail of the line engaged, with about 8,000 men; of whom 218 were killed and 677 wounded. Total 895.

In lord Nelson's attack on Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801, there were 11 sail of the line and 5 frigates engaged, with about 7,000 men; of whom 234 were killed and 644 wounded. Total 878.

In the battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805, there were 27 sail of the line engaged, with about 17,000 men; of whom 412 were killed and 1,112 wounded. Total 1,524.

In the attack on Algiers, there appears to have been 5 sail of the line and 5 frigates engaged, the crews of which may be computed at about 5,000 men; of whom 128 were killed, and 690 wounded. Total 818. If the Dutch frigates were added, they may be taken at about 1,500 men; of whom 13 were killed and 32 wounded; so that the totals would be, of 6,500 men—141 killed and 722 wounded. Total 863.

Our readers will see, that the proportion, therefore, of the killed and wounded in this action exceeds the proportion in any of our former victories.

"Ancient and Venerable."

A writer in the Aurora—"Expartado Espanol," gives the following as a dialogue which actually happened in Spain, between a very respectable young lady and her confessor, in the very act of confession, so sacred to the catholics, to the end that this wise people may be strengthened in their aversion to every despotic or tyrannical system, either civil or ecclesiastical:

Confessor.—Are you married or single?

Penitent.—I am a maid.—(Sottera.)

Confessor.—Are you liberal or servil?

Penitent.—I do not understand, father, what is the meaning of liberal or servil.

Confessor.—Daughter, I will then explain them to you:—*Liberal*, signifies all men and women who are enemies to God and his holy religion; those are liberal who abominate the king and speak badly of his just and wise dispositions in the government of his vassals; those are liberal who murmur at and despise the ecclesiastics, detesting their holy advice and precepts; those are liberal who praise and applaud that condemned constitution of government which has caused us so many evils, and those heretical members of the cortes who composed it; they also are liberal who desire a return of that infernal government, and who shew any adhesion to the reforms which those sacrilegious men intended to introduce—in a word, to describe fully *liberales*—they are modern philosophers, atheists, heretics, libertines and freemasons—for they are worse than all the devils in hell. *Servil*, on the contrary, means one who

fears his God and is an exact observer of all the rights of his holy religion, who venerates and respects its ministers, obeying their mandates and advice; he is *servil* who loves and venerates his king, and who pays to him the most implicit obedience, as the Lord's anointed, sent to govern his people on earth. And he, therefore, is *servil* who abhors, detests and abominates, with all his heart, all pretences to liberty, that infamous and destructive constitution, and its authors, those base and wicked members of the cortes who voted it.

After the explanation, answer me whether you are *liberal* or *servil*?

Penitent.—For my part, father, I understand nothing about it.

Confessor.—Do you know whether your father or mother, or any who visit at their house, are *liberal*; or if they possess any papers published in time of the cortes, and now prohibited by the edict of the holy inquisition; for in this case, you are obliged to give this information to the holy inquisition, under pain of high excommunication, or to give me their names, so that I may do it.

Penitent.—I have already told you, father, that I understand nothing of the terms *liberal* or *servil*, if you please, listen to my confession, or permit me to go and seek another confessor.

Confessor.—You are a young lady of too much haughtiness and pride. Know then that I have the right to ask you these questions, and that it is your duty to reply to them, and besides to do whatever I command you.

Penitent.—Then, father, God be with you, for I have not yet been taught this new mode of confession.

And the poor young lady left him, shocked to hear such insolence proceed from the mouth of an ecclesiastic in the sacred place of confession.

Miscellaneous Articles.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.—It would seem, from the subsequent extract from the London Monthly Magazine of August, 1816, that the Lancasterian system of education promises to be extensively adopted:

"We are glad to find that Joseph Lancaster, undaunted by personal losses or opposition, still perseveres in his useful career. He lately stated, at a public dinner of the friends of his system, in London, that in the space of little more than 20 months he had travelled above 45,000 miles, lectured to above 113,000 persons, in near 450 lectures, and expended above 1000 pounds of the proceeds of these lectures in the expences attendant on the promulgation of this great cause. He has above 600 schools on his lists, and he particularly notices one at Cincinnati, on the Ohio, 700 miles from New York, for 900 children. Two pupils conversant in this system have gone down the Mississippi, to extend this system there."

TRIAL FOR A LIBEL. From an English paper.—

The public are familiar with certain charges against *Vice-admiral Cochrane*, which were sometime since circulated in a pamphlet by Mr. Mackenrot. These charges having at length reached the eye of the gallant admiral, he immediately applied to Mr. Chapple, the pamphlet publisher, for the author. Mr. M. was given up, but on the prosecution it was found that he had been indicted for forgery at the Old Bailey, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The admiral then commenced an action against the publisher before lord Ellenborough and a special jury. The libellous matter which was the subject of the action, imputed to the plaintiff—

1st. That he was guilty of cowardice, when he was commander in chief on the Leeward Island station, on the 6th July, in not making the necessary preparations to fight the French squadron under admiral Willaumez and Jerome Bonaparte, off the island of Tortola and St. Thomas, &c. 2d. That he corruptly smuggled on board his majesty's ship *Belleisle*, when at Halifax, mules, which he caused to be sold at Tortola, for his own profit, without entering them at the custom-house. 3d. That he defrauded the victualling board, by paying for a quantity of duck purchased on his own account in bills of exchange drawn upon that board, purporting to be for fresh beef supplied to his majesty's ships in the roads of Tortola, no such beef having ever been supplied to the ships; and 4th. That he had fraudulently appropriated to himself about 200 prize negroes, condemned under the act 47, Geo. 3, c. 36, and transported them to a sugar plantation of his own at Trinidad, &c.

Mr. Scarlett addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, expressing the contrition of the defendant, for having been unhappily led into the publication of a libel, the tendency of which he did not know at the time it was put to press. He was exceedingly sorry for what he had done, confessing that there was no foundation for the libellous allegations in the pamphlet. The learned counsel concluded by an appeal to the jury, beseeching them to consider that the defendant was actuated by no personal motive. He was in no condition to pay heavy damages; which indeed could not be necessary to repair the high honor and character of the plaintiff, which could not have been affected by this publication.

The jury, under the direction of the honorable and learned judge, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages—two hundred pounds.

INDIGO.—From *Calcutta paper.*—The following is a comparative statement of the quantity of Indigo, manufactured in Bengal during the last two years: Indigo crop 1815-16, imported from the 1st Sept. to the 1st April, viz.

Imported.	Chests.	Facs.	Mauins.
	29,484	114,628	36 15½
Exp'd. to London	19008	73,183	29 12
Lisbon	350	1,453	0 8
Denmark	379	1,198	4 6
America	1,049	7,185	25 3
Brazil	172	516	1 9
Bombay	823	3,028	16 11
Muscet	33	104	15 0
Bushire	86	399	12 13
Bussorah	2,332	7,413	37 14
Madras	2	6	0 0
Mauritius	527	2,157	39 2
N. Holland	3	10	14 11
	25,764	96,537	7 9

Remain, in Calcutta 3,720 18,090 29 6½

Indigo imported, 1814-15.

1st Sept. 1814,	}	27,550	102,756	4 1½
and 1st Sept. 1815.				

[The foregoing gives no idea of the quantity to one in 10,000; we do not know the meaning of the terms as applied to it—yet the table may serve some useful purposes.]

TRADE OF CANADA, &c.

From the *Quebec Telegraph.*—We have been obligingly favored with an interesting document relating to the trade and navigation of Great Bri-

tain with the British North American colonies, of which the following extracts will enable the reader to form a correct estimate of the comparative commercial improvement of these provinces since 1800, up to last year.

Cleared outwards at the ports of Great-Britain.

FOR CANADA.			
Years	Ships	Tons	Men
1800	52	10,866	621
1807	133	29,584	1,555
1808	179	42,560	2,056
1815	132	27,839	1,608
FOR NOVA-SCOTIA.			
1800	17	4,139	316
1807	82	17,092	921
1808	154	33,071	1,708
1815	120	29,284	1,480
FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.			
1800	15	3,424	230
1807	26	7,466	411
1808	39	10,323	560
1815	189	50,901	2,504
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.			
1800	166	19,780	1,559
1807	258	36,439	2,415
1808	308	28,568	1,851
1815	405	60,795	3,776

From this statement it is evident that the average increase of employment for ships and men with these colonies is nearly if not fully tripled within 15 years, even within 8 years, for from the years 1807 and 1808, with the exception of New-Foundland and New Brunswick, there appears to have been no great variation.—The total cleared outwards from ports in Britain, for the above colonies with Prince Edward's Island and cape Breton in 1815, was 865 ships, amounting to 173,196 tons, employing 9,598 seamen.

With respect to the West India trade here is no comparison between this province and the sister colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They stand thus.

Exports to the British West India Islands, including Bermuda and the conquered or ceded Islands.

FROM CANADA.		
Years	Ships	Tons
1800	4	812
1808	37	6,409
1814	16	3,275
FROM NOVA SCOTIA.		
1800	65	6,623½
1808	153	16,192
1814	181	26,101
FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.		
1800	31	5,018
1808	72	9,015
1814	69	10,571
Imports from the same.		
TO CANADA.		
1800	6	846
1808	26	3,598
1814	29	4,545
NOVA SCOTIA.		
1800	48	4,357
1808	122	12,650
1814	114	14,418
TO NEW-BRUNSWICK.		
1800	12	1,209
1808	27	3,328
1814	34	4,518

When we consider the disparity in favor of the sister provinces, inferior to this province in every sense except industry and commercial enterprise, the mind is naturally led to enquire into the cause.

The principal exports from N. Brunswick and Nova Scotia are timber of various descriptions, fish, beef, pork, and cattle. Nova-Scotia is not considered as a grain country, but there is no part of America that produces a greater abundance or a finer description of cattle. Its numerous ports and havens render it peculiarly adapted for shipping, and the industry of its merchants has succeeded in rendering Halifax the entrepot between the Canadas and the West Indies, and in securing the carrying trade between them—but of this, more hereafter.

The value of exports from the port of London alone to the British and foreign West India Islands for the year 1814, was £3,974,265 18 7, and in 1815, £3,944,325 11 7 sterling.

MASSACHUSETTS PENITENTIARY.

Abstract of the number of the convicts in the Massachusetts state-prison, in Charlestown, the manner of employment, &c. for the year ending in September.

AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.		
Weavers,	} By the day,	25
		16
Screw-makers,		31
Nailers,		4
Shoemakers,		22
Brushmakers,		7
Smith and Filers,		5
Stone hammerers,		18
Painter,		1
Carpenters,		3
Cooks and Washers,	} Employ for	11
Barbers,		the prison,
Shoemakers and Tailors,		13
Lock and Candlestick makers,		14
Picking oakum,		34
In the Hospital,		12
In the cells,		6
Females,		17
<i>Annual Expenses</i> —For meat, fish, meal, flour, rice, milk, molasses, groceries and potatoes,		11,452 26
Clothing and beddings,		2284 99
Hospital,		425 75
Transport of prisoners,		825 06
Convicts discharged,		63 13
Improvements and repairs,		196 85
Pay of officers and guards,		6751 78
Wood		1390 34
Expense account,		1380 68
Coal and raw materials,		1444 16
Total,		26,205 00
Receipts,		16,110 89

Total expence to the commonwealth	\$ 10,115 11
<i>Receipts</i> —Weaving department,	3378 30
Screw makers, do	3576 94
Nailers, Smiths and Filers,	930 03
Brushmakers,	404 10
Stone cutters,	3049 17
Painter	90 00
Carpenters,	120 00
Lock and candlestick makers,	1278 44
Oakum-pickers,	728 66
Shoemakers,	2559 86

Total receipts, 16,110 89
 Warden, (G. Bradford, Esq.) \$ 1500; physician, (Joseph Bartlett, Esq.) 250; chaplain, (rev. Oliver Brown,) 150; commissary and clerk, (Wm. H. Lane) 950; keeper, (Wm. Going,) 500; three turnkeys, at 300 each; 11 watchmen, at 200 each; one do. 25; one female cook, at 78.—Total, \$ 6808.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 15 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 275.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHESAPE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Chiefly to dispose of some of our accumulated matter in type, and prepare ourselves for the body of documents expected, we herewith issue an extra sheet of four pages, designed as supplementary to the last number.

Circumstances beyond our controul, have excluded from this number a considerable quantity of original matter prepared for it—but we shall dispose of it as soon as we can relieve ourselves of the several weighty matters on hand.

The speeches and messages of the governors of all the states will be given in *extenso*. Those of governors *Plumer* and *Snyder* are laid off for our next.

British Statistics. Pressed as they shall be for room, we almost repent of having, at this time, undertaken to publish the pamphlet spoken of in our last, though its character and content is most interesting, and will command, we believe, the approbation of all. It is so begun in the present number, to be concluded in our next, as to present the whole in one body, when the volume is bound up.

President's Message.

Washington City, Dec. 3.—At 12 o'clock the president of the United States transmitted, to both houses of congress, the following message by Mr. Todd, his secretary:

Fellow-citizens of the senate,

and of the house of representatives,

In reviewing the present state of our country, your attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced from peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threaten scarcity in particular districts. Such however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds, in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not however, be viewed by congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes shall have ceased; and that in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation, is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the convention at London, between the United States and Great Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing, now, regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation suffers accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject; with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations, and to the just interests of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our naval commander on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insulted in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate and smaller vessel of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic majesty, in the United States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs with Algiers, at the present moment, is not known. The dey, drawing pretexts from circumstances, for which the United States were not answerable, addressed a letter to this government, declaring the treaty last concluded

ed with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it; and presenting, as the alternative, war, or a renewal of our former treaty, which stipulated, among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the United States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute, and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states our affairs have undergone no change.

The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made, particularly favorable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements, as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the titles, though not supported by due proof, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the United States preferring the augmented expense, to the hazard of doing injustice, or to the enforcement of justice against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquillity which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in moveable property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing, in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of social life.

As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the serious consideration of congress, a reorganization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to the military services. An efficient militia is authorised and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made, for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the government at an early stage, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University within this district, on a scale, and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favorable consideration of congress: And I

particularly invite, again, their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences have taken place which shew that the statutory provisions for the dispensation of criminal justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons, under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority, an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, will merit the earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a seasonable occasion, also, for enquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of congress, whether a more enlarged revision of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it, antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States having been the first to abolish, within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel, at the same time, the greater solicitude to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view, the interposition of congress appears to be required by the violations and evasions which, it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens, who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations of slaves into the United States, through adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendatory I add, for the consideration of congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business which necessarily swells the duties of the federal courts; and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the supreme court a relief from itinerary fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the juridical reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the judges.

The extent and variety of executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country

and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends, as another improvement in the executive establishment, that the provision for the station of attorney general, whose residence at the seat of government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision, the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that, even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty-seven millions of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments at the treasury including the payment of the arrearages of the war department; as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriations, will amount to about the sum of thirty-eight millions of dollars; and that, consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expences of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military, and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting, to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of a uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which congress has established, ensure respect and confidence at home and abroad. The local accommodations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect, throughout the union. But, for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that

the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the treasury department, previous to the resignation of the late secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed, during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow-citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them. My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favorable regard can never cease; and with the consciousness, that if I have not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfeigned gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre other sources, which those who love their country most, will best appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquility and prosperity at home; and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached, in safety and success, their fortieth year as an independent nation; that, for an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations and of their free choice; that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances; to contain, in its combination of the federate and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision, which subjects all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution, so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read the character of the American people, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the constitution, which is its palladium, sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object, and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its charter, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied: A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against the encroachments and compact between religion and state; which maintains, inviolably, the maxims of public faith, the security of

persons and property, and encourages, in every authorized mode, that general diffusion of knowledge, which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those, who possess the blessing, the true enjoyment of it: A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations, and repels them from its own; which does justice to all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them; and which, whilst it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace: A government, in a word, whose conduct, within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth, and good will to man.

These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

Legislature of North Carolina.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the honorable the general assembly of the state of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—In conformity with a resolution of the last session, I enquired of the secretary of war of the United States, what measures had been taken to forward to this state the proportion of arms to which she was entitled, under the act of congress, providing for arming the whole body of militia of the United States; and received for answer, that, from the return in that department, it appeared sixty-two thousand stand of arms had been procured previous to the first of January last under that act: Dividing this number among the several states and territories, agreeably to the militia returns, the portion to which the state of North Carolina would be entitled, is three thousand seven hundred and eighty stand, of which two thousand one hundred and eighty have been delivered, and the ordnance department would take immediate measures for delivering to my order the balance, which is one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight. An order has been issued to the assistant deputy quartermaster general, in this state, and they now await the order of the executive, at the United States' store houses in Newbern and Wilmington. The further disposition of them rests with the legislature.

I have the satisfaction also to inform you, that of the amount advanced by the state in payment of a detachment of militia, called into the service of the United States, in the summer of 1813, thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars has been received from the general government. The whole amount claimed is thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars thirty-three cents, (\$37,479 33.) The balance, I have been assured will be paid, if, upon an examination of the receipts and evidences of payment, it shall be found due. The sum of nineteen hundred and one dollar thirty cents (1901 30) being the amount, with interest, advanced for the transportation of a regiment of militia from Hillsborough to Norfolk, has also been received, and the further sum of three thousand dollars, (\$3,000) has been deposited with the clerk of the board of auditors, to discharge certain militia claims, transmitted by

that board to the war department. The muster rolls of the regiment called to Wadesborough have been forwarded to the district paymaster at this place, and funds either have been, or will in a short time be transmitted. Thus provision has been made for the payment of nearly the whole of the militia claims, and almost the whole amount advanced by the state has been refunded. A circumstance evincing the good faith and promptitude with which the general government complies with its engagements.

In reply to the resolution approving the conduct of the president of the United States, I have the honor to lay before you his answer in the file marked (A.)

I transmitted to the war department a duplicate pay roll of the officers convened at Salisbury, with a request that the sum advanced be reimbursed to the state; upon which subject I have, as yet, received no answer.

Having rendered this account of executive transactions, your attention is most respectfully invited to subjects of more essential importance to the state.

To guard the interest of the union in our foreign relations, belongs exclusively to the general government; upon the state devolves the no less important duty, of providing for the public welfare, in conjunction with the general government, by a liberal and enlightened regard to every branch of internal policy. The encouragement of agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts, the improvement of the morals of the people, by an extensive diffusion of useful information, and a strict, impartial administration of justice, afford ample space for the exercise of legislative genius.

Agriculture, the parent of health, plenty and contentment; the nurse of patriotism and every virtue; flourishes most where she can, with ease, pour her superabundant stores into the lap of a liberal market. Thus situated, commerce, the mechanic arts, and their fruits, the comforts and elegancies of life, follow in her train. Among the advantages of a high state of agricultural improvement may be reckoned the check it puts upon that restless spirit of emigration, which keeps men in constant search of new homes. Who would not love the country of his birth, securing to him the rights of freedom, smiling in abundance, and inviting him, as it were, to stay and partake of its bounties?

The design of Providence, to connect the nations of the earth, and the members of the same community, in the bonds of social intercourse and commercial interests, seems manifested in the formation of the ocean and rivers. To man it belongs, not to frustrate that design, by supinely neglecting the benefits thus offered to his acceptance.

The state of North Carolina, though not so highly favored as some of her sister states, has yet many advantages which, if properly improved, would give her that stand in the union, to which her population and extent of territory so eminently entitle her. Possessing a mild and genial climate, a fertility of soil scarcely surpassed by any of her Atlantic sisters; an hardy, industrious and enterprising population; intersected with rivers running at convenient distances through almost the whole extent of her territory; and, to crown all—blessed with a constitution of the simplest republican form—what might she not aspire to, if her resources were properly brought into action? Situated as she now is, a great part of her produce goes to swell the amount of exports of the two adjoining states. To prevent this, state pride as well as interest

should prompt us to use every exertion. Let her rivers be made navigable, and if practicable, her outlets to the ocean opened, and ere long, we should see her agriculture improving, her commercial towns rising to importance, the value of her land increasing, and her people, instead of seeking new countries, contented to remain at home, and cultivate the soil that gave them birth. Instead, then, of only contributing to the wealth and aggrandisement of others, we should be enabled to manage our own commercial concerns, and to free ourselves from a degrading species of dependence upon the citizens of other states. Instead of going there to dispose of our produce, a sufficient inducement might be held out to men of capital to settle in our towns, and bring a market home to us. These are advantages of no little importance, and appear to me to entitle the subject to a full share of legislative attention.

The subject of education has always been one of primary importance, with all governments established for the benefit of the great body of the people; and not with a view to the aggrandisement of one, or a few individuals. Men intended for slaves, the more ignorant the better. To obey the will of a master requires no deliberation. But if for freedom, they ought, of course, to be enlightened. The various duties required of the citizens of a government where just and equitable laws are the rule of action, and where the offices of every department are open to merit, not only make it the duty but the interest of every individual to qualify himself for their discharge, and also requires of the government to afford the opportunity of information to all. If the wealthy alone be admitted to the temple of science, the most dangerous species of aristocracy may be apprehended from the union of two such powerful agents as wealth and talents.

The various seminaries which have arisen in the state within a few years, from individual exertion alone, mark the progress of literary taste, and point to the present as the time for legislative patronage. Permit the favorable juncture to pass, and this growing taste may sicken, die and require ages to revive. To avail himself of public sentiment, in support of any measure, denotes the judicious statesman.

A plan by which the means of obtaining some portion of education, may be afforded to every one however indigent, is, without doubt, practicable. The example set in a neighboring state, in establishing funds for the advancement of literature and internal improvement, seems well worthy of imitation.

No part of legislative duty involves, perhaps, more important interests than the regulation of the judiciary department. Upon the correct and impartial interpretation of the laws, as much depends, as on their formation. No matter how just or equitable they may be, if administered by weak or corrupt interpreters, oppression in many instances follows as a necessary consequence.

The legislative and executive departments of the government of this state, with powers defined and limited by the constitution, are annually responsible to the people or their agents for corruption or incapacity in office. Their opinions, though innocent and honest, though delivered on oath, are controlled by the sovereign will. The judiciary is responsible to the sovereignty for nothing but crime, and in no other mode than by impeachment. To prevent the abuse of power in this department, it is most respectfully submitted, if good policy does not dictate the holding out such inducements as

may attract, and keep upon the bench, men of the first abilities and integrity.

The importance of an upright and enlightened judiciary cannot be more fully illustrated, than by a reference to the history of that country from which we derive many of our political maxims.—When every other department of the government has been involved in the strife of contending factions, or swallowed in the vortex of corruption, the decisions of their courts stand as monuments of the wisdom and incorruptible integrity of the judiciary. The judges, selected from the most distinguished for talents, and holding their offices by the tenure of good behaviour, though removable by a vote of parliament, seem to have acknowledged no superior but the laws, and to have known no party but their country.

The subject of a change in the penal laws of this state may possibly be brought before you, and will, no doubt, meet with due consideration. The report to be made by the gentlemen appointed to ascertain the number of convictions in the state, will probably enable you to judge if any necessity for a change exists.

My private secretary will lay before you my letter-book, together with a file marked (B.) containing the resignations of Leonard Henderson, esq. late one of the judges of the superior courts; of James Iredell, esq. Solicitor of the 1st Judicial Circuit; as also the resignations of magistrates and field officers, which have come to this office in the recess; sundry resolutions of the legislatures of different states, and a proposal to furnish the state with any number of copies of the second edition of a work entitled *state papers and public documents*.

Though, on your present meeting, the pleasure of congratulating you on the bounty of Providence in an abundant crop be denied me, I may be permitted to do so on the prosperous condition of our country in her foreign relations. At peace with all the world, Europe banishing to our shores some of her best and most useful talents; a place of refuge to the oppressed of every country; envied and feared by tyrants; our national character at the highest pitch of elevation; what more could we ask of divine favor, than a continuance of such prosperity!—To perpetuate these blessings is to deserve them.

With the most respectful consideration, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MILLER.

Legislature of Georgia.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow citizens of the senate,
and house of representatives,*

When we contemplate the present condition of other nations, and contrast their situation with our own, what sentiments of gratitude does it not inspire to that Divine Providence under whose protection and indulgence we enjoy so many blessings, of which it is their unhappy lot to be deprived?

In Europe, military despotism occupies the place of civil liberty, and in many instances aggravated by bigotry and religious intolerance, tramples under foot the sacred rights of man; nor is the condition of the greater part of Asia less wretched, whilst at least two thirds of the miserable inhabitants of Africa are lost, as it were, in one eternal night of gross ignorance, superstition and paganism; and the rest have for centuries past, subsisted by the precarious and licentious means of piracy and plunder.—In turning our eyes from those scenes of despotism, ignorance, superstition and famine,

our sympathy is excited in behalf of the struggling sons of liberty in the Spanish possessions on our own continent; nor will the amicable relations subsisting between our government and that of old Spain, forbid the hope, that their efforts may be crowned with success.

In our happy country, the government of which is founded upon the basis of equal rights, and where the military is subordinate to the civil authority; and merit is the only sure passport to distinction and office, the efforts of one of the most powerful nations on earth in attempting to enforce their illegitimate pretensions to control our commerce, and regulate our intercourse with foreign nations at their will, has only served to exalt the American character to a proud eminence, to cement our union, unfold our resources and falsify the assertion, that our constitution had not sufficient energy to maintain the independence of the nation.—But whilst theorists and the advocates of monarchy are indulging themselves in the belief of the weakness of our system, it is both our pride and happiness to know, that our gallant army and navy, although as it were, in their infancy, and composed of citizens hastily collected from the private walks of life, and unaccustomed to military discipline, gave the enemy in our recent contest, such proofs of republican energy, as made them glad to withdraw their royal mercenaries from the conflict, under a succession of disasters which confounded themselves, and astonished all Europe.

The nation, now reposing in the lap of peace, enjoying a much larger share of prosperity and happiness than any other people on earth, we ought not to be unmindful of the merits and services of those eminent statesmen and patriots, whose zeal for the public service, and ability in conducting us to our present envied eminence, entitle them to the best gifts of the republic—the confidence and gratitude of a free people.

What a weight of obligation does not our present happy and enviable situation impose upon us, to cherish, support and maintain, our invaluable constitution in its present shape and form? Let us zealously endeavor to discharge this obligation by all the means in our power. It has been often said, and I think truly, that knowledge is one of the surest means by which liberty is either to be obtained or preserved; and that knowledge which is improved, enlarged and refined, by a liberal education, is undoubtedly the best. If we turn to the historic page we shall find, that all those nations who encouraged and patronized learned men, and institutions for the education of their youth, were the most free, and if for a time they fell under oppression, they seldom failed to embrace the first favorable opportunity to break the fetters, and re-establish their freedom. Even in Europe at this day, it is the gross ignorance, bigotry and superstition of the great mass of the people (with very little exception) which enables a few military despots to lord it over their fellow creatures, and keep them in their present slavish condition.

The human mind, unimproved by education, has been very aptly compared to a block of marble in its native state. It is the artist who gives it the polish, and presents to the eye its hidden beauties which we so much admire—just so is the influence of education upon the human mind. It is therefore by education that we are to increase our knowledge, and thereby establish one of the firmest supports to our present republican form of government.

Our state has in this respect done much, but she ought still to do much more.—Thirty years

experience has proved that the legislative provision for the establishment and support of our county Academies, is altogether insufficient: but few of them have gone into operation, and those that have, it is well known have been greatly aided by individual patronage. The great increase of our territory and population, and the inadequacy of the fund heretofore appropriated for this purpose, seems to me to require further legislative provision.

It is highly gratifying to witness the individual efforts now making in many parts of the state, for the establishment and support of private schools and academies; and will the legislature of Georgia refuse to encourage and promote such laudable exertion? Surely they will not. Our present state of tranquility and prosperity, its ample resources at command, is peculiarly favorable for the prosecution of this object. Enlighten the rising generation and their liberties will be secure—leave them in ignorance and they may be made slaves.

Whilst on the subject of education permit me to recommend for your consideration, a careful revision of the laws heretofore passed, for suppressing vice and immorality. Good morals are all important in estimating the value of a liberal education. A public seminary of learning without morals would be a stain upon our character, and a curse to our country; and with them, not only one of the brightest ornaments, but one of the greatest blessings we can possess. A disregard of moral instruction will have an inevitable tendency to promote luxury and vice, and ultimately endanger, if it does not entirely overthrow, our present happy government. It is true that much of the luxury which we ought to dread as the parent of vice must be imported from abroad, and that the regulation and control of our external relations depend upon the acts of the general government; but, it is nevertheless in the power of the state legislatures to afford important aid to the laws of the union in this respect.

The revision of the penal code has been committed, agreeably to the wish of the last legislature, to the two gentlemen of eminent legal talents and general knowledge, and the result of their labor is herewith communicated. I trust it will be found worthy of your acceptance.

Our penitentiary edifice being now partially prepared, and before another session of the legislature will be in a complete state of readiness to receive offenders, the period has arrived when it becomes the duty of the legislature to furnish a system of government for its internal regulation. And it will not escape your observation, that the future usefulness of this institution will very much depend upon a suitable organization, and a judicious choice of officers. The first impression will be of vast importance.—Permit me to invite your most deliberate and serious attention to this subject.

The gentlemen appointed by the last legislature to revise our military system, did not convene until a very recent day. From their acknowledged talents, experience and zeal, I have every reason to hope, notwithstanding the late period of their meeting, that they will be able to report the result of their labor, in due season for your consideration during the present session. That the system they may propose may meet the general expectation, by placing our militia in a situation, in point of discipline, which shall make them, not a nominal, but a real efficient military force, calculated for the protection and defence of the national rights; and that it may ultimately receive the stamp of legislative authority is greatly to be desired.

By a provision in the act, establishing the bank of the state of Georgia, passed at the last session, the sum of 250,000 dollars was required to be raised in specie, from the subscription to the capital stock, and in the hands of the commissioners, before directors should be elected, or any other step taken to organize the bank. By another provision of the same act, seventeen per centum of the amount of the capital was required to be paid at the time of subscribing; and twenty per centum more at the expiration of six months thereafter. To make up the first sum of 250,000 dollars in specie, it became indispensable that the state should subscribe for the shares reserved for her by the law, otherwise its operation must have been suspended until the legislature should again convene; and the want of an appropriation to enable the executive to draw on the public funds for the amount of the first payment of the subscription, and particularly the want of the requisite amount in specie, presented some difficulty: But, by a resolution passed at the close of the session, authorizing the executive to adopt such measure as he might see fit for giving effect to the law, and putting the bank in operation—this difficulty was partly removed. Under this authority, the amount of the seventeen per centum of the state's subscription, including the one thousand shares reserved for the university, was by an executive order, deposited by the treasurer, in the hands of the commissioners, in bills of the Augusta and Planters' banks; and under the same authority, I proceeded to Augusta and Savannah for the purpose of negotiating with the banks there for an advance of specie, upon a deposit of their own notes by the commissioners, or directors of the state bank. My proposition to them was promptly met, and with a liberality which does the conductors of those institutions much credit. A large sum in specie was promised, and has since been paid, or is ready to be paid to the directors of the state bank. This bank is now, and has been for some time past in operation in Savannah; and branches are now established at this place and in Augusta, as required by law.—From this development of facts, you will perceive the necessity of an appropriation at the present session to cover as well the first payment, as also the second which has been some time due, but which can be made as soon as appropriated. Indeed, it will be more proper to appreciate the whole amount, by which the executive will be enabled to comply with the requisitions made by the bank on the account of the subscription, until the whole shall be paid.

By the appropriation-law for the present year, a specific sum and fund was designated, from which to pay the state's quota of direct tax to the United States, for the year 1816; but upon examination, it was found to be doubtful, whether the fund designated could be relied upon for the payment, so as to give the state the advantage of the discount of 10 or 15 per centum on the amount of the tax. And the state being in possession of drafts of the treasurer of the United States, to a competent amount, payment was tendered in those drafts, and after some difficulty on the part of the secretary of the treasury, accepted; leaving a question which arose on the subject of notice, for the decision of congress. The correspondence between the executive and the secretary of the treasury, herewith submitted, will furnish all the requisite light to a clear and full understanding of this subject. It may, however, be proper to appropriate the amount, so as to authorise a warrant to be drawn; for although the amount in money never was in our treasury, the

payment having been made by way of discount, yet it may be the safest course to consider the drafts as money, since they have been received in payment as such.

The treasurer's abstract, which will be laid before you in due season by that officer, will exhibit a concise but distinct view of the state of our funds, and presents matter of real gratulation to every friend of Georgia. Our means of satisfying every just demand against the state are ample, and the period is at hand when we shall possess an abundant surplus for promoting objects of general and public utility. Amongst those most worthy of your immediate attention, and consideration, permit me to recommend, a serious and decided effort for the improvement of the navigation of our rivers, and the repair of our public roads and bridges. To an agricultural state like Georgia, whose products are not only of great value, but of great bulk, and intended for exportation, the facility of getting them to market, is an object of the very first importance. And here I beg leave to repeat what I have before said upon a similar occasion, that the present authority by which the public roads and bridges are made and repaired, is too local. A superintendent appointed by the legislature or the executive, in each military division or judicial district, clothed with competent authority and means, for procuring and applying the necessary labor, would, I am persuaded, be productive of much benefit in this particular.

By the death of our worthy revolutionary soldier and patriotic citizen, major general John Twiggs, of the 2d division, and the removal of major general John Clark, of the 3d division of our militia, the duty of filling the vacancies thereby occasioned, now devolves upon the legislature. And it is my duty to remind you, that in addition to those state officers which the constitution requires you to elect during your present session, you will have to appoint eight electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

A list of the executive appointments made during the recess, and which are subject to legislative interference, is herewith submitted.

D. B. MITCHELL.

State-House, Milledgeville,
5th November, 1816.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

Flaxseed.—We have a "long report on flaxseed" from a late Irish paper. For the year ending the 5th of July, 1816, there was imported into Ireland 75,682½ hhd. flaxseed, of which 75,032½ were branded "sown;" of these 69,923 were American, 263½ Russian, 4,512 Dutch, and 33½ British.

The quantity remaining on hand July 5, after the sowing season, was 24,484½ hhd.; the whole number of hhd. sown in the year, was 53,540, on about 93,693 acres, besides what was sown of the home-saved seed.

Foreign seed sown—in 1813, 29,945½ hhd.; 1814, 33,373; 1815, 52,254; 1816, 53,540.

The grain market occupies much attention in England. The opinion was universal that as, on the 15th of November, the average price would be ascertained at more than 80s. per quarter, the ports would be opened for importations.

Irish revenue.—The receipt for hearths and windows, for the last quarter, were 95,000s.; for the

preceding quarter 200,000*l.*—deficiency in three months 134,000*l.*

Kean, the famous English actor, is engaged to play six nights at Edinburgh, for six hundred guineas.

The sheep and cattle fair of Ballinasloe, in Ireland, is the greatest of the kind in the world. At that fair, it is usual to see 100,000 sheep, besides many thousands of black cattle, for sale. At the last fair, we learn, that sheep, which formerly sold from 25*s.* to 30*s.* per head, only brought about one-third of that price—and that cattle, instead of selling for 10*l.* or 12*l.* sold for only half. [Amer.]

FRANCE.

A vessel has lately arrived at Charleston in a short passage from France. The editors of the City Gazette say that the papers received are "principally occupied with the movements of the king, princes and princess—their riding out—their appearing at their windows—their hunting parties—their appetites—and such like fulsome trumpery, in which we plain republicans take no interest." [We are glad to see such language becoming familiar to the American press, and hope it will go on until it shall become a matter of perfect indifference to the people whether a king sneezed yesterday or to-day—or whether a prince regent was sober last week or this.]

Some tri-colored cockades have lately been seized in France—A great fuss was made about them. A late Paris paper says—We understand from Clermont, that the civil authority has interposed to break up an association of females of a new religious sect, whose principles are opposed to the established church—these women were accustomed to meet on particular days in several colleges of *Page du Dome*.

The council of war convened for the trial of marshal *Grouchy* have decided that they were incompetent to try him on the charges exhibited.

It is said that the French government will require next year about 15 millions lbs. tobacco. It will be recollected that tobacco is a monopoly, since the return of Louis. It is estimated also, that 40 millions lbs. of cotton will be required, 25 of which is expected from the U. States. The demand for rice will also be heavy, the wheat crop being injured.

An English paper says, that *Bologne* and *Calais*, (in France) had been two days without bread—This, however, seems to have been occasioned by the want of wind to grind the grain—they have no water mills.

The French do not appear to have unanimity.—The dutchess of Angouleme is said to be at variance with the king, as to political matters, and her party is powerful. The meeting of the new legislature is anxiously looked to.

A London paper of October 24 says, that several officers, late of Bonaparte's army, have gone on board the American squadron in the Mediterranean. *Soult* is said to be yet at *Dusseldorf*.

French Finance.—We have been favored with a copy of the plan of Mr. *Lafitte*, a banker at Paris a member of the committee on the Budget and recently returned to the new chamber of deputies, for providing for the deficit in the French Finances which will rise in the course of next year. According to the estimate, it appears that the receipts of 1817 will be 700,000,000 francs, the ordinary expences 590,000,000—the extraordinary expences, including the war contribution, the pay of the allied troops, &c. 310,000,000, leaving a deficit of 200,000,000. This M. *Lafitte* proposes to supply by resorting to loans, after re-establishing public credit, by adopting a new mode of liquidating the arrears due to former creditors, un-

der which they should not be subjected to any loss, also by the annual sale of the forests to the amount of 30,000,000, until the year 1820, and by an augmentation of the sinking fund. These he proposes as the principal bases of his plan, and proceeds to observe, "The integral payment of the arrears due to former creditors, is a pledge of the return to principles of good faith, which are the foundation of every system of credit, and the guarantee of a determination to maintain all the obligations proposed to be contracted.

"The annual sale of a portion of the forests will have a salutary effect on public opinion, and contribute to re-establish confidence. The produce of these sales will be applicable to the forming of a fund capable of meeting the charges arising from the loans. Of the 30,000,000 thus received every year, 20,000,000 will be applicable to the payment of interest, and 10,000,000 to be redemption of capital.

"Ten millions carried every year to the sinking fund until 1820, will then produce the sum of 60,000,000, without any necessity for augmenting the taxes. The sale of the forests may then cease, a new resource being then provided by the excess of the receipts above the expenditure, as the extraordinary expences will then have ceased."

He then observes, that as a good system of finance ought to combine both the power and the will of paying, the former he considers to be sufficiently indicated by the excess of the receipts above the ordinary expenditure, and which may be safely anticipated, calculating upon the period when the extraordinary expenditure will cease, and the will, he observes, will be sufficiently guaranteed by transferring the management of the loans to the bank of France, under certain regulations, and fully indicated by the return to the principles of good faith in securing the full payment of the former creditors.

Mr. *Lafitte*, with regard to the loans, proposes to borrow, in 1817, 200,000,000—1818, ditto—1819, 150,000,000—1820, ditto—making a total of 700,000,000—by which, at the estimated different prices of the *rente*, he calculates will be created a nominal capital of 957,000,000; the interest at five per cent. will be 47,850,000, and a sort of bonus in reserve of one per cent. will be 9,570,000, making together 57,420,000. The present debt, 300,000,000, gives 18,750,000 interest, making a total of 75,050,000 francs interest, or perpetual *rentes*. These, it is proposed, gradually to liquidate by means of the purchases made with the produce of the sinking fund. It is, however, proposed with regard to the loans in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, to borrow, in the first instance, upon provisional *rentes*. Under this system the rate of interest would be the same, the difference would be that with respect to the amount until converted into perpetual *rentes*. The sinking fund would not be applicable to its reimbursement, and it is proposed that the first conversion into perpetual *rentes*, should take place in 1822, and so on in equal time, in 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1826, when the whole would be converted in that way.

M. *Lafitte* concludes his plan, by observing that it would prove to Europe that France was in a state to satisfy the treaties concluded, and to maintain the rank amongst nations which belongs to her.

[London paper.]

ITALY.

Mad. *Catalini* is assured 80,000 francs for eight concerts at Milan! This is paying for the tune, to some purpose.

RUSSIA.

Two ships of the line and two frigates have been launched at Archangel.

DANUBE.

The American consular house in Algiers was very much battered in Ezmouth's attack on the city—but it appears that he remained in it all the time.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

Mina's expedition appears to go on well. The vessels attached to it had already made some very valuable prizes. The general left Port au Prince anterior to the 29th of October.

It is stated, that in the battle near Barcelona, McGregor killed 8 or 900 of the royalists, and took 2500 prisoners. Morales escaped to the mountains, with the loss of his baggage. If this account be true, the contest must be nearly at an end in this quarter, and Grenada, also, will be free. We are happy to add, that this account has just been substantially confirmed.

CONGRESS.

Monday, the 2d of December, being the day appointed for the meeting of congress, both houses formed a quorum—Mr. Gilliard, president of the senate, pro tem. and Mr. Clay, speaker of the house of representatives, being present.

Mr. Taylor, one of the senators from the new state of Indiana appeared—his case was referred to a committee; for it did not appear that a copy of the constitution of that state had been received by either house. Mr. Taylor was admitted to a seat, but not qualified.

After the usual incipient business—Mr. Varnum offered the following resolve to the senate:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal a law passed at the last session of congress, entitled "an act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives and the delegates from territories," and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

The resolution lies on the table, of course, for one day.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.—At 12 o'clock the president's message was delivered. See preceding pages.

The message was referred to a committee of the whole, on the state of the union—5000 copies ordered to be printed for the house, and 2000 for the senate.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. (in the house of representatives) offered for consideration the following resolution, without preface or remark:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act, entitled "an act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives, and the delegates from territories."

The speaker intimated that the motion was not regular, inasmuch as the judiciary committee, as well as other standing committees, were not yet appointed.

The question on considering this motion was decided in the negative.

The standing committees were then ordered to be appointed.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.—[The motion offered by Mr. Varnum to repeal the compensation law, was, on his motion, postponed to Monday next.]

Mr. Sanford offered sundry resolutions for the distribution of the most prominent parts of the pre-

sident's message among several committees. They lie on the table for consideration.

Mr. Morrow from the committee appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what, legislative measures may be necessary for admitting the state of Indiana into the union, or for extending the Laws of the United States to that state, made a report, concluding with a recommendation of the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the state of Indiana, having formed to themselves a constitution and state government, conformable to the constitution and laws of the United States, and to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and people; and states to be formed in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day of July, 1787, the said state shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever."

The resolution received its first reading.

Mr. Varnum submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of requiring the directors of the bank of the United States to establish a competent office of discount and deposit within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia—and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This motion also lies on the table, of course, for one day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We have stated that Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, in offering, on Tuesday, a motion for the repeal of the compensation law, prefaced it with no remarks. He omitted to do so, because he believed such a course, on presenting a motion for consideration, to be inconsistent with the rules of the house.

Wednesday, December 4.—The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. Nelson in the chair, the following subdivision and distribution of the president's message was made, by several resolutions, offered by Mr. Taylor, of New-York, and adopted by the committee:

So much of the message as relates to the subject of foreign affairs and commercial intercourse with the British colonial ports, was referred to a select committee; so much as relates to our military affairs, to a select committee; so much as relates to a re-organization of the militia, to a select committee; so much as relates to our naval affairs, to a select committee; so much as relates to manufactures, to the committee of commerce and manufactures; so much as relates to altering the condition of the Indian tribes, within our limits, to a select committee; so much as relates to a uniformity of weights and measures, to a select committee; so much as relates to the establishment of a national university, within the District of Columbia, to a select committee; so much as relates to a revival of the criminal code, and to a revival and modification of the judiciary, to the committee on the judiciary; so much as relates to a more effectual mode of preventing the slave trade, to a select committee; so much as relates to the office of attorney-general, and to the establishment of an additional department in the executive branch of the government, to a select committee; so much as relates to the revenue, to the committee of ways and means; so much as relates to an uniform national currency, to a select committee; all the

committees to have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

These resolutions, the committee having risen, were concurred in by the house.

COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. rose, and after a speech of more than an hour's length, in which he declared, his opinion of the compensation law, when justly viewed, to be unchanged, but his motion to be predicated on the will and implied instructions of his constituents, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the late act, changing the mode of compensation to the members of congress, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Desha intimated, that when this subject should be fully before the house, there would be more to be said about it; and, as the house had refused yesterday even to consider it, he required the yeas and nays on the question of consideration.

A sufficient number not rising to support the call for the yeas and nays, they were not called.

The question on consideration was determined in the affirmative, without a division.

And the resolution itself was agreed to without a division.

After agreeing to a motion of Mr. Reynolds, to direct the secretary of war to lay before the house a report of the commissioner, appointed to mark and survey a road on Tennessee river, together with an account of the expense attending the same—the house adjourned.

The following gentlemen are appointed by the speaker, in pursuance of the order of the house, to compose the committees of the house of representatives.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. Moseley, Burwell, Wilkin, Gaston and Henderson.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor, of N. Y. Pickering, Hahn, Vose, Law and Thomas.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Savage, Hulbert, Paris, Milnor, Mason and Forney.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Yancey, Alexander, Goodwyn, Davenport, Lyle, Harden, Lyon.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irwin of Pa. Wendover, Herbert, Taylor, S. C. and Peter.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Robertson, M'Lean, King, Sturges, Harrison, Williams and Hendricks.

On the Post-office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Ingham, Cannon, Breckearige, Avery, Carr, (Mass.) Caldwell, Noyes.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Chappell, Reynolds, Stuart, Southard, Wilcox, Wheaton, Crocheron.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Pickens, Barbour, Hammond, Champion, Schenek, Thomas Wilson, and Jeremiah Nelson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hugh Nelson, Wilde, Hopkinson, Wright, Ormsby, Webster and Love.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Little, Read and Edwards.

Of Revisal, &c.—Messrs. Condict, Bradbury, and Wm. Maclay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Sharp, Clark of N. C. Telfair, Atherton, and Huger.

Thursday, Dec. 5. Mr. Williams, of N. C. submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the decisions of Richard Bland Lee, esq.

commissioner appointed under the act of congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the 9th of April, 1816.

Resolved further, That the said committee have leave to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Webster expressed some surprise at a motion to enquire into the decisions of an officer invested with the powers and discretion of a judge, and which implied impropriety in the conduct of the officer. At least he conceived the motion to be rather hasty, and thought it would be better to decline its immediate consideration. He therefore moved, that the resolution for the present be laid on the table.

Mr. Williams assented to the wishes of Mr. Webster, and the resolution was accordingly ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes,
Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled "an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," so far as relates to tonnage.

The house went into the election of a chaplain to congress for the present session. On counting the ballots, it appeared that were

For the Rev. Burgess Allison,	75
Walter Addison,	40
Scattering,	4

Mr. Allison was, consequently, declared duly elected, and the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

Emigration to the United States from Europe has, hitherto, generally, declined early in the fall season—but the stream still continues. The people seem rather disposed to meet the "horrors" of our winter, than remain at home to meet the distresses of their own.

Lake Erie, for three years and a half, had been rising gently and regularly, until it reached between three and four feet above its customary height, and is now subsiding. We have heard of no cause assigned for these phenomena.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The general board of directors, on Wednesday, proceeded to the appointment of directors and cashiers, for five of the branches of that institution. The following gentlemen were agreed upon:—

For Boston.—Wm. Gray, John Parker, Nathaniel Silsby, Israel Thorndike, Geo. Blake, Thos. H. Perkins, Amos Burney, Tristram Bernard, John C. Jones, Arnold Wells, Jesse Putnam, Barney Smith, Gardner Green.

Cashier.—SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM.
For New-York.—John Jacob Astor, Peter H. Schank, John Hone, John Clendennin, Gilbert Aspinwall, Henry Eckford, David Gelston, Henry Ranken, Isaac Islin, Francis Depau, Thomas Knox, Thomas Lawrence, Archibald M'Vickar.

Cashier.—LYNDE CATLIN.

For Baltimore.—James A. Buchanan, Charles Ridgley, (Hampton,) James W. Patterson, Robert Gilmore, jr. John M'Kim, jr. Thomas Findley, Lemuel Taylor, Nathaniel Sanstonstall, Wm. Wilson, jr. Geo. Hoffman, Christopher Deahon, Roswell L. Colt, Amos A. Williams.

Cashier.—JAMES W. McCULLOUGH.
For Charleston.—Christopher Fitzsimons, William Turpin, J. E. Steinmetz, John Potter, Langdon

Shives, John C. Taber, John Stoney, Robert Maxwell, James Johnson, Luke Goodman, John Brownlee, John M. Hopkins, John Robertson.

Cashier—PETER BACDT.

For New-Orleans.—Benjamin Morgan, William Kester, Greenbury Dorsey, John Longfree, William Flower, David Talcott, William Flood, Richard Butler, W. W. Montgomery, Benjamin Story, Isaac L. McCoy, Thomas B. Johnson, C. C. Woodward.

Cashier—JOSEPH SAUL.

We learn that the directors of the Bank of the United States, in appointing John Sergeant, Esq. to proceed to London to obtain a quantity of specie and make other arrangements for the bank, have not limited his powers of negotiating to any particular commercial house, but have given him a general authority to obtain five millions of dollars on the best terms that may be offered, if he shall deem those terms to be advantageous to the bank.

Fed. Gaz.

Flour. A merchant at Cadiz recommends shipments of flour from the United States to that port, provided the price of it does not exceed *eight dollars per barrel*.—At St. Bartholomews, Nov. 11, flour was 135.

PRICE OF STOCKS, &c. There has been no material change since our last notice of the price of stocks, and the following may suffice all general purposes:

At New-York, Nov. 30—U. S. 6 per cents 96½; bills on London 3½ a 4, ad.; on Boston, 1 do.; on Philadelphia, 4½, dis. on Baltimore 8, do.; Virginia, 3 do.; North Carolina, 2 do.; South Carolina, 1½ prem., Georgia, par. South Carolina is, therefore, better at New-York than Boston bills, by ½ per cent.

At Boston, 6 per cents. 95½ a 95½; at Philadelphia, 101½; at Baltimore 105. At Boston. Nov. 28, the price of U. S. 6 per cent. stock had risen to *ninety-six*—on the same day the *Massachusetts* (state) 6 per cents. are quoted at *ninety*, to *ninety-two*. This fact is calculated to call up many recollections.

New-Orleans has continued remarkably healthy, notwithstanding the many predictions to the contrary on account of the inundation.

Election of President, &c.—Wednesday last was the day appointed for the meeting of the electoral colleges in the several states, for the election of a president and vice-president of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next. Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins were doubtless elected.

Only eight of the eleven electors for Maryland met on the occasion—and all of them voted for Monroe and Tompkins.

The Creeks.—A deputation of eight chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, led by gen. McIntosh, has arrived at Washington city, on a visit to the president of the United States. It is understood that they have full power to treat on all matters relating to their nation.

The Constitution. An amendment to the constitution has been proposed in the legislature of Massachusetts, in the following words. It has a reference, no doubt, to the congress compensation law.

"No law varying the compensation for the services of senators and representatives in congress, shall take effect until an election of representatives shall have intervened."

The *Baltimore Patriot* publishes some [intercepted] interesting letters, tending to shew that general Toledo, heretofore a distinguished leader of the patriots of Mexico, has been purchased by Ferdinand. These letters also throw some light upon the affairs of the United States and Spain, &c. and shall be registered.

The U. S. brig Boxer, capt. Porter, has arrived at New-York from New-Orleans, and brings intelligence of the loss of the British sloop of war, *Brisis*, capt. Demolt, on the 5th of November last, on Point Pedro. The *Bessies* was bound from Port Royal, Jam. to Nassau, N. P. with troops—the captain, officers, crew and passengers all saved. Capt. Porter frankly offered to captain Demolt any aid in his power, which the latter, in a very polite and gentlemanly letter, thanked him for, but declined to accept; except that he (capt. P.) would convey intelligence of the loss of the vessel to Havana, which he did. Capt. D. remained at Point Pedro, and preferred to keep his men together for the preservation of the stores, &c.

A valuable fleet lately sailed from Havana for Cadiz, under convoy of a sloop of war and a schooner. The sloop of war was reported to have had 600,000 dollars in specie on board, and to man which, it was said, they had impressed several *Americans* from the slave ships.

Hurricane.—There was a tremendous storm of hail and wind at Buffalo on the 15th ult. All the vessels lying there suffered severely, being chiefly driven on shore. Among them was the U. S. schr. Porcupine, lieut. Champlin, just returned from the Falls of St. Mary, though it appears that every thing was done that could be done to preserve her. The propriety of making a safe and convenient harbor at Buffalo is suggested.

CHOCKTAW TREATY.—*Nashville, Nov. 19.*—General John Coffee and the hon. John Rhea, who (together with col. John M'Kee) were appointed to treat with the Chocktaw Indians, returned home last week, having accomplished the object of their mission.—By this treaty we understand, the Chocktaws have relinquished to the United States all their land lying east of the Tombigbee river; for which they are to receive the sum of 120,000 dollars payable in twenty equal annual instalments.

Spanish war!—A person in Baltimore, who has a few logs of mahogany to sell, advises that it should be purchased immediately, lest a Spanish war should raise its value 100 per cent. *How kind!*

Presentation of swords. Gov Tompkins selected the anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British, to present to generals Scott, Gaines and Porter, and to captain Reil, of the Geue. Armstrong privateer, swords voted to them by the patriotic legislature of the great state of New-York, in testimony of their gallant services on the Niagara frontier. &c. The address and replies on the occasion shall be inserted. The governor by his usual *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, gave an extraordinary interest to the ceremony.

British Statistics.

THE PEOPLE'S MIRROR; OR, CORRUPTION AND TAXATION UNMASKED: CONTAINING A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITH THE NAMES OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS FROM WHICH RETURNED—THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN EACH—BY WHOM INFLUENCED, AND POINTING OUT BY ASTERISKS (*) THOSE MEMBERS WHO VOTED FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE INCOME TAX.—ALSO SHOWING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PUBLIC MONEY IS EXPENDED, IN PENSIONS, PLACES, SINECURES, &c. &c. BY VARIOUS LISTS OF SALARIES HELD BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MINISTERS, BISHOPS, &c. CLEARLY ACCOUNTING FOR THE USUAL MAJORITIES OBTAINED BY MINISTERS.

SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED, AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF OUR CONSTITUTION, MAGNA CHARTA, BILL OF RIGHTS, HABEAS CORPUS, ACT OF SETTLEMENT, &c.

"And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.—And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates.—Deut. vi. 7 & 9.

LONDON, PRINTED, 1816—PRICE ONE SHILLING.

PREFACE.—At a time like the present, of unexampled national calamity and distress, presenting, in perspective, still increasing misery and disaster, it is conceived, that a small work like the present, which has for its object the calling the attention of the public to the only remedy for the awful aspect of our affairs, and preventing that impending ruin which on all sides threatens the country, without a speedy and effectual reform of parliament, cannot fail of being acceptable to all thinking minds.

For whilst it is admitted that our constitution (illustrative of which we have given numerous documents) approaches as near to perfection as human wisdom can devise; it must also be admitted, that many abuses and infringements have crept into it.

An hereditary monarch, the sole executive power—an assembly of nobles, emanating from the crown—and a body of representatives, derived from the people, by free and general election—are each of them vital and essential parts of our constitution; and the decay or corruption of any one part will tend to destroy the whole system.

That the representative part of our legislature is not derived from the people, the list annexed will show, by pointing out the places represented—the number of votes in each—and by whom the return of members are influenced. It appears also, by various undisputed statements, that "a majority are returned by the direct nomination, or powerful influence, of 154 peers and commoners;" and that "249 members are returned by 126 places, in none of which the number of voters exceed 200, but in a greater part they do not exceed 50." And can it be considered an equal representation, when the number of members returned for Cornwall alone, exceeded the whole returned for the extensive and populous county of York, with Rutland and Middlesex; and the number of members returned for Cornwall and Wiltshire, outnumber those for Yorkshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Middlesex, Worcestershire, and Somersetshire; leaving numerous populous towns, as Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Rotherham, &c. &c. &c. wholly unrepresented.

The property, liberty and happiness, of every individual, depending upon the independence and incorruptibility of parliament, it is the indispensable duty of every one to examine the character and public conduct of those members for whom he votes, and delegates to express his opinion in that assembly; we have, therefore, distinguished such members, by asterisks (*) prefixed to their names, as by their votes aided and assisted the ministers in endeavoring to force on the people a continuance of that most diabolical and inquisitorial tax, called the income tax—that when they may again call upon their constituents for their elective franchise, they may know how to appreciate their past services.†

(*) Which being of no interest to the American reader, are omitted. [ED. NILES.]

† This may be the more necessary, when we perceive the continual efforts making on the part of ministers to introduce the military upon all occasions where the aid of civil power alone can constitutionally be engaged—in their endeavors to crush the liberty of a neighboring nation, by forcing upon them a government they despise—and in keeping up a large army in that country, at an enormous expense, to aid tyranny in the abolition of every spark

It has been observed, by a gentleman who recently served the office of sheriff, that, "in making the selection of candidates, no rules of discrimination are necessary, beyond those required for the management of the ordinary affairs of life. Has the candidate already sat in parliament; and has he rendered any known benefit to the community? Has he proposed any wise law? Has he moved for the repeal of any oppressive one? Has he resisted the passing of bad ones? Has he sustained the moral character of his country among foreign nations, by opposing wars entered into for sinister purposes, or to gratify bad passions? Has he supported, by eloquence or honest votes, measures proposed by others for the public service? If the voice of a late member has never been heard in the house on the side of the people, of public justice, or of public liberty; if his silent votes have served only to swell ministerial majorities; and if his only present recommendations, are his influence with the minister, and his improving fortunes at court, he is to be considered as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and as wholly unfit to be a representative of the people in their proper house of parliament."

The lists of places, pensions, and salaries, which we have inserted, will show what an alarming extent of influence, corruption and expediture, has been produced, by the infringement of the 7th clause of the act of settlement, which we have given in italics—where it is expressly stated, that "no person, holding a place of profit under the king, shall be capable of serving as a member of parliament."

Indeed, the permanent welfare and happiness of Great Britain can only be established and secured by an effectual reform of parliament, a reduction of our national expediture, and a strict adherence to the most excellent principles of our glorious constitution. These objects once obtained, the people would be content and happy; as prosperity and national glory would be the certain result.

Magna Charta;

Or the great charter of liberties—granted by King John, June 19, 1216, at Runnymede, between Staines and Windsor.

The freedom of elections was secured to the clergy; the former charter of the king was confirmed, by which the necessity of a royal *conge-d'aire*

of freedom among that people: thus proving to every Briton, that the principles which placed the house of Brunswick upon the throne, have been forsaken; and that there exists a disposition to sacrifice the rights of both king and people, at the shrine of arbitrary power; or, by introducing a military despotism, to establish a reign of terror, similar to what now exists in those ill-fated countries, France and Spain.

* The following members of the cabinet alone, receive £124,000 per annum:

Earl of Liverpool, pay	£13,100
Lord Eldon	18,000
Earl of Westmoreland	3,000
Earl of Harroby,	4,000
Viscount Sidmouth,	7,500
Viscount Castlereagh,	7,500
Earl Bathurst, near	30,000
Mr. Vansittart,	7,500
Viscount Melville,	16,900
Right hon. G. Canning, president of the	
Board of control,	4,000
Right hon. Charles Bathurst,	4,525
Earl of Mulgrave,	3,100
Master of the Mint,	10,650

aid contribution was superceded; all check upon appeals to *Writhe* was removed, by the allowance granted every man to depart the kingdom at pleasure, and the fines to be imposed on the clergy, for any offence, were ordained to be proportional to their estates, not to their ecclesiastical benefices.

The privileges granted to the barons, were either abated in the rigor of the feudal law, or determined in points which had been left by that law, or had become, by practice, arbitrary and ambiguous.

The relief of heirs succeeding to a military fee were ascertained; an earl's and baron's at a hundred marks a knight's at a hundred shillings. It was ordained by the charter, that if the heir be a minor, he shall, immediately upon his majority, enter upon his estate, without paying any relief.

The king shall not sell his wardship; he shall levy only reasonable profits upon the estate, without committing waste, or hurting the property; he shall uphold the castles, houses, mills, parks and ponds; and if he commit the guardianship of the estate to the sheriff or any other, he shall previously oblige them to find surety to the same purpose.

During the minority of a baron, while his lands are in wardship, and are not in his own possession, no debt which he owes to the Jews shall bear any interest.

Heirs shall be married without disparagement; and before the marriage be contracted, the nearest relations of the person shall be informed of it.

A widow, without paying any relief, shall enter upon her dower, the third part of her husband's rents; she shall not be compelled to marry, so long as she chooses to continue single; she shall only give security never to marry without her lord's consent.

The king shall not claim the wardship of any minor who holds lands by military tenure of a baron, on pretence that he also holds lands of the crown by socage or any other tenure.

Scutages shall be estimated at the same rate as in the time of Henry I.; and no scutage or aid, except in the three general feudal cases, (the king's captivity, the knighting of his eldest son, and the marrying of his eldest daughter) shall be imposed but by the great council of the kingdom.

The prelates, earls, and great barons, shall be called to this great council, each by a particular writ; the lesser barons by a general summons of the sheriff.

The king shall not seize any baron's land for a debt to the crown; if the baron possess as many goods and chattels as are sufficient to discharge the debt.

No man shall be obliged to perform more service for his fee than he is bound to by his tenure.

No governor or constable of a castle shall oblige any knight to give money for castle-guard, if the knight be willing to perform the service in person, or by another able-bodied man; and if the knight be in the field himself, by the king's command, he shall be exempted from all other service of this nature.

No vassal shall be allowed to sell so much of his land as to incapacitate himself from performing his service to his lord.

With regard to the common people, it was ordained, that all the privileges and immunities above mentioned, granted to the barons against the king, should be extended by the barons to their inferior vassals. The king bound himself not to grant any writ, empowering a baron to levy aid from his vassals, except in the three feudal cases.

One weight and one measure shall be established throughout the kingdom. Merchants shall be allowed to transact all business, without being exposed to any arbitrary tolls and impositions; they and all freemen shall be allowed to go out of the kingdom and return to it at pleasure.

London, and all cities and burghs, shall preserve their ancient liberties, immunities and free customs; aids shall not be required of them but by the consent of the great council.

No towns or individuals shall be obliged to make or support bridges but by ancient custom.

The goods of every freeman shall be disposed of according to his will. If he die intestate, his heirs shall succeed to them. No officer of the crown shall take any horses, carts or wood, without the consent of the owner.

The king's courts of justice shall be stationary, and shall no longer follow his person; they shall be open to every one; and justice shall no longer be sold, refused or delayed, by them. Circuits shall be regularly held every year; the inferior tribunals of justice, the county court, the sheriff's-turn, and court-leet, shall meet at their appointed time and place.

The sheriffs shall be incapacitated to hold pleas of the crown; and shall not put any person upon his trial, from rumor and suspicion alone, but upon the evidences of lawful witnesses.

"No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseised of his free tenement and liberties, or outlawed, or banished, or anywise hurt or injured, unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land; and all who suffered otherwise, in this or the two former reigns, shall be restored to their rights and possessions. Every freeman shall be fined in proportion to his fault; and no fine shall be levied on him to his utter ruin; even a villain, or rustic, shall not, by any fine, be bereaved of his carts, ploughs and implements of husbandry."

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Granted, on petitions by the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, by Charles I. June 2, 1628.

I. Whereas it is declared and enacted by a statute, made in the time of the reign of king Edward I. commonly called *Statutum de tallagio non concedendo*, that no tallage or aid shall be levied by the king or his heirs in this realm, without the good will and assent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and other the freemen of the commonality of this realm: and by authority of parliament holden in the five-and-twentieth year of the reign of king Edward III. it is declared and enacted, That from thenceforth, no person shall be compelled to make any loans to the king against his will, because such loans were against reason, and the franchise of the land: and, by other laws of this realm, it is provided, that none should be charged by any charge or imposition called a benevolence, or by such like charge; by which the statutes before mentioned, and other the good laws and statutes of this realm, your subjects have inherited this freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, not set by common consent in parliament.

II. Yet, nevertheless, of late, divers commissions, directed to sundry commissioners in several counties, with instructions, have issued; by means whereof your people have been in divers places assembled, and required to lend certain sums of money unto your majesty, and many of them, upon their refusal so do to, have had an oath administered unto them, not warrantable by the laws or statutes

of this realm, and have been constrained to become bound to make appearance and give attendance before your privy council, and in other places; and others of them have been therefore imprisoned, confined, and sundry other ways molested and disquieted: and divers other charges have been laid and levied upon your people, in several counties, by lord-lieutenants, deputy-lieutenants, commissioners for musters, justices of peace, and others, by command or direction from your majesty, or your privy-council, against the laws and free customs of this realm.

III. And whereas, also, by the statute called the *great charter of the liberties of England*, it is declared and enacted, That no freeman may be taken or imprisoned, nor be disseised of his freehold or liberties, nor in any manner destroyed, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

IV. And in the eight-and-twentieth year of the reign of king Edward III. it was declared and enacted, by authority of parliament, that no man, of what estate or condition that he be, should be put out of his land or tenements, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disherited, nor put to death, without being brought to answer by due process of law:

V. Nevertheless, against the tenor of the said statutes, and other the good laws and statutes of your realm to that end provided, divers of your subjects have of late been imprisoned, without any cause showed; and when, for their deliverance, they were brought before justice, by your majesty's writs of *habeas corpus*, there to undergo and receive as the court should order, and their keepers commanded to certify the causes of their detainer, no cause was certified, but that they were obtained by your majesty's special command, signified by the lords of your privy-council; and yet were returned back to several prisons, without being charged with any thing to which they might make answer according to law:

VI. And whereas, of late, great companies of soldiers and mariners have been dispersed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants, against their wills, have been compelled to receive them into their houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn, against the laws and customs of this realm, and to the great grievance and vexation of the people:

VII. And whereas also, by authority of parliament, in the five-and-twentieth year of the reign of king Edward III. it is declared and enacted, That no man shall be forejudged of life or limb against the form of the *great charter*, and law of the land; and by the said *great charter*, and other the laws and statutes of this your realm, either by the customs of the same realm, or by acts of parliament; and whereas no offender, of what kind soever, is exempted from the proceedings to be used, and punishments to be inflicted by the laws and statutes of this your realm: nevertheless, of late, divers commissions, under your majesty's great seal, have issued forth, by which certain persons having been assigned and appointed commissioners, with power and authority to proceed within the land according to the justice of martial law against soldiers and mariners, or other dissolute persons joining with them, as should commit any murder, robbery, felony, mutiny, or other outrage or misdemeanor whatsoever, and by such summary course and order as is agreeable to martial law, and is used in armies in time of war, to proceed to the trial and condemnation of such offenders, and them to cause to be executed and put to death, according to the law martial:

VIII. By the pretext whereof, some of your majesty's subjects have been, by some of the said commissioners, put to death, when and where, if by the laws and statutes of the land they had deserved death, by the same laws and statutes also: they might, and by no other ought, to have been judged and executed:

IX. And also sundry grievous offenders, by color thereof claiming an exemption, have escaped the punishments due to them by the laws and statutes of this your realm, by reason that divers of your officers and ministers of justice have unjustly refused or forborn to proceed against such offenders, according to the same laws and statutes, upon pretence that the said offenders were punishable only by martial law, and by authority of such commissions as aforesaid; which commissions, and all other of the like nature, are wholly and directly contrary to the said laws and statutes of this your realm:

X. They do, therefore, humbly pray your most excellent majesty, that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common consent, by act of parliament; and that none be called to make answer, or take such oath, or to give attendance, or be confined or otherwise molested or disquieted, concerning the same, or for refusal thereof; and that no freeman, in any such manner as is before mentioned, be imprisoned or detained; and that your majesty would be pleased to remove the said soldiers and mariners, and that people may not be so burdened in time to come: and that the aforesaid commissions, for proceeding by martial law, may be revoked and annulled; and that hereafter no commissions of like nature may issue forth, to any person or persons whatsoever, to be executed as aforesaid, lest, by color of them, any of your majesty's subjects be destroyed, or put to death, contrary to the laws and franchise of the land.

All which they most humbly pray of your most excellent majesty, as their rights and liberties, according to the laws and statutes of this realm; and that your majesty would also vouchsafe to declare, that the awards, doings, and proceedings, to the prejudice of your people, in any of the premises, shall not be drawn hereafter into consequence of example; and that your majesty would be also graciously pleased, for the farther comfort and safety of your people, to declare your royal will and pleasure, that in the things aforesaid, all your officers and ministers shall serve you according to the laws and statutes of this realm, as they tender the honor of your majesty and the prosperity of this kingdom."

HABEAS CORPUS.

For the better securing the liberty of the subject, and for preventing imprisonment beyond the seas. Passed in the reign of Charles II. 1679.

"It was prohibited to send any one to a prison beyond the sea. No judge, under severe penalties, must refuse to any prisoner a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which the gaoler was directed to produce in court the body of the prisoner, (whence the writ has its name) and to certify the cause of his detainer and imprisonment. If the gaol lie within twenty miles of the judge, the writ must be obeyed in three days; and so proportionably for greater distance. Every prisoner must be indicted the first term after his commitment, and brought to trial in the subsequent term. And no man, after being enlarged by order of the court, can be recommitted for the same offence."

ACT OF SETTLEMENT,
For the limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject. Passed 12th and 13th William III.

1. That whereas it is requisite and necessary that some further provision be made for securing our religion, laws and liberties, from and after the death of his majesty and the princess Anne of Denmark, and in default of the issue of the body of the said princess, and of his majesty respectively: be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

2. That whosoever shall hereafter come to the possession of the crown, shall join in communion with the church of England, as by law established.

3. That in case the crown and imperial dignity of this realm shall hereafter come to any person not being a native of this kingdom of England, this person be not obliged to engage in any war for the defence of any dominions or territories which do not belong to the crown of England, without the consent of parliament.

4. That no person, who shall hereafter come to the possession of this crown, shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland or Ireland, without consent of parliament.

5. That from and after the time that the further limitation by this act shall take effect, all matters and things relating to the well governing of this kingdom, which are properly cognisable in the privy-council by the laws and customs of this realm, shall be transacted there, and all resolutions taken hereupon shall be signed by such of the privy-council as shall advise and consent to the same.

6. That after the said limitation shall take effect, as aforesaid, no person born out of the kingdoms of England, Scotland or Ireland, or the dominions thereto belonging (although he be naturalized or made a denizen, except such as are born of English parents) shall be capable to be of the privy-council, or a member of either house of parliament; or to enjoy any office or place of trust, either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, from the crown to himself, or to another or others, in trust for him.

7. That no person who has an office or place of profit under the king, or who receives a pension from the crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the house of commons.

8. That after the said limitation shall take effect as aforesaid, judges' commissions be made *quandis bene viderint*, and their salaries ascertained and established; but upon the address of both houses of parliament, it may be lawful to remove them.

9. That no pardon, under the great seal of England, be pleadable to an impeachment by the commons in parliament.

10. And whereas the laws of England are the birth-right of the people thereof, and all the kings and queens who shall ascend the throne of this realm, ought to administer the government of this realm according to the laws, and all their officers and ministers ought to serve them respectively according to the same: the said lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, do therefore humbly pray, that all the laws and statutes of this realm, for securing the established religion, and the rights and liberties of the people thereof, and all other laws and statutes of the same, now in force, may be ratified and confirmed; and the same are by his majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said lords

spiritual and temporal, and commons, and by authority of the same, ratified and confirmed accordingly.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Progressive amounts of the national debt of Great Britain, to February 1, 1814.

1701 . . .	£16,394,701	1769 . . .	£110,603,836
1714 . . .	50,644,307	1783 . . .	212,302,429
1726 . . .	80,793,555	1793 . . .	238,231,248
1738 . . .	46,661,767	1801 . . .	484,365,474
1749 . . .	74,221,686		
1810 (exclusive of an unfunded debt of £47,427,275)			£722,466,770
1814, Feb. 1, (exclusive of an unfunded debt of £60,968,266)			814,867,527

An account of one year's expenditure during the war, ending January 5, 1813.

For interest, &c. on permanent debt of G. Britain, unredeemed, including annuities for lives & terms of years,	£	s.	d.
Total on account of interest,	24,055,665	16	0½
Do. charges of management,	238,827	17	7
Do. reduction of the national debt,	15,521,352	13	4
The interest on exchequer bills	2,081,529	10	6
The civil list,	1,028,000	00	0
Courts of justice,	69,692	3	0
Mint,	17,333	17	0
Allowances to the royal family, pensions, &c.	332,412	7	4½
Salaries, allowances & bounties, Civil government of Scotland,	147,911	19	7½
Bounties for fisheries, manufactures, corn, &c.	113,176	4	8½
Pensions on the hereditary revenue,	228,741	18	7
Militia and deserters' warrants, The Navy, viz.—	27,700	0	0
Wages,	134,614	3	4½
Building of ships, purchase of stores, repairing, &c.	4,400,000	0	0
The transport department, for transports, prisoners of war, and sick and wounded seamen,	6,972,513	4	11
The ordnance,	4,055,790	12	11
The army viz.—	3,404,527	11	11
Regulars, fencibles, militia, invalids, volunteer corps, staff officers, and officers of garrisons, chaplains, recruiting, &c. clothing, and supernumerary officers,	9,698,302	11	½
Storekeeper general	138,103	0	0
Commissary in chief,	6,875,160	12	0
Barracks, half-pay, &c.	521,374	14	1
Widows' pensions, compassionate list, and royal bounty,	83,269	15	1
Chelsea hospital,	479,421	2	7
Exchequer fees,	187,524	6	3
Pay of public offices,	155,896	12	4
Miscellaneous services, including medicine and hospital expenses, bat baggage, &c.	362,135	17	7
Extraordinary services and subsidies	22,262,951	0	0
Loan to Ireland,	4,700,416	13	4
Miscellaneous services:—			
At home and abroad,	4,005,824	18	4½
Commercial exchequer bills,	4,525	0	0
Total public expenditure,	£112,804,392	3	7

A LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, &c.

Counties, Cities, and Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Patrons and pro- prieters.	Counties, Cities and Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Patrons and pro- prieters.
<i>Bedfordshire</i> . . .	Francis Pym, esq. Marquis of Tavannes		<i>Devonshire</i> . . .	Edmund P. Keppell, esq. Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.	Independent
Bedford . . .	Lord G. William Russell Hon. Wm. Wakegate	1400	Ashburton . . .	Rt. Hon. John Sullivan Richard Preston, esq.	200 Lord Say & Cla- ton, and six R. Paine
<i>Berkshire</i> . . .	Charles Dundas, esq. Hon. Richard Neville		Tiverton . . .	William Fitzhugh, esq. Rt. Hon. R. Hyder	25 Lord Barrowby, and six John Dunne
Reading . . .	Sir John Simon, Bart. C. Shaw Lettre, esq.	600	Dartmouth . . .	John Pastard, esq. A. H. Holdsworth, esq.	98 Treasury and ad- miralty
Abingdon . . .	Sir G. O. Byrr, Bart.	600	Oakhampton . . .	Albany Saville, esq. Lord Graves	400 Duke of Bedford and earl Spencer
Windsor . . .	Edward Disbrowe, esq. John Ramsbottom, esq.	300	Honiton . . .	R. W. H. H. Vyse, esq. G. A. Robinson, esq.	450 Sir George Young, Bart.
Wallingford . . .	Wm. Lewis Hughes, esq. E. F. Maitland, esq.	120	Plymouth . . .	Sir C. M. Pole, Bart. Sir B. Bloomfield	300 Admiralty
<i>Buckinghamshire</i> , &c.	Rt. hon. Thos. Grenville W. Selby Lowndes, esq.		Berealston . . .	Hon. Jocelyn Percy Lord Louisa	100 Earl of Beverly
Buckingham . . .	Hon. H. Fortescue Wm. H. Freeman, esq.	13	Plympton . . .	A. G. Macdonald, esq. Alexander Boswell, esq.	200 Earl of Mount Edgemoor
Wycombe . . .	Sir John Dashwood King Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.	170	Totnes . . .	T. P. Courtenay, esq. A. Wise, esq.	130 Duke of Bolton, and F. B. York, esq.
Aylesbury . . .	Rt. Hon. lord Nugent Hon. C. Cavendish	800	Barnstable . . .	Sir Masoch Lopes Sir Eyre Coote	500 Independent
Marlow . . .	Owen Williams, esq. Pascoe Grenfell, esq.	210	Tarvisack . . .	Lord John Russell Lord W. Russell	130 Duke of Bedford
Wendover . . .	George Smith, esq. Ab'l Smith, esq.	160	Exeter City . . .	James Buller, esq. Wm. Courtney, esq.	1500 Independent
Agmondesham . . .	W. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. T. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq.	150	<i>Dorsetshire</i> . . .	W. M. Pitt, esq. F. R. S. Ed. Berk. Fortman, esq.	Lord Rivers, parti- ally
<i>Cambridgeshire</i> . . .	Ld. C. Somerset Mansuere Lord F. G. Osborne		Dorchester . . .	Robert Williams, esq. Sir Sam. Shepherd, Bart.	400 Earl of Shaftes- bury, and earl of Dorchester
Cam. University	Viscount Palmerston J. B. Sinyth, esq.	1900	Lyme Regis . . .	Sir Henry Fane, K. B. Major John T. Fane	50 Earl of West- moreland
Cambridge . . .	Hon. Edward Finch Robert Manners, esq.	300	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	Sir John Murray, Bart. Masterston Urr, esq.	400 W. Paley, esq.
<i>Cheshire</i>	Davis Davenport, esq. W. Ezerton, esq.		Bridport . . .	Christopher Idle, esq. Wm. Draper Best, esq.	200 C. Sturt, esq. parti- ally
City of Chester . . .	Thomas Grosvenor, esq. Sir J. Egerton, Bart.	1800	Shaftesbury . . .	Sir H. D. C. St. Paul C. Wetherell, esq.	300 Sir J. Call, Bart.
<i>Cornwall</i>	Sir W. Lemon, Bt. D. C. L. J. Hearle Tremayne, esq.		Wareham . . .	Sir E. Kernean, Knut. T. H. Broadhead, esq.	150 J. Calcraft, esq.
Launceston . . .	James Brogden, esq. Hon. P. B. Pellev	30	Corfe Castle . . .	Hewy Bankes, esq. G. Bankes, esq.	44 H. Bankes, esq. and J. Bankes, esq.
Leskeard . . .	Hon. William Birt Right hon. C. P. Yorke	100	Poole	Ess. Lester Lester, esq. M. A. Taylor, esq.	107 B. Lester, esq. and Mr. Jeffery
Leawithiel . . .	Rt. hon. W. R. Edgcombe J. A. Varre, esq.	34	<i>Dorham</i>	J. O. Lawson, esq. Hon. W. J. F. Vane Fowles	Earl of Dunham, and earl of Dunham
Truro	Sir G. Warrender, Bart. G. Dashwood, esq.	26	Durham City . . .	Richard Wharton, esq. George Allen, esq.	1300 Independent
Bodmin	D. Giddy, esq. F. R. & L. S. Rt. Hon. C. Bathurst	36	<i>Essex</i>	J. A. Houlton, esq. C. C. Weston, esq.	Coalition
Hellestone . . .	H. Hammersly, esq. Wm. Horne, esq.	86	Colchester . . .	Robert Thornton, esq. Hart Davis, esq.	1400 Independent
Saltash	Matthew Russell, esq. M. G. Prendergast, esq.	34	Malden	Joseph H. Strutt, esq. R. Gaskell, esq.	250 Mr. Strutt and Mr Western
East Loos	Sir Edward Buller, Bart. Thos. P. Macquere, esq.	50	Harwich	Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart	350 Sir Robinson, esq.
West Loos	Hon. H. W. F. de Roos C. Hule, esq.	100	<i>Gloucestershire</i> . . .	Lord R. E. H. Somerset Sir B. W. Guise, Bart.	Duke of Beaufort and the earl of Berkeley
Grampond	John Teed, esq. E. J. Collett, esq.	69	Tewkesbury . . .	J. E. Dowdeswell, esq. J. Martin, esq.	800 Independent
Camelford	William Leader, esq. Samuel Scott, esq.	10	Cirencester . . .	Mich. H. Litch, esq. Lord Apsley	700 Earl Bathurst
Fewry	Henry Swann, esq. P. Gell, esq.	140	Gloucester City . . .	Hon. H. H. Molyneux Robert Morris, esq.	3000 Independent
Tregony	W. Helme, esq. A. C. Grant, esq.	100	<i>Hertfordshire</i> . . .	Sir John G. Cotterell Thomas Foley, esq.	Earl of Oxford, partially
Bosiny	J. A. Stuart-Wootley, esq. Right Hon. J. Oway	4	Hertford City . . .	Thos. F. Symonds, esq. R. F. Seaman, esq.	1300 Duke of Norfolk, partially
St. Ives	Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. W. P. T. L. Wellesley, esq.	180	Leominster . . .	Sir J. Lubbock, Bart. John Harcourt, esq.	800 Duke of Norfolk
Fowey	Robert Wigram, esq. Wm. Rashleigh, esq.	60	Woolley	J. L. W. Napier, esq. Lord F. C. Benick	90 Marquis of Bath
St. Germans . . .	H. Goulburn, esq. Sir W. H. Fringing, K. B.	50	<i>Hertfordshire</i> . . .	Hon. Thomas Brand Sir J. B. Sbright, Bart.	Independent
St. Michael . . .	Hon. Edward Law Lord Binning	49	Hertford	Hon. Ed. Speer, Compt. Nicholas Calvert, esq.	700 Baron Bunsfield, partially
Newport	J. B. Northy, esq. J. B. Northy, esq.	63	St. Albans	Joseph Habey, esq. Christopher Smith, esq.	1000 Marquis of Salis- bury, and earl Spencer
St. Mawes	S. H. Montiel, esq. F. Horner, esq.	40	<i>Huntingdonshire</i> . . .	Wm. Hen. Fellowes, esq. Lord Probey	Duke of Man- chester and earl of Sandwich
Callington	Wm. S. Poyntz, esq. Hon. C. R. Trefusis	60	Huntingdon . . .	John Calvert, esq. Samuel Farnes, esq.	200 Earl of Sandwich
<i>Cambridgeshire</i> . . .	John Lowther, esq. Viscount Morpeth		<i>Kent</i>	Sir E. Knatchbull, esq. Sir W. Gandy, Bart.	Duke of Dorset, partially
Carlisle city . . .	Sir James Graham, Bart. J. C. Curwen, esq.	630	Rochester City . . .	John Calcraft, esq. James Barrett, esq.	870 Admiralty, parti- ally
Cockermouth . . .	Right Hon. T. Wallace J. H. Lowther, esq.	300	Queenborough . . .	Sir R. Moorsam, K. B. J. Osborn, esq.	150 Ordnance and ad- miralty
<i>Derbyshire</i>	Lord G. A. Cavendish Ed. Miller Mundy, esq.				
Derby	Wm. Cavendish, esq. Edward Coke, esq.	700			

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 16 of Vol. XL.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 276.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY M. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Counties, Cities, and Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Voters.	Patrons and proprietors.	Counties, Cities and Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Voters.	Patrons and proprietors.
Madison . . .	George Simpson, esq. Sir S. E. Bridges, bart.	700	Independent	Oxfordshire . . .	John Fane, esq. W. H. Ashurst, esq.		Duke of Marlborough, partially Independent
Cambridge city . . .	John Baker, esq. S. R. Lushington, esq.	1500	Independent	Oxford University . . .	Rt. hon. Sir W. Scott, bart. Rt. hon. Charles Abbot	450	
Cambridge . . .	John Blackburne, esq. Lord Stanley		Earl of Derby, partially Independent	Oxford city . . .	J. L. Lockhart, esq. J. A. Wright, esq.	48	Duke of Marlborough, and earl of Abingdon
Leicester . . .	J. F. Cawthorne, esq. G. Dovecot, esq.	1800	Independent	Woodstock . . .	Sir H. W. Dashwood, bart. W. Thornton, esq.	400	Duke of Marlborough
Leicester . . .	Samuel Horricks, esq. E. Hornby, esq.	600	Earl of Derby, partially Independent	Banbury . . .	Hon. F. S. N. Douglas Charles Noel Noel, esq.	18	Earl of Guildford
Liverpool . . .	Isaac Gascyne, esq. Right hon. G. Camming	2500	Independent	Bedfordshire . . .	Sir G. Heathcote, bart. J. Kynaston Powell, esq.		Earl of Gainsborough & earl of Exeter Independent
Wigan . . .	Robert Holt Leigh, esq. John Hudson, esq.	300	Sir H. Bridgeman and the rev. Mr. Cotter.	Surrey . . .	John Cotter, esq. Hon. H. G. Bennett	500	Wm. Pittenev, esq., partially
Cheshire . . .	Hon. Robert Curzon E. B. Widdrham, esq.	180	180	Shrewsbury . . .	Henry Clive, esq. Viscount Clive	501	Lord Clive, partially
Newton . . .	J. L. Blackburne, esq. T. Legh, esq.	36	T. P. Legh, esq.	Ludlow . . .	Thomas Whitmore, esq. Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson	700	Thos. Whitmore, esq., partially
Leicestershire . . .	G. A. Legh Keek, esq. Lord Robert Manners		Duke of Rutland, partially Independent	Wenlock . . .	Cecil Forester, esq. Hon. John Simpson	100	Sir H. Bridgeman, bart. and C. Forester, esq.
Leicester . . .	Samuel Smith, esq. Thomas Babington, esq.	1500	Ditto	Bishop's Castle . . .	William Clive, esq. John Robinson, esq.	100	Lord Clive
Lincolnshire . . .	Charles Chaplin, esq. Hon. C. A. Under. Pelham		Earl of Exeter	Somersetshire . . .	William Dickinson, esq. W. G. Langton, esq.		Independent
Lincoln . . .	Evans Foulkes, esq. Lord Manners	500	Duke of Rutland & Lord Brownlow	Taunton . . .	Alex. Barlow, esq. H. P. Collins, esq.	500	Sir B. Hanmer
Lincoln . . .	Wm. A. Madocks, esq. Hon. Peter R. D. Barrrell	400	Duke of Ancaster	Ilchester . . .	Hon. J. W. Ward G. Philips, esq.	158	Mr. Troward
Nottingham . . .	Sir Robert Heron, bart. J. P. Grant, esq.	380	C. A. Peckham, esq.	Milborne Port . . .	Hon. Sir E. Paget R. M. Casberd	80	W. C. Medleycott, & earl of Anglesea
Nottingham . . .	J. N. Fazakerly, esq. C. W. Sibthorpe, esq.	1100	Independent	Wells City . . .	J. P. Tudway, esq. C. W. Taylor, esq.	500	C. Tudway, esq., partially
Nottingham . . .	William Mellish, esq. George Byng, esq.		Ditto	Bridgewater . . .	George Puceck, esq. William Astell, esq.	300	Earl Paulett
Nottingham city . . .	Sir Francis Burdett, bart. Lord Cochrane	17000	Ditto	Bath City . . .	Lord John Thynn Charles Palmer, esq.	35	Marq. of Bath, and earl Caswell
Nottingham city . . .	Harvey C. Combs, esq. Sir Wm. Curtis, bart.	7000	Ditto	Minhead . . .	John F. Luttrell, esq. H. F. Luttrell, esq.	160	J. F. Luttrell, esq.
Nottingham . . .	Sir James Shaw, bart. J. Atkins, esq.		Duke of Beaufort and six Charles Morgan.	Bristol City . . .	Richard Hart Davis, esq. Edward Protheroe, esq.	6000	Coalition
Nottinghamshire . . .	Sir C. Morgan, bart. G. C. H. Somerset, esq.		Duke of Beaufort Independent	Southampton, or Wm. Chute, esq. . . .	T. F. Heathcote, esq. Sir H. C. St. J. Mlduay		Treasury
Nottingham . . .	Marquis of Worcester Sir J. H. Astley, bart.	804	Duke of Beaufort Independent	Hampshire . . .	T. F. Heathcote, esq. Sir H. C. St. J. Mlduay	120	Duchess of Chandos, and Henry Panton, esq.
Nottingham . . .	Thomas Wm. Coke, esq. Sir M. B. Folkes, bart.	300	Lord Walpole	Winchester city . . .	Rt. hon. George Rose W. E. Tomline, esq.	110	Sir J. Carter
Nottingham . . .	Lord Walpole William Loftus, esq.	780	Independent	Portsmouth . . .	John Markham, esq. Sir Thomas Miller, bart.	24	Rev. L. T. Holmes
Nottingham . . .	Edmund K. Lucas, esq. Lord John Fitzroy	31	Duke of Grafton, and lord Petre	Newport . . .	Sir L. T. W. Holmes Geo. Watson Taylor, esq.	60	J. C. Ferriss, and rev. L. T. Holmes
Nottingham . . .	Thomas Creevy, esq. Hon. F. G. Howard	50	Countess of Suffolk, and earl of Orford	Yarmouth . . .	Michael Wellesley, esq. John Leslie Foster, esq.	20	Marq. of Townshend, & R. Peck, esq.
Nottingham . . .	Hon. A. C. Braddish William Smith, esq.	3000	Independent	Netown . . .	Hon. G. A. Pelham Hudson Gurney, esq.	80	Sir J. Barrington
Nottingham . . .	C. Harvey, esq. W. R. Cartwright, esq.		Earl Spencer and marquis of Northampton	Lymington . . .	Sir H. B. Neale, bart. J. Taylor, esq.	80	Lord Malmesbury, and G. Rose, esq.
Nottingham . . .	Lord Althorp Rt. hon. William Elliott	500	Independent	Christchurch . . .	Rt. hon. George Rose W. E. Tomline, esq.	24	Earl of Portsmouth & J. Ironmonger, esq.
Nottingham . . .	Hon. William Lamb R. H. Bradshaw, esq.	33	Duke of Bridgewater	Andover . . .	T. A. Smith, esq. Hon. N. Fellowes	70	Lord Sidney, and lord Middleton
Nottingham . . .	Henry Wrottesley, esq. Earl Compton	900	Marq's of Northampton, partially	Whitechurch . . .	Hon. W. A. Townshend Hon. Wm. Hoadrick	154	W. Jolliff, esq.
Nottingham . . .	William Plumer, esq. T. R. Beaumont, esq.	100	Duke of Northumberland, partially	Petersfield . . .	Hyton Jolliff, esq. G. Ganning, esq.	100	Independent
Nottingham . . .	Sir C. M. L. Monck, bart. Wm. Grde, esq.	200	Earl of Carlisle	Stockbridge . . .	J. Foster Barham, esq. George Porter, esq.	602	Marq. of Stafford, and lord Hagot Independent
Nottingham . . .	Hon. Wm. Howard Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.	2500	Independent	Southampton . . .	George Henry Rose, esq. A. Athery, jun. esq.	250	Marquis of Townshend, & R. Peck, esq.
Nottingham . . .	C. Ellison, esq. Alexander Allen, esq.	600	Earl of Lisburne, and lord Develin	Staffordshire . . .	Ed. Littleton, esq. Earl Gower	480	Independent
Nottingham . . .	H. M. St. Paul, esq. F. Frank, esq.		Duke of Portland & duke of Newcastle	Stafford . . .	R. Wilson, esq. T. Wilson, esq.	250	Marquis of Townshend, & R. Peck, esq.
Nottingham . . .	Rt. hon. W. H. C. Bentinck G. Osbaldeston, esq.	150	Duke of Newcastle and lord Middleton	Tamworth . . .	Sir B. Peel, bart. Lord Townshend	500	Marq. of Stafford
Nottingham . . .	C. Marsh, esq. Henry Willoughby, esq.	800	Independent	Newcastle . . .	Sir J. F. Boughiey, bart. Sir J. Chetwode, bart.	603	Independent
Nottingham . . .	G. H. D. Penant John Smith, esq.	1800	Independent	Litchfield city . . .	Sir George Anson G. G. Van Vernon, esq.	603	Coalition
				Suffolk . . .	Thomas S. Gooch, esq. Sir W. Rowley, bart.	620	Independent
				Ipswich . . .	Rube Alex. Crickitt, esq. John Round, jun. esq.	40	Sir J. Vannock, esq.
				Dunwich . . .	Rt. hon. J. Vannock, esq. Michael Barne, esq.	17	Barne

Counties, Cities and Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Patrons and pro- prietors.	Counties, Cities and Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Patrons and pro- prietors.
Orford	Rt. hon. C. Arbuthnot	30	Droitwich . .	Hon. Andrew Foley	40
Aldeburg . .	E. A. M. Naughton, esq.	80	Bewdley . . .	Chas. Edw. Willson, esq.	13
Sudbury . . .	Andrew Strahan, esq.	725	Worcester city	Abraham Roberts, esq.	2000
Eye	Sir J. C. Hippisley, bart	300	Yorkshire . . .	William Gordon, esq.	Independent
Bury St. Ed- munds	Mark Singleton, esq.	37	Akborough . .	Viseount Milton	Independent
Surrey	Sir Wm. Garraw, knt.	Independent	Boroughbridge	Rt. hon. H. C. Lascelles	64
Sutton	Lord Charles Fitzroy	30	Beverly	H. Harry Fynes, esq.	74
Hastings . . .	F. T. H. Foster, esq.	60	Heydon	G. Venable Vernon, esq.	1000
Blechingly . .	Samuel Thornton, esq.	90	Knarsborough	Sir William H. Clinton	180
Beigate . . .	Geo. H. Sumner, esq.	200	Milton	Henry Clinton, esq.	110
Guildford . .	Sir Mark Wood, bart.	120	Northallerton	John Wharton, esq.	100
Southwark . .	Mark Wood, esq.	1900	Pontefract . .	Charles Forbes, esq.	300
Sussex	Rt. hon. Charles Long	Independent	Richmond . .	John Broadhurst, esq.	470
Hornham . . .	Robert Ward, esq.	25	Rippon	Lord John Townshend	170
Bramber . . .	John Robins, esq.	30	Scarborough .	Viseount Duncannon	44
New Shoreham	Rt. hon. Wm. Newman, esq.	150	Thriske	Henry Piers, esq.	50
Midhurst . . .	Hon. J. St. George, esq.	100	York city . . .	J. B. S. Morris, esq.	3000
East Grinstead	James Cocks, esq.	30	Kingston upon	Viseount Pollington	1400
Steyning . . .	Francis H. T. C. Onslow	100	Sandwich, Kent	R. Chaloner, esq.	700
Arundel . . .	Arthur Onslow, esq.	300	Dover, Do. . . .	D. North, esq.	1300
Bewes	C. Calvert, esq.	400	New Romney, Do.	Rt. hon. Fred. Robinson	32
Chichester city	Sir G. Webster, bart	620	Hythe, Do. . . .	George Gipps, esq.	120
Warwickshire	Wm. Burrell, esq.	800	Hastings, Sussex	Hon. Edmund Phipps	200
Warwick . . .	Sir A. Pigott, knt.	2400	Eye, Do.	Rt. hon. C. Manners Suttib	100
Coventry . . .	Robert Hurst, esq.	130	Winchelsea, Do.	William Frankland, esq.	40
Westmorland	John Irving, esq.	100	Seaford, Do. . .	Robert Greubill, esq.	80
Appley	William Wiltshire, esq.	130	Anglesea	Hon. L. Dundas	Independent
Wiltshire . . .	Sir C. M. Burrell, bart	50	Breconshire . .	Sir G. W. Denys, bart.	Independent
New Sarum . .	Timothy Shelley, esq.	50	Brecon	Sir J. T. Duckworth, bart.	300
Devizes	Thomas Thompson, esq.	30	Cardigan . . .	Sir J. T. Duckworth, bart.	1800
Marlborough	Viseount Mahon	31	Coernwarihire	W. Mitford, esq.	500
Chippenham	G. W. Gunning, esq.	150	Coernwarihire	Sir J. Perring, bart.	700
Culme	Sir G. J. Hope, K. B.	34	Denbighshire .	Matthew White, esq.	200
Malmesbury	James M. Lloyd, esq.	13	Flintshire . . .	Sir A. Hume, bart.	4
Cricklade . . .	Sir F. J. Aubrey, bart	900	Glamorganshire	James Dawkins, esq.	Independent
Hindon	Sir Samuel Ronilly, knt.	260	Cardiff	John Maberly, esq.	Independent
Old Sarum . .	Sir J. Shell y, bart.	7	Merionethshire	R. Arkwright, Jun. esq.	80
Freytesbury	Rt. hon. W. Huskisson	80	Montgomeryshire	H. Brougham, esq.	500
Westbury . . .	D. S. Dogdale, esq.	80	Pembrokeshire .	Viseount Bernard	500
Wootton Bassett	Sir Chas. Mordaunt, bart.	80	Pembroke . . .	R. Ellis, esq.	1300
Ludgershall . .	Charles Mills, esq.	70	Radnorshire . .	Sir C. Cockerell, bart.	Independent
Wilton	Hon. sir Charles Greville	80	Westmorland	Hon. sir Charles Greville	Independent
Downtown . .	Peter Moore, esq.	80	Appley	Peter Moore, esq.	Independent
Great Bedwin	J. Butterworth, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Viseount Lawther	Independent
Worcestershire	Hon. H. C. Lowther	80	Wiltshire	Hon. H. C. Lowther	Independent
Eresham . . .	James Lawther, esq.	80	Wiltshire	James Lawther, esq.	Independent
	Rt. hon. George Thomey	80	Wiltshire	Rt. hon. George Thomey	Independent
	Richard Long, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Richard Long, esq.	Independent
	A. C. Methuen, Jun. esq.	80	Wiltshire	A. C. Methuen, Jun. esq.	Independent
	Viseount Folkeston	80	Wiltshire	Viseount Folkeston	Independent
	G. P. Jervoise, esq.	80	Wiltshire	G. P. Jervoise, esq.	Independent
	Joshua Smith, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Joshua Smith, esq.	Independent
	T. G. Estcourt	80	Wiltshire	T. G. Estcourt	Independent
	Rt. hon. J. G. Stephard	80	Wiltshire	Rt. hon. J. G. Stephard	Independent
	Hon. W. Hill	80	Wiltshire	Hon. W. Hill	Independent
	Rt. hon. R. Peete	80	Wiltshire	Rt. hon. R. Peete	Independent
	Clarke Brook, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Clarke Brook, esq.	Independent
	Hon. James Abercromby	80	Wiltshire	Hon. James Abercromby	Independent
	J. Macdonald, esq.	80	Wiltshire	J. Macdonald, esq.	Independent
	W. H. Beach, esq.	80	Wiltshire	W. H. Beach, esq.	Independent
	P. P. Bodd, esq.	80	Wiltshire	P. P. Bodd, esq.	Independent
	Thomas Call y, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Thomas Call y, esq.	Independent
	Joseph Pitt, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Joseph Pitt, esq.	Independent
	Sir Ben. Holdhouse, bart	80	Wiltshire	Sir Ben. Holdhouse, bart	Independent
	Wm. Beckford, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Wm. Beckford, esq.	Independent
	J. D. Poreber, esq.	80	Wiltshire	J. D. Poreber, esq.	Independent
	J. Alexander, esq.	80	Wiltshire	J. Alexander, esq.	Independent
	Rt. hon. lord Bridport	80	Wiltshire	Rt. hon. lord Bridport	Independent
	Charles Duncombe, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Charles Duncombe, esq.	Independent
	R. Shaw, esq.	80	Wiltshire	R. Shaw, esq.	Independent
	R. Frunce, esq.	80	Wiltshire	R. Frunce, esq.	Independent
	Richard Ellison, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Richard Ellison, esq.	Independent
	W. Taylor Money, esq.	80	Wiltshire	W. Taylor Money, esq.	Independent
	Joseph Birch, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Joseph Birch, esq.	Independent
	C. N. Palmer, esq.	80	Wiltshire	C. N. Palmer, esq.	Independent
	Alph. Charles, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Alph. Charles, esq.	Independent
	Sir T. B. Pecheil, bart	80	Wiltshire	Sir T. B. Pecheil, bart	Independent
	Edward Golding	80	Wiltshire	Edward Golding	Independent
	James Henry Leigh, esq.	80	Wiltshire	James Henry Leigh, esq.	Independent
	Rt. hon. sir J. Nichol, knt.	80	Wiltshire	Rt. hon. sir J. Nichol, knt.	Independent
	Hon. W. H. Lytton	80	Wiltshire	Hon. W. H. Lytton	Independent
	Viseount Elmly	80	Wiltshire	Viseount Elmly	Independent
	William Maunting, esq.	80	Wiltshire	William Maunting, esq.	Independent
	Humphry Howards, esq.	80	Wiltshire	Humphry Howards, esq.	Independent

CINQUE PORTS.

WALES.

SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Representatives.	Voters.
Aberdeenshire	James Ferguson, esq.	168
Ayrshire	Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, bt.	43
Argyleshire	Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell	220
Banffshire	Robert Abercromby, esq.	108
Berwickshire	George Baillie, Jun. esq.	150
Buteshire	Sir John Majoribanks, bart.	19
Clackmannanshire	Hon. Sir John Abercromby, G.C.B.	16
Dumfriesshire	Rt. hon. A. Colquhoun	66
Dumfrieshire	Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B.	49
Edinburghshire	Sir George Clerk, bart.	95
Elginshire	Francis Williams Grant, esq.	77
Fifehire	William Wemyss, esq.	183
Forfarshire	Hon. Wm. Ramsay Maule	92
Haddingtonshire	Sir James Suttie, bart.	76
Invernesshire	Charles Grant, esq.	203
Kincardineshire	George Hailey Drummond, esq.	45

Counties	Representatives.	Voters	Counties, Cities and Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Vot.	Patrons and pro prieters
Westmorland	James Dunlop, esq.	155	Kilkenny	Hon. C. H. Butler		
Lancashire	Lord Arch. Hamilton	148	King's County	Thomas Bernard, esq.		
Lincolnshire	Hon. Alexander Hope	82		Hardress Lloyd, esq.		
Northampton	Sir James Mackintosh, bart.	80	Leitrimshire	H. C. Clements, esq.		
Derbyshire and Zetlandshire	Rd. B. Jelmsstone Honeyman, esq.	40		John Latouche, esq.		
Nottinghamshire	Sir J. Montgomery, bart.	37	Limerickshire	William Odell, esq.		
West Yorkshire	James Drummond, esq.	148		Hon. W. H. Quin		
Yorkshire	Archibald Speirs, esq.	128	Limerick city	Charles Verker, esq.		
North Yorkshire	Charles Fraser, esq.	71	Londonderryshire	Alexander Stewart, esq.		
West Yorkshire	Sir Alexander Don, bart.	49		Geo. Bels. Dawson, esq.		
West Yorkshire	William Elliott Lockart, esq.	40	Londonderry	Sir G. Fitz. Mill		
West Yorkshire	Sir Charles Edmondstone, bart.	55	Coleraine	Sir J. P. Boreford, bart.		
West Yorkshire	G. M. Grant, esq.	33	Longfordshire	Sir T. Featherston, bart.		
West Yorkshire	Hon. Sir William Stuart	92		Viscount Forbes		
West Yorkshire	Out of rotation	6	Longfordshire	Rt. hon. J. Foster		
West Yorkshire	Ditto	23		Viscount Jocelyn		
West Yorkshire	Ditto	23	Drogheda	Henry Meade Ogilv, esq.		
Boroughs, &c.	Representatives	Voters	Dougal	Lyndon Evelyn, esq.		
Birmingham (city of)	Rt. hon. William Dundas	5	Nayasha	Rt. hon. D. Browne		
Biggleswade, Dorset, Wick, Kirkwell, and Tain	Hugh Ennis, esq.	5	Meathshire	Domitick Browne, esq.		
Barrow, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres	Charles Grant, jun. esq.	3		Sir M. Somerville, bart.		
Edin. Bannf, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverurie	Alexander, Milne, esq.	5	Monaghanshire	Earl of Blisive		
Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, Aberdeenshire, and Inverberny	James Farquhar, esq.	5	Queen's county	C. P. Leslie, esq.		
Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew's, Capar and Forfar	Sir David Wedderburn, bart.	5		T. C. S. Curry, esq.		
Caithness, Kintyre, Anstruther West, Anstruther Easter, and Pittweeth	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Anstruther, bart.	5	Portarlington	R. Sharp, esq.		
Kilgobbin, Dysart, Kirkcaldie and Brechin	Sir Hon. Crawford Ferguson, K.B.	4	Roscommonshire	Arthur French, esq.		
Wick, Inverkeithing, Dumfries, Curriosa, and Queensferry	Alexander Campbell, esq.	4		Hon. Stephen Malton		
Perthshire, Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumfries	Kirkman Finley, esq.	4	Sligo	Charles O'Hara, esq.		
Edinburgh, Dunbar, North Berwick, Leith, and Haddington	Hon. A. Maitland	4		E. S. Cooper, esq.		
Perth, Leith, Selkirk and Jedburgh	Sir John Buchanan Esqell, bart.	4	Sligo	Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.D.		
Dumfries, Kirkcubright, Annan, Jedburgh, and Banquhar	Wm. Robert Keith Douglass, esq.	5	Tipperaryshire	Hon. Montague Mathew		
Whitehaven, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Wigton	Hon. James Stewart	4		Hon. F. A. Prettie		
Jrvine, Robbasy, Inverary, Camphish, and Ayr	Duncan Campbell, esq.	5	Carthell	Sir Charles Paxton, bart.		
			Clonmell	Rt. hon. W. Bagnall		
			Tyreneshire	Rt. hon. Sir J. Stewart, bt. T. Knox, esq.		
			Dungannon	Geo. Peter Polford, esq.		
			Waterfordshire	Lord G. T. Bertrud		
				Richard Power, esq.		
			Dungarvon	Hon. G. Walpole		
			Waterford	Rt. hon. Sir J. Newport		
			Westmeathshire	Gust. Rochfort, esq.		
				Hon. H. R. Pakenham		
			Athlone	John Wilton Croker		
			Wexfordshire	R. S. Carew, jun. esq.		
				Sir F. Flood, bart.		
			Ross (New)	Charles Leigh, esq.		
			Wexford	Richard Neville, esq.		
			Wicklowshire	Rt. hon. Geo. Ponsenby		
				Hon. C. L. Proby		

Counties, Cities, and Boroughs.	Representatives	No. of Vot.	Patrons and pro prieters
Antrimshire	Earl of Yarmouth		
Belfast	Hon. J. R. B. O'Neill		
Cardiffburgus	Licut. gen. J. Michell		
Lisburne	Lord H. Seymour Moore		
Downshire	Wm. Richardson, esq.		
	Hon. H. Caulfield		
Downshire	Dan. Webb Webster, esq.		
Downshire	Robert Latouche, esq.		
	Henry Bruce, esq.		
Downshire	Sir F. J. Keulincer, bart.		
	Nat. Sneyd, esq.		
Downshire	Rt. hon. J. M. Barry		
Downshire	Sir Ed. O'Brien, bart.		
	A. Fitzgerald, esq.		
Downshire	Rt. hon. Wm. Fitzgerald		
Downshire	Viscount Bernard		
	Hon. Richard Hare		
Downshire	Rt. hon. W. S. Bourne		
Downshire	M. Longfield, esq.		
	Sir N. C. Coulthurst, bart.		
Downshire	Henry Martin, esq.		
Downshire	J. C. Cottin, esq.		
Downshire	Sir John Keane, bart.		
Downshire	Sir James Stewart, bart.		
	G. Vaughan Hart, esq.		
Downshire	Hon. J. Meade		
	Viscount Castlereagh		
Downshire	Viscount Glerawley		
Downshire	Hon. Francis Needham		
Downshire	H. Hamilton, esq.		
Downshire	R. W. Talbot, esq.		
Downshire	Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan		
Downshire	Robert Shaw, esq.		
Downshire	Rt. hon. W. C. Plunkett		
Downshire	Hon. G. L. Cole		
Downshire	M. Archdall, jun. esq.		
Downshire	Richard Magenis, esq.		
Downshire	Rt. hon. D. B. Daly		
Downshire	James Daly, esq.		
Downshire	Valentine Blane, esq.		
Downshire	Rt. hon. M. Fitzgerald		
Downshire	James Crozier, esq.		
Downshire	J. E. Phillip, esq.		
Downshire	Lyd. W. C. Fitzgerald		
Downshire	Robert Latouche, esq.		
Downshire	Hon. J. W. Butler		
Downshire	Hon. Fred. C. Pomeroy		

* * * To make room for things of more immediate moment, the lists of lords and commons, reported as pensioners, &c. are postponed for a while. By this postponement we shall be able, also, to add to them many curious particulars not in the pamphlet, and make the whole more complete.

At the present season of the year, from the meeting of congress and many of the legislatures, it is always a most difficult business to get through with the extraordinary quantity of matter that presses upon us, compress it as we can. But we feel it proper always to dispose of the documents, that flow upon us in preference to miscellany—and hence several very interesting articles, as we esteem them, in manuscript, are again postponed—among them is, the continuation and conclusion of our subject on the "Distresses of England," commenced in the REGISTER of the 30th ult.—an excellent topographical description of a very important section of the western country—a rough sketch of a beautiful eulogium pronounced on the deceased Mr. Bayard, in a late speech delivered before the chancellor of the state of Delaware, with many articles of minor consideration. An extra exertion shall be made next week to dispose of these, as well as get up with the current of documentary matter—of which there is also a considerable stock on hand.

The incipient proceedings of congress require great length of detail that the future proceedings may be clearly understood. Col. Johnson's speech on the far-famed compensation law, is laid off for insertion.

Treasury report. We have received a pamphlet of 43 pages entitled—"Extract of a report from the late secretary of the treasury to the president of the United States, Dec. 3, 1816."—The *substance* of this pamphlet has already been inserted in the *WEEKLY REGISTER*, (see present vol. p. 87) but the detailed statement shall speedily have place.

B. Bates's letter. We are desired by a friend of the late *Benjamin Bates*, whose letter to a member of the legislature of Virginia to correct an error therein, as being "inconsistent with the character of the mind from which that admirable letter emanated." In the 14th line, 1st col. page 215, for "eternal destruction," read *eternal destination*. The error was not ours; but of the copiest of the letter.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

*Fellow citizens of the senate,
and house of representatives,*

Permit me to congratulate you on the peace and security of our country, the improved and flourishing state of our national finances, and the increasing confidence of the people in our general government. Though in some nations, the appointment of the supreme ruler is attended with scenes of horror and confusion, we have rational grounds to expect, that the approaching election of the chief magistrate for our country, will not only be effected in peace, but with a great degree of unanimity. The enjoyment of a government so free and beneficial, not only demands the acknowledgement of a grateful people to Heaven, but their constant and sedulous attention to maintain and preserve the purity of its principles. If we would preserve our government, we must be prudent, watchful and vigilant; these are the only terms on which man can enjoy a state of freedom. But in these calm and peaceful seasons, the general government requires less aid from the state legislatures, than when involved in war with other nations. Our duties are now principally confined to our own internal affairs; and to these I respectfully request your particular attention.

Agreeable to your resolve of the 22d of June last, a plot of ground has been selected in Concord, on which a state-house is to be erected; and security has been given by a number of the inhabitants of the town to comply with the conditions of that resolve. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary contracts, and to superintend the building of the house. Considerable progress has been made in the undertaking; and a portion of the convicts in the state-prison have been usefully employed in preparing and hammering the stone for the building. To complete a work of such magnitude and so necessary for the state, further appropriations will be necessary.

In compliance with your vote of the 28th of June last, in relation to the claims of this state against the United States, for the services of our militia in the late war, and the monies advanced by the state for that purpose, I wrote the secretary of war on the subject. I have received an answer, that the pressure of business in the office of the accountant of the department, had been such as to prevent a final adjustment of our claim—that objections existed against a part of it—and that when the account should be taken up for adjustment, I should be advised of those objections. This information I have not yet received; but I obtained forty thousand dollars in treasury notes of the United States, as an advance on account of the claim. Believing it for the interest of the state, I funded the notes and took a

loan office certificate, on interest, payable to the state; which including the interest due at the time of funding, amounted to 40,130 dollars. This certificate I have delivered to the treasurer.

I have been requested by lieut. col. Bomford, of the ordnance department of the United States, to appoint an agent in behalf of this state, to meet with an officer from that department, to ascertain the balance of arms and equipments that might be due from the United States to this state, under the law of congress "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia," and to adjust and settle the same. In consequence of that application, I appointed the commissary general of this state as its agent, and authorized him as such to settle and adjust these accounts, and to receive the balance of arms and equipments. Col. Bomford has also appointed an agent on the part of the United States; and I have received assurances that when the accounts are adjusted, the arms due to the state shall be delivered to the commissary general.

As the legislature, by their resolve of the 27th of June last, directed the commissary general to distribute the arms belonging to this state, to the several towns for the use of the militia; in order that they may be distinguished from other arms, and particularly from those of the United States, I have directed the commissary general, to mark on each of the arms in his possession the initials of this state.

In making, during the recess of the legislature, the appointment of judges of the superior court of judicature, and courts of common pleas, it was my sole object to select men of talents, of legal information, strict integrity, and such as were best qualified for those important offices. With a view to exclude as far as practicable, the spirit of party from the temples of justice, and to inspire a general confidence in our courts of law, in which every citizen has a deep interest, I selected gentlemen of different political principles. And I regret, that a number who were thus appointed, declined the appointments. Whatever effect this course of proceeding may have on public opinion, I shall always enjoy the consolation, that on my part it originated from a pure motive—that of the public good.

In obedience to the law, I summoned the trustees and overseers of Dartmouth University, to meet at Hanover, on the 26th of August last, the time assigned by the legislature for their first meeting. In compliance with this request, a considerable number of respectable gentlemen of distinguished character and standing in society, from Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, and this state, met at that town—Thirteen members of the board of overseers assembled on that day, and on the next fourteen were present, but they wanted one more to make a quorum. Of the board of trustees, on the same 26th of August, nine attended, and the next day ten, but they also wanted one to make a quorum. Although I had previous to this meeting duly summoned the trustees, who were appointed under the authority of the royal charter, to attend, yet as only one of them attended, and as there were then nine others in Hanover, on the 26th of August, I again addressed a note to each of them individually, informing them of the hour and place of meeting, but neither of the nine attended on that day, or returned any answer to my request. Two days after they declared that the law of this state, passed the 27th of June, 1816, to amend the charter and enlarge the corporation of Dartmouth college, was in point of precedent and principle dangerous to the best interest of society; that it subjected the college to

the arbitrary will and pleasure of the legislature; that it contained palpable violations of their rights; was unconstitutional; and that they would not recognize or act under its authority. A copy of the proceedings of the overseers and trustees acting under the authority of the law, and of the trustees opposed to it, so far as they have come to my knowledge, I will lay before you for your consideration.

There not being a quorum of either trustees or overseers assembled on the 26th of August, and the statute giving no authority for a less number to adjourn, or power to call another meeting, no further proceedings have been had.

It is an important question, and merits your serious consideration, whether a law passed and approved by the constituted authorities of the state, shall be carried into effect; or whether a few individuals, not vested with any judicial authority, shall be permitted to declare your statutes *dangerous and arbitrary, unconstitutional and void*. Whether a minority of the trustees of a literary institution, formed for the education of your children, shall be encouraged to inculcate the doctrine of resistance to the law, and their example tolerated, in disseminating principles of insubordination and rebellion against government.

Believing you cannot doubt the course proper to be adopted on this occasion, permit me to recommend the passage of a bill to amend the law respecting Dartmouth university: Give authority to some person to call a new meeting of the trustees and overseers; reduce the number necessary to form a quorum in each board; authorising those who may hereafter meet, to adjourn from time to time till a quorum shall assemble; give each of the boards the same authority to transact business at their first as they have at their annual meetings; and to remove all doubts, give power to the executive to fill up all vacancies that have or hereafter may happen in the board of trustees. And make such other provisions as will enable the board to carry the law into effect and render the institution useful to the public.

As you contemplate passing a law at this session for making a new proportion of public taxes; as every new law on this subject affects the equality of the senatorial districts, and as the constitution requires the legislature, from time to time, to divide the state into 12 districts as nearly equal as may be, having regard to the proportion of public taxes paid by such districts, I recommend to your consideration the propriety and expediency of revising, at this session, the law relative to senatorial districts.

On the first of June last, the treasury was not only so destitute of money, as to be unable to meet the demands made upon it during that month; but the state was then considerably involved in debts. Those debts since that period, have necessarily increased. There is now however, reason to expect, that the state will in future, receive the interest due quarterly from the United States in current money; which interest has been considerably augmented by the increase of the stock. Our constituents will cheerfully submit to taxes, so long as they have reason to believe they are necessary, and frugally expended for useful public purposes. The report of the treasurer, will enable you to determine what tax will be necessary for the year ensuing.

As the sheriffs of the several counties cannot personally perform all the duties of their offices, I think it would be proper to establish by law the proportion of fees that their deputies should pay

them. And if the authority of constables to serve precepts, was considerably extended beyond what it now is, it would not only be a convenience to the people, but qualified persons in each town, would, for the fees of that office, collect the taxes without any charge to the towns.

It appears to me that the interest of the public requires a revision of the laws regulating fees, and the practice under those laws. The fees now taken, are in some instances too high, and in others are unequally distributed.

The fees to the judge of probate are much less than those to the register. The duties of the judge require talents and legal information, and to his office there is attached a high responsibility; but those of the register are mechanical—mere clerkship. The laws regulating probate fees are the same for each county; but the fees actually taken by those officers for the settlement of estates, in the different counties are very different.

That a clerk of a court of common pleas in a single county, should receive a larger sum as a compensation for his labor, than the chief justice of the highest court of law in the state; or that a crier of a county court should receive as much, or nearly as much, as one of the judges of that court, appears to me highly improper. But this impropriety is greatly enhanced, by the consideration of the people from whom, and the manner in which, those fees are obtained. The wealthy and the well informed, are seldom taxed to pay them; they are principally collected, with the addition of sheriff's fees, from the poor, the ignorant, and the unfortunate, who are scarcely able to pay their original debts. To exact from such a class of people more than is necessary, is levying not only an *unequal* but *oppressive* tax.

The sheriff of each county is by law entitled to a fee for every trial, default, and for every day's attending the jury; and the courts of law, also add to this a per diem allowance.

There does not appear, by the law, to be any definite mode established to ascertain with precision, what sums of money the clerk of each court of common pleas shall pay to the county treasurer, for the fees of entering actions and complaints.

To remedy, in some measure, these evils, I recommend that two thirds of the probate fees should be given to the judge, and the other third to the register. That the clerks' fees be reduced and each clerk of the courts of common pleas be required, at the end of each term, to make and sign a certificate of the number of actions and complaints entered on his docket, and their amount, and, when certified by the judges, that he deliver the same without delay to the treasurer of the county in which he is clerk, and pay over to him the whole amount of the fees for entering them, together with such other fees as the law requires him to pay, to the treasurer; and that out of the money so received the county treasurer shall pay the judges and clerk such portions thereof as by law they are entitled to receive. And that the aforesaid fees to the sheriff and crier be repealed; and in lieu thereof, a certain per diem allowance be established by law for each day's actual attendance of the sheriff, and so many of his deputies, as the court shall require; and also a daily allowance to the crier of the court.

It is not less the duty of the legislature, than it is the interest of the people, that measures should be taken to ascertain with certainty, whether the fees received by those who administer the government and execute its laws, are too high or too low, that the evils in either case may be corrected. To

effect this purpose, I know of no method that would prove more effectual, than to pass a law requiring every public officer receiving fees, except justices of peace, constables, and collectors of taxes, to return to the secretary's office, within a certain number of days after each quarter, an account under oath of the amount of fees he received, secured and charged. If any officer should neglect to make such return, subject him to a penalty; and if he wilfully makes a false return, subject him to punishment. Copies of these returns laid before the legislature would afford such information as to enable them to do equal justice to the people and their officers.

It was the design of our constitution, that the different branches of the government, should not unnecessarily interfere with each other. We ought not to encroach on the judiciary, or they on us. 'Tis their province to pronounce, but not to make the law. They possess no rightful authority to grant salary or compensation of public officers, or to increase or diminish the fees established by law. And I regret, that any thing should have occurred, to render these observations necessary; but within a few years the court of common pleas, in one at least of the counties, have assumed and exercised this authority. By the law of the 21st of June, 1811, the salary of the justices of the court of common pleas for the county of Rockingham, was not to exceed five hundred and sixty dollars per annum; but for the years 1814 and 1815, these justices actually received six hundred and twenty dollars annually. The law of the 19th of June, 1805, explicitly enacts, that a certain sum therein expressed shall be in full for the clerk's fee "for entry, verdict, nonsuit or default, judgment, recording, and every other service relating to such action;" yet the judges have made an addition to his fees of twelve and a half cents for taxing the costs in each action; and to this item, some clerks have added a fraction to swell the illegal charge. The judges have also made a grant of an annual sum to the judge of probate; an officer over whom they have no control, and with whom they have no more connexion than with any other officer of the government. And some of these practices still continue. To remedy these evils, there appears a necessity for the legislature to interfere, and explicitly prohibit the courts of law from granting, and officers from receiving, any other fees or compensation than what is established by statutes in such cases provided.

The interest of the public requires additional provision for regulating the prudential concerns of the several counties. Certain fines and penalties are by law appropriated to the use of the county in which the offence is committed; but some more specific mode appears necessary, for adjusting and setting the same, with the attorney general and solicitors, who from the nature of their offices may receive some of those fines and penalties. I am informed that when a new county treasurer has been elected, his predecessor has detained many of the papers and vouchers in his own custody; and difficulties have occurred in ascertaining the justice of some demands made against the county.

Though no goal or court-house has been built or any considerable repairs made on either, or large sums paid for escapes from prison, for several years, in the county of Rockingham, yet the county tax in that county, is this year, four times as high as it was only fifteen years since, and the county is not free from debt. These are circumstances, which I think it my duty to mention, and to recommend to your consideration, the propriety of providing a

remedy to relieve the several counties from their increasing burthens.

While government exists, taxation must continue; but it is our duty, as legislators and guardians of the rights of our constituents, to take effectual measures, that the monies raised by the various kinds of taxes, should be appropriated solely to useful, necessary, public purposes. We ought studiously to avoid extreme parsimony on the one hand, and extravagance on the other. Our officers are entitled to a reasonable compensation for their services, but nothing more. It is not only our duty, but our interest, to take warning from European extravagance—an extravagance and want of economy that have subjected some of the finest countries on the globe, to such an increase of taxes and burthens, as has deprived the owners and cultivators of the soil, of the enjoyment of nearly all the fruit of their labors. And unless we are cautious, frugal and vigilant, the same evils will arise in our own country, and increase with time. In all nations, and in all countries, it is the object of the few to live on the labors of the many. But to restrain this propensity, within its proper limits, is peculiarly the duty of a free and enlightened legislature.

And I hope it will be our great reward, when our term of office shall expire, to enjoy the rich consolation of reflecting, that we have done our duty—we have protected the rights of the people and mitigated their burthens.

WILLIAM PLUMER,

New-Hampshire, Nov. 20th, 1816.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—We meet to fulfil our constitutional duties under circumstances of happiness and promise peculiar to us as a people—Peace, plenty and safety, are within our walls, and we are invincible in the character we have acquired. Our nation has just exhibited to the world a scene of the most interesting and peculiar kind. A chief magistrate of the United States to serve four years has been elected, and is indebted for his elevation solely to his virtues, his talents and patriotism.—Such an election and such an opportunity for a people to reward a faithful public servant is only presented under our happy form of government.—May we long enjoy it, and our children, and their children's children, by fidelity to principle, by singleness of heart and simplicity of manners, prove themselves worthy of those who dared to proclaim our independence and our rights, and those whose valor and whose sufferings achieved such inestimable blessings.

The interesting view which our country presents in its many existing and progressing improvements, and the inland navigation of which our state and adjoining states are susceptible, suggests to the mind, as one of the best, and eventually, to Pennsylvania, most profitable improvements, a canal connecting the lake waters in the state of New-York with the Susquehanna river. Independent of the trade from that state, which would thereby flow through our country and to our metropolis, and independent of its probably issuing in a water communication to the St. Lawrence, there would accrue numerous advantages to the inhabitants on the wide spreading Susquehanna, the Juniata, and their numerous tributary streams, by securing to them a cheap water carriage of gypsum, now an essential

an agriculture, and for that indispensable necessary of life, salt—another great advantage would be the facility and cheapness with which the iron of Centre, Huntingdon, and other counties in Pennsylvania, could be transported to the lake country, where nature has denied that most valuable metal. These very obvious advantages to our constituents, will, I flatter myself, induce a liberal legislature to aid, by a subscription for stock, a company authorized by a law of New-York to cut a canal from the head of Seneca lake to the Chemung, a branch of Tioga, which empties into the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna—A memorial on the subject, and a letter containing information which may facilitate enquiry, I take the liberty herewith to present.

That our judiciary system has not attained that perfection essential to a prompt and faithful administration of justice, is a truth generally acknowledged, and by many severely felt. I have to a former legislature hazarded the opinion, that the evils complained of are not so inherent in the system as they are consequences resulting from the practice under it. By the official reports of the prothonotaries of the several counties, it is ascertained that in most of the counties double, and in some, more than four times as many suits at law are finally disposed of by arbitration, as are determined by jury trial. In one of the western counties thirty-three causes were finally disposed of under the arbitration system in one year, during which term it does not appear that one suit was tried by a jury. These facts incontestably prove, that, inefficient as may be our system of jurisprudence, yet it cannot with truth be ascribed to its defects, that in Pennsylvania justice by jury trial is not administered "without sale, denial or delay." The experience and observation of a life principally spent in public stations, convince me, that so long as the chambers of counsellors are beset by clients in term time, frequently until 10 o'clock in the day, for the purpose of preparing for the trial causes, then on the trial list, and that in consequence of such and other indulgences by the judges, not more than four or five hours of the day are devoted to business in the court-room; and so long as the laudable practice of determining every cause without adjournment is not adopted by the courts or enforced by the legislature, so long shall we be compelled to witness an entire term taken up in the trial of a single, perhaps unimportant case; and short sessions and long adjournments will render a dead letter the constitutional injunction which has been quoted. In addition to the suggestions made on this important subject to the last legislature, it is now submitted, whether some provision ought not to be made to guard against the frauds and injustice too often consequent on the manner in which mortgages are given, and the length of time they are kept, without being put upon record to the injury of innocent purchasers and creditors who may obtain judgments subsequent to the execution, though previous to the recording of the mortgage. The practice of insolvent debtors making assignments excluding all those of their creditors from any share of the property of the insolvent, who do not agree to the terms dictated in the assignment before a given time, is believed to be pregnant with injustice;—some legal regulation on this subject is loudly called for.

It is held by some of our courts of law that the amount of a judgment obtained amicably before a justice of the peace, for a sum exceeding 100 dollars, and subsequently entered in the office of the prothonotary, agreeably to, and under a special provision of the act, entitled "an act to amend and

consolidate with its supplements, the act entitled an act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding 100 dollars, before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constables, and for other purposes," cannot be recovered, nor can the judgment be revived by any process of the court when the period approaches at which it would cease to alien on the real estate of the defendant. Believing that under this construction of the law, the object contemplated by the legislature is not attained, I would recommend such an amendment of the law as would make a justice's judgment, when filed and entered according to law, have all the attributes, force and effect, and to be proceeded upon as if the judgment had been originally obtained before the court of common pleas.

A knowledge of cases of hardship and cruelty induces me to solicit legislative interposition in behalf of the unfortunate and unprotected wife and children of the confirmed drunkard—The demoralizing, depopulating, and I regret to say, increasing vice of drunkenness, would, in my judgment, be checked by a classification of taverns, by raising the price of licencing such as are useful and necessary, and by preventing the granting of licences to houses not necessary for the accommodation of travellers or the inhabitants of the vicinage, and whose only customers are the drunkard and his vicious associates. I reiterate with more increased anxiety the wish that seduction be punished as a criminal offence.

The frequency of oaths, and the levity with which they are commonly administered on occasions trifling and unnecessary, beget indifference and irreverence for the most awful appeal which the creature can make to his Creator. This has not only a pernicious influence upon morals and the order of society generally, but causes the commission of numerous injuries by perjury. This abomination in our land, it is feared, will increase whilst oaths are uselessly multiplied, and so long as the distinction between merely moral and constructively legal perjuries shield the perjured against prosecution and deserved punishment. Reason, in which our laws are said to be founded, has not, like vices and crimes, degrees and subdivisions. Like its Divine author, it is an eternal and unchangeable unit. As it is so eminently desirable, let us in our policy, as near as human nature is capable of, conform to this immutable divine law—let us endeavor to restore to proper consideration this most solemn transaction between man and his God.—Would not the attainment of this important object be promoted by prohibiting magistrates from administering oaths in cases neither authorized nor required by law, where no penalty is incurred by swearing, however falsely and wickedly: And by inflicting the punishment of corrupt perjury on wilful deviations from truth in judicial investigations on matters even immaterial to the issue trying? And might not traverse jurors at the commencement of each court (as is uniformly practised with grand jurors) be sworn generally for the faithful performance of their duty, and the trial of all issues which should be submitted to them? To diminish the frequency of oaths will add to their solemnity and increase the weight of their obligation on the conscience. Indeed, such is the baleful effect of the present prostitution of oaths, that it may merit consideration whether every citizen, on his first appearance before a court of civil or criminal jurisprudence, should not be sworn generally to perform with fidelity, during his residences in the state, the several and various duties that are, or may be, by law constitutionally imposed on mem-

bers of the community—And to impress the public mind with the sanctity of oaths, to purify the administration of justice, to facilitate judicial enquiries, and to remove a chief cause of corruption of the morals of the community, all perjuries committed with intent to do wrong, ought promptly and severely to be punished.

The many laws which for the furtherance of justice have been passed, by a succession of legislatures, confirming in special cases, conveyances made by aliens for lands by them sold to citizens, has suggested the idea of removing generally by law, all disabilities in the former proprietor by reason of alienage, and placing the individual claimant under an alien, on ground similar to the commonwealth under the law of escheats.

This occasion is embraced to submit to the legislature a communication made to the governor, by Mr. Jeremy Bentham, of London, on the subject of public law, which, though dated 14th July, 1814, was not received until after the adjournment of the last legislature. As this philanthropic communication arose out of suggestions of our esteemed fellow citizen, Albert Gallatin, his letter to the governor and Mr. Bentham's are herewith submitted, and also a letter from the governor, and other papers connected with the highly interesting subject. The legislature will determine whether, under the circumstance of our, as yet, unconsolidated systems of civil and criminal polity, we can in the prosecution of this important work, be benefited by the labors of the benevolent Mr. Bentham.

Some of the obstacles that present themselves to the introduction of that system of general education, commanded by the constitution, would probably be obviated, if a mode were provided by law, as well as for laying off the several counties into school districts, as, for ascertaining also the qualifications of school masters, and by paying out of the state treasury, a small salary to these that are approved and faithfully discharge their duties. This would excite to emulation; command adequate talents; and exclude mere pretenders to the science of teaching.

Many, and too fruitless, have been the efforts made towards a perfect organization and disciplining of the militia. I am of opinion, to make it an efficient national force, it ought to be organized, armed, and disciplined under the authority of congress. The constitution of the United States vests this right in the legislatures of the union, and their exercise of it would probably secure a more energetic, and certainly, a more uniform system, than can be hoped from the legislatures of the several states. If I might hazard an opinion, founded on some experience, I would pronounce our present militia law injurious to the service, from its legislating too much. There is in it an unimportant minuteness of detail which might with advantage be left to the sound discretion of the officer. It is also very diffuse, and contains so many apparent contradictions, inconsistencies, and clashings of authority, that its various provisions can neither be distinctly embraced, reconciled, nor carried into effect.

The attempt to convert every man, under a certain age into a soldier, is demonstrably futile. The ambition and military pride essential to a soldier, is only to be found among the young and vigorous; and such materials formed into select corps, well appointed and equipped, would constitute the pride and strength, the safety and glory of our country. These corps, in cases of necessity, as was honorably demonstrated during the war, would promptly march to meet the enemy, at the most exposed and

distant points. Such ardor and alacrity is not to be expected from men settled in business, and advanced in life. They have imposed upon them the high and binding obligations of husband and father; these and their pecuniary transactions locate them to a spot from which they depart with reluctance. This description of men should be enrolled, officered and organized, and might be called out in classes, or otherwise, when danger was imminent, or the select corps unequal to the emergency of the times. To muster this force, once in the year, would accomplish all the objects ever likely to be acquired by training the great body of the people. The other days, now worse than uselessly spent, on parade, would be employed in adding to the wealth of the nation; and a reasonable commutation would, by the men thus excused from militia duty, be willingly paid. The money thus raised would go far to remunerate the select militia for the time by them necessarily spent in acquiring the military art, and in meeting the expenses incident to providing uniform clothing, so essential to inspire the soldier with a respect for himself, his comrades, and the profession. Remuneration, and any after exemptions or privileges, which might be deemed advisable, should be appropriated to those only who should faithfully perform their duties as citizen soldiers for a given time.

The health law will expire by its own limitation, in March, 1817. To its salutary provisions and the attention to duty of the board of health, and other officers of the establishment, may, under Divine Providence, be ascribed the preservation of the city of Philadelphia from pestilential and contagious diseases, and all the losses, miseries and afflictions that have heretofore been consequent on the introduction of yellow fever. These considerations dictate a re-enactment of the law, if possible, in an improved state. On this subject I communicate a copy of a letter from the board of health.

The law establishing the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia, will also expire by its own limitation in March, 1817. All the inducements which caused a former legislature to establish this court, are believed to be urgent and imperative for its continuance, or the establishment of some other tribunal to assist in the disposal of the multitude of causes which necessarily arise in a populous and wealthy district.

A revision of the 8th section of the act, entitled "an act to incorporate the city of Pittsburg," is suggested, because doubts are entertained whether certain gentlemen who officiate as aldermen of that city are constitutionally vested with such appointment.

The law directing the erection of arsenals has been partially executed. The sum appropriated was found more than sufficient to erect buildings conformably to the act of assembly. The arsenal at Harrisburg is nearly completed, it will contain on the ground floor, 16 pieces of ordnance mounted on their carriages, and a large quantity of small arms, military stores and camp equipage. The structure combines safety, strength, utility and neatness. A contract has been made for building another arsenal at Meadville. From the want of those materials which require time to prepare and are essential, it cannot be completed before next summer. I am gratified at being able to state, that I am advised, that the state arsenal in Philadelphia and the ordnance, small arms and other state property in it, are in excellent order.

Building materials of the best quality for the contemplated state capitol, have been purchased out of

the appropriation of 50,000 dollars made for that purpose. The report of the finances of the state, shewing on the 30th day of Nov. last, an unexpended balance in the treasury of 276,664 18, presents means adequate to an immediate prosecution of any desirable and necessary work.

Three plans for the state capitol have been presented, and are herewith submitted for consideration. Gratifying as is the exposition of our finances, yet it must be borne in mind that the last legislature appropriated, for various useful public improvements, about \$270,000; not much of which has yet been paid, an expectation is however entertained that a considerable portion of the remainder will be called for the ensuing spring and summer.

In conformity to the act directing the sale of the state house and the state house square in the city of Philadelphia, a contract has been made for the sale thereof to the corporation of said city; for certain purposes in the act mentioned, for a sum of \$70,000 to be paid into the state treasury as the law directs; a copy of the contract and of the correspondence had on the subject is herewith laid before you.

An authentic copy of the act, entitled "an act for the relief of the hospital at New-Orleans and of the Pennsylvania hospital," was by me transmitted to the gov. of Louisiana, who by his letter under date 7th June last, has acknowledged its receipt; he has transmitted also extracts from the journal of the council of administration of that hospital, expressive of the thanks of the council for the generous support afforded their institution and of their high sense also of the truly benevolent and honorable motives which influence the councils of Pennsylvania; copies of all which documents I lay before you, likewise of the correspondence between the governor of New-Jersey and of Pennsylvania, that was consequent to a protest by the last legislature against the passage and operation of certain acts of the legislature of that state, authorising the erection of obstructions to the navigation in the river Delaware.

The various duties imposed upon the executive have been duly performed. The sword directed to be presented in the name of the commonwealth, to capt. Stewart, will be ready for presentation in a few days. The medals directed by the legislature to be presented to commodore Perry and his brave associates, for the splendid victory achieved on lake Erie, would have been presented long before this time, had not the various public services on which the commodore has been ordered, prevented him from furnishing as was wished and expected, a profile for one side of the medal. This obstacle, it is confidently believed, will soon be obviated, and the object of the legislature attained, so soon as the artist, pre-eminent for his talents, and to whom alone the work could be confided, has completed for the United States, prior engagements.

Having in discharge of the obligation imposed by the constitution given the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommended such measures as in my judgment will promote the general good, it remains for me to add that it will give me the purest pleasure to co-operate with you in the adoption of all measures calculated to secure and perpetuate the happiness, the rights and the privileges of our constituents.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, 5th Dec. 1816.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

Many rumors that were circulated in London on

the 24th Oct. combined to produce a depression of the stocks—3 per cent. cons. fell from 62½ to 61½. Among the rumors was a report that a correspondence had been intercepted wherein the court of Vienna was shewn to be in an intrigue for the release of Bonaparte! What a terrible fellow "the usurper" is!—How do such agitations tally with the title they give to Louis as the "desired" of France! They shew us the impudence of the appellation; and without designing it, bestow the highest compliment to Napoleon that he can receive.

Carlton house, the residence of the prince regent, is every night protected by a corporal's guard, posted "within its circuit." [Who guards the president of the United States?]

One Liverpool letter gives an opinion that it will be safe to purchase flour in the United States at 12 dollars—another limits purchases to 10\$ per barrel—and a fresh report says that the crops in England are abundant!

A London paper of Oct. 25, says—"We are happy to state that there no accounts to-day of new disturbances of any sort."—None "to-day."

FRANCE.

The British papers are zealous to make it appear that the French people are as badly off as their own. They are, no doubt, miserable enough. The scarcity of bread and the high price of fuel, already produced great ferment, and the military had been called upon to disperse the mobs. The government is said to be in a very ticklish situation, and the new legislature is expected to be "refractory."—Paris, however, relies for tranquility on the protection of 5000 Swiss troops; who, degraded beings, the beloved Louis, fearing to trust his own dear subjects, has hired to kill friend or foe, as ordered. I love the Swiss character—there is so much moral virtue and love of country attached to this people, that they have always had my sympathies in their afflictions—but there is something so mean and degrading in hiring themselves to tyrants for soldiers, and in times of peace too, (as hath long been their custom) as to abate much of my zeal for their happiness. The "usurper" never employed them thus—he trusted his own people.

Trials are still going on in France, for real or pretended plots against the government, and execution is yet "the order of the day"—83 civil tribunals or prevotal courts, and 24 military tribunals are busy at work, to make the French "forget the horrors of their revolution." "The tyranny of Bonaparte is regretted."

NORTHERN EUROPE.

The ports of the Baltic, it is said, are prepared to furnish large supplies of grain.

A Frankfort article says—The government of our neighborhood have prohibited the exportation of grain to foreign countries.

A dealer in British goods has failed in Frankfort for 800,000 florins.

A Petersburg paper says—Every body regards as very advantageous, the treaty of commerce concluded with the United States of America.

An arete has been published at Strasburg to prohibit the distillation of farinaceous substances, in general, and especially of potatoes.

Two ships of the line, and four 40 gun frigates, built at Archangel, have arrived at Constadt.

So great is the scarcity of cash in Germany, that 16 per cent. was paying at Hamburg in Oct. last to discount good bills of exchange.

The crops of grain in Pomerania are excellent. Russia allows the import of Prussian cloth at the rate of a rouble and a quarter a yard. The Bri

tish will complain of this, but, probably, profit by it, in smuggling their own goods into Russia.

The emperor of Russia reviewed 25,000 Polish troops at Warsaw on the 5th Oct.

☞ The resolution of the diet for a military conscription ["A HORRIBLE FRENCH CONSCRIPTION!"] is confirmed. The Polish regular army is to consist of 50,000 men, to be made up by drawing lots. It is, substantially, by conscription that the military of all Europe is organized—but there is no sympathy if it be legitimately done.

The emperor was to return to St. Petersburg on the 18th of October.

The Swedish count de Lawenhaupt, commandant of Helsingburg, has been killed at Copenhagen in a duel with the Danish baron Muller. The quarrel took place about five years since. Baron M. has frequently invited his friend to the field, who always declined. At length he complained to the Swedish minister at the court of Denmark, who informed his government, who ordered the count to fight.

The king of Wintemburg has purchased for his menagerie a rhinoceros, for which he has given 18,000 florins. Farther G. a Jesuit expresses himself as follows, respecting the treasures of art, &c. which have been brought back from Paris to the monastery of St. Peter at Erfurtli:—

"Among the relics are many highly valuable, which may be regarded as diamonds of the finest water; as for example, nine of the skulls of the 11,000 virgins, a piece of a gown of the Virgin Mary, the tuning hammer belonging to David's harp, and many other similar treasures, in comparison of which the French contributions appear as nothing."

[German paper.

Moscow, Aug. 11, (O. S.)—They say that the pious intention of the emperor, to build at Moscow a magnificent temple to Christ the Redeemer, has been already considered, and that it is resolved to put it in execution.

SPAIN.

Many persons have been arrested at Bilboa and Valladolid, suspected of being *liberals*. The dungeon or the rack is their portion.

The king of Spain has issued a decree prohibiting a residence in Spain to every person who has borne either a public or ecclesiastical function under Joseph Bonaparte.

ITALY.

We have reiterated accounts of the vast quantities of grain that reach Leghorn from the Black sea.

The English papers say that assassinations and robberies of English travellers are very frequent in Italy; of which they give some particulars.

The pope is said to be well engaged in encouraging industry and in checking the fury of religious zeal. He has a great field for the latter in Spain.

The gallery of paintings which arrived from Paris has been replaced in the Borgheese palace at Rome. The captain of the British frigate that brought the Roman captives from Algiers, was "very graciously" received by the pope.

TURKEY.

The grand seignor has absolutely refused an asylum in his dominions to any of Bonaparte's late officers. We believe it has been already mentioned that the governor of Smyrna had been strangled, and his head put up at the gate of the seraglio, for giving a hospitable reception of Savary and Lallamand. There is a report of a dreadful insurrection of the Janissaries at Adrianople. The plague still rages in some parts of Turkey.

AFRICA.

It would appear that some attempts to introduce

Christianity among the *Caffrees* have had considerable success. They say that 10,000 have been converted.

The French papers severely reprehend the British for making treaties with the Barbary pirates, saying that thereby their sovereignty is acknowledged—legitimized. Algiers is fast rising from its ruins.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

General Brayer, who arrived at Baltimore a little while ago, has, with his son, a fine youth of about 14, departed for Buenos Ayres. His boy, happily, arrived a few hours previous to the embarkation of his father, sent by his mother to administer "to the sorrows of a banished man." He brought with him a superb sword, formerly presented him by Napoleon. "It seemed (says an account of this affair) like the restoration of a lost child to its parent," and the veteran received it so.

The latest accounts we have from Rio del Plata, (Sept. 24) inform us that the Portuguese forces arrived at Rio Grande two months before, 5000 strong. That a party of them had advanced towards Monte Video, and were met, half-way, by the patriots, who killed 30 or 40 of them, and made the rest run away, never stopping until they reached the Portuguese territory, and they had since remained quiet, without any apparent preparation for moving forwards. The patriots were perfectly ready to meet the royalists, and no fears were entertained of the result. The Rio del Plata was free of enemy-ships.

From what we have privately heard of the political state of *Brazil*, the people appear ripe for a revolt; and we understand, that the Buenos Ayreans, to strengthen themselves, are ready to assist them in raising up the standard of liberty. May it go up and never be lowered!—and the foolish king of Brazil suffer the just reward of his interference, by an expulsion from the new world.

We have the 4th bulletin of the "central army," together with the general order of sir Gregor M'Gregor. It details an account of the late battle at *Alacran*, near Barcelona. The patriots appear to have behaved exceeding well. They completely defeated the royalists and Tories, who left 500 killed on the field, 300 prisoners, one piece of cannon, and a quantity of arms, ammunition and stores. The republican loss is given at only 4 killed and about 40 wounded.

General Order.—Gregor M'Gregor, general of Brigade of the republican army of Venezuela, and general in chief of the army of the Centre, to the victors of the Alacran:—

Soldiers!—You have just gained a signal and memorable victory, which will carry terror amongst your enemies, and re-animate the confidence of our oppressed brothers. The insolent army no longer exists that tyrannized over these provinces, not by the superiority of its valor, but by that of its numbers. The whole of its infantry has perished. The miserable remains of its cavalry runs dispersed in the mountains, and even its chief, who in the delirium of his pride, dared to despise you, flies frightened to hide himself in the woods of Aragua. Soldiers of liberty!—already the tyrants of Venezuela, with their wild and infamous partizans, tremble at your name; let us exterminate them at once, that the republic may rise majestic and terrible, supported on your arms and sustained by your bayonets. Another victory easier for you to gain than that of yesterday, will forever seal your glory, and insure your happiness, and your illustrious names will be recorded in history.

Head quarters at Chaparro, the 7th September, 1816. GREGOR M'GREGOR.

Court Martial.

GENERAL BISSELL. *From the Baltimore Patriot.*—We have received a supplement to the Nashville Whig of the 8th instant, containing six or seven columns of the proceedings of the court martial convened in that place for the trial of brevet brigadier general DANIEL BISSELL. The charges made against the general were, 1st, for "unofficer like conduct," in gambling within the limits of garrisons and posts, contrary to orders; in exacting severe labor from his soldiers, for his own private convenience and advantage; in disobeying orders to erect a fort on Illinois river; and in requiring lieutenant Campbell, with a detachment of men, at a most inclement season to ascend the Mississippi with provisions to fulfil a private contract with a citizen. 2d, "ungentlemanly conduct," in writing a most rude and scurrilous letter to colonel Nicholas—3d, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in keeping divers soldiers cultivating his farm, without ordering them out any part of the time for muster and inspection; in making false returns; in wishing to appropriate some public "tin" to his own use—in wasting other public property; and in exercising tyranny over lieut. Lucas—4th, "disobedience of orders, unofficerlike and ungentlemanly conduct" in various specific acts of gambling, embezzlement of public property, arbitrary and ungentlemanly conduct to certain officers and citizens, falsehood, calumny towards the deceased lady of captain Campbell; contemptuous and disrespectful language towards president Madison.

The court martial, of which brevet general SMITH was president, found general BISSELL guilty of writing a rude and abusive letter to colonel Nicholas, of indulging himself in remarks injurious to the character of that officer, and of unofficer like conduct, specified in the 4th or additional charge above mentioned; and they sentenced him to be reprimanded in general orders.

"Maj. gen. Jackson approves the finding to the court, and proceeds to fulfil its sentence.

"In a military point of view abusive language used by officers to each other, is calculated to destroy discipline, produce contention, and ultimate in much injury to the service, and must be under any circumstances reprehensible; the general is bound by his duty to express his marked disapprobation of a practice so fraught with evil.

"Brevet brigadier general Bissell will resume his sword and await orders."

LIEUT. CUNNINGHAM. *From the Louisiana Gazette.* Through the politeness of the judge advocate we have to day the sincere pleasure of laying before our readers the sentence of the court martial lately held on lieut. com. THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM, of the United States' schooner Firebrand.—Lieut. Cunningham did not require this testimony of his gallant brethren, to place him high in the estimation of the people of New-Orleans, by whom he has been long known and deservedly respected—but we are happy that the malice of his enemies and those of our country, have brought out this complete refutation of every suspicion that has been spread abroad by their letters to printers, who, not knowing the circumstances of the case, gave publicity to a tissue of falsehoods respecting his conduct in his late cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, as unfounded as they were base and cowardly. Here, no one ever believed for a moment that there was the slightest ground for the charge, on which Mr. Cunningham was tried, or for an instant doubted the correctness of his conduct, in the affair with

the Spanish squadron, and the pleasure with which his brother officers and a number of respectable citizens, heard yesterday his honorable acquittal, shows how fully his well earned reputation is appreciated by them and the handsome compliment paid him by the gallant commodore was equally honorable to each of them.

The court being now cleared took into mature consideration the evidence on the part of the prosecution, as also that introduced by the accused; and after due deliberation thereupon, the court pronounce lieut. commandant Thomas S. Cunningham, NOT GUILTY of a breach of the 6th article of the act for the better government of the United States' navy, or any part thereof; and the court do now, *unanimously, honorably acquit lieutenant T. S. Cunningham, and free him from any, the slightest imputation of 'impropriety of conduct during his whole cruise, commencing on the 13th August, and ending on the 7th September, of the present year, and particularly on the 27th August, in the rencontre with the Spanish ship Diana and brig Cassador; the court are in justice bound to the feelings of this injured officer to state that his conduct throughout the whole of the affair with this overwhelming force, has been highly honorable to himself and to the flag under which he served; nor can the court refrain from observing that the unexpected and dastardly attack made by his Catholic majesty's ship Diana and brig Cassador, has proved an unparalleled, unjustifiable and unprovoked insult and outrage, upon the flag of the United States. The court now request that the sword may be restored to this officer, from whom it has unjustly and without cause been taken.*

B. V. HOFFMAN,
I. KEEVER,
CHARLES E. CRAWLY,
G. HAMERSLY,
WM. A. WEAVER.

JOHN NICHOLSON, *judge advocate.*
New-Orleans, November 2d, 1816.

The commanding officer feels great satisfaction in confirming the full and honorable acquittal thus pronounced by the court martial before which lieut. commandant Thomas S. Cunningham has been arraigned, and which, while it places his conduct in a highly creditable and honorable point of view, also reflects honor on the court. The sentence of the court martial, of which lieut. commandant B. V. Hoffman is president, being thus confirmed, said court is hereby dissolved, and lieut. comdt. Cunningham, will resume the command of the U. S. schr. Firebrand.

(Signed) DANIEL T. PATTERSON,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
New-Orleans station.

New-Orleans, Nov. 3.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, December 6. Mr. Harbour moved that in addition to the usual standing committees, there should be one raised on the subject of roads and canals. This produced some debate. Messrs. Mason and Daggett doubted the constitutional powers of congress to act generally on the subject; to which Mr. B. replied,—and the proposition was laid over until Monday next.

Mr. Murray, from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution for admitting the state

of Indiana into the union, reported the same in an amended shape; which report was twice read, and by general consent ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day; was accordingly subsequently read the third time, and passed, unanimously, as follows:

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 19th day of April, 1816, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Indiana territory to form a state government, and for the admission of that state into the union, the people of the said territory did, on the 29th day of June, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government; which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people, and states in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the 23th day of July, 1787: Therefore,

Be it resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the state of Indiana shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

The Rev. Mr. Glendy was elected, on the part of the senate, chaplain for the present session; and then

The senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 9—The president of the senate communicated a report made in obedience to the resolution of the senate of the 20th of April last, requiring the secretaries of the departments to report jointly to the senate, in the first week of the next session of congress, a plan to enforce the annual settlement of the public accounts, and a more certain accountability of the public expenditure in their respective departments.

The senate resumed the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Varnum on the 20th inst. in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal a law passed at the last session of congress, entitled "An act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives and the delegates from territories," and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Tait, to amend the same by striking out from the word "that" in the first line, the whole of the resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof "a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the law passed at the last session of congress, entitled "an act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives, and the delegates from territories," with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

[The object of this motion being to deprive the resolve of its positive character, and make it a motion for enquiry only.]

The question on Mr. Tait's motion was decided affirmatively, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Hardin, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lacock, Mason, of N. H. Mason, of Va. Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Wells, Williams.—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Macon, Ruggles, Sanford, Varnum, Wilson.—5.

The resolve, as modified, was then agreed to; and

Messrs. Daggett, Fromentin and Ruggles, were appointed the committee.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—The resolution offered by Mr. Barbour to amend the rules of the house, so as to authorize the appointment of standing committees on foreign relations, on commerce, on claims, &c. &c. was finally agreed to.

Mr. Barbour, having obtained leave, introduced a resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, in the following words:

"No law, varying the compensation for the services of the senators and representatives shall take effect until an election of representatives shall have intervened."

The senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Mr. Varnum presented to the senate the instructions of the state of Massachusetts to their senators, to use their exertions to procure a repeal of the compensation law.

The motion of Mr. Barbour to amend the constitution, was read a second time, and committed to Messrs. Barbour, Roberts, Daggett, Mason of N. H. and Brown.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 6.—On motion of Mr. Tucker of Virginia—

Resolved, That the committee for the district of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the establishment of unchartered banking companies, and the circulation of the notes of such companies within the district.

Mr. Harrison, (of Ohio) moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers, who, having faithfully served in the armies of the United States, are now in distressed circumstances, and who, not having received wounds or disabilities, whilst in actual service, are excluded from the benefits of the pension laws, and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky—

Resolved, That the committee of military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a corps of invalids, and of establishing additional military academies.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

The 9th section of the act passed at the last session of congress, "to authorise the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," having received a construction giving to it a scope of great and uncertain extent, I thought it proper that proceedings relative to claims under that part of the act should be suspended, until congress should have an opportunity of defining more particularly the cases contemplated by them. With that view, I now recommend the subject to their consideration. They will have an opportunity, at the same time, of considering how far other provisions of the act may be rendered more clear and precise in their import.

JAMES MADISON.

December 6, 1816.

The message was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Forreth submitted the three following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to lay before this house the proceedings of the commissioner appointed under the act of the last session, entitled "an act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured and destroyed, whilst in the service of the United States, and for other purposes."

2. *Resolved*, That the president of the United States be and he is hereby requested to order the further execution of the said act to be suspended, until the subject shall be disposed of by this house.

3. *Resolved*, That the president be and he is hereby requested, to inform this house whether the judgments made by the commissioner under the said act have been paid by the treasury, and if they have been paid, by what authority and out of what fund.

[On this subject the *National Intelligencer*, of the next day, observes—Some debate took place in the house of representatives yesterday respecting the construction which had been given by the commissioner appointed in pursuance of it (acting under the control of the president) to the act for paying individuals for property lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States during the late war. Military occupation of houses, destroyed by the enemy in consequence thereof, having been, it appears, construed to give the owner a claim to indemnification for his loss, opened the door to a flood of claims, so extensive, as to induce the executive to direct a suspension of decisions on cases coming under that head, but not until after some of them had been favorably adjudged and paid. The act in question was of a character previously unknown on our statute book, and consequently involved some difficulty of detail. Congress will no doubt lay down more definite rules for the decision of claims, and either embrace all cases of losses of the character referred to, make a discrimination between those of different grades of merit, or reject indifferently all such. The subject is one of some intricacy; and it is not at all surprising there should be much difference of opinion on it.]

The debate resulted in the adoption of the first and third resolution, the second being laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Yancey.

Mr. Williams, (of N. C.) then called up the motion he had yesterday made on the same subject, viz. to appoint a committee to enquire into the decisions of R. B. Lee, Esq. with power to send for persons and papers. This motion also was agreed to without a division.

The resolution from the senate, in form of a joint resolution, declaring the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union, was received, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Joint library committee.—On the part of the senate—Messrs. Fromentin, Goldsborough and Hunter.

On the part of the house of representatives—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Hopkins and Tucker.

Monday Dec. 9.—Mr. Forsyth, called the attention of the house to the reconsideration of a resolution adopted, on his motion, on Friday last; the object of which was, to enquire of the executive by what authority the judgments of the commissioner of claims had been paid. He was, he said, altogether mistaken in supposing that the act establishing the office contained no appropriation for paying the claims, as on subsequent examination of the act for another purpose he had discovered. The mistake originated from a consultation of the marginal notes to the law, and to the several appropriation laws of the last session, from which he could not discover

that an appropriation had been made. As the resolution had not been presented to the president, he hoped the house would indulge him in reconsidering it.

The house having agreed to reconsider the resolution, it was *withdrawn* by Mr. Forsyth.

The house proceeded to the order of the day in relation to the new state of Indiana. The constitution was read to the house, and its verification examined; and the bill for the admission of the state into the union was read a third time and passed, unanimously.

Mr. Wendover of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States.

The house having agreed by a bare majority, to consider this resolution—

Mr. Wendover said, as there appeared to be much opposition to the motion, he would not press it for the present; but suffer it to be laid on the table.—He would only remark, that the flag was not now appropriate; that there was an incongruity in it, which appeared to him to require correction.

The motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Peter of Md.

Resolved, nem. con. That the military committee be directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law one or more foundries for the manufacture of brass and iron ordnance, and what alteration it is expedient to make in the present system of supplying the army with provisions.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Md.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paying the militia expenses incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States: with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The above was concurred in by a small majority

On motion of Mr. Edwards,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows of such soldiers as enlisted in the army during the late war for the term of five years or during the war.

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson of Va.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending so much of an act entitled, "an act making further provision for military services during the late war," as makes it necessary that the guardian of the children of deceased soldiers of the regular army relinquish the claims of such children to the bounty in land which is due for the services of their parents.

On motion of Mr. Tucker of Va.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the construction of a turnpike road from Winchester in Virginia to unite with the great turnpike road, at Carter's, at the foot of the Alleghany mountain.

On motion of Mr. Brooks of N. Y.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire what amendments are necessary in the act passed at the last session for giving a bounty in land to certain Canadian volunteers; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Adjourned.

The following committees, to whom were ordered to be referred various subjects of the president's message, were appointed, to wit

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Forsyth, Smith, of Md. Grosvenor, King, Baker, Ward, of Mass. and Darlington.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Conner, Desha, Ward, of N. J. Peter, Thomas H. Nelson, and Dickens.

On the subject of the Militia—Messrs. Harrison, Tallmadge, Blount, Roane, Taul, Hungerford, and Marsh.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasants, Betts, Culpepper, Lovatt, Robertson, Stearns, and Clendenen.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Thomas, Griffin, Adgate, Baer, Woodward, M'Coy, and Fletcher.

On the uniformity of Weights and Measures—Messrs. Pitkin, Calhoun, Hopkinson, M'Kee, Hall, Crawford, and Clark, of N. Y.

On the National University—Messrs. Wilde, Wright, Breckenridge, Herbert, Powell, Birdsall, and Heister.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Brooks, Clayton, Bateman, Yancey, Adams, and Haves.

On the subject of the African Slave Trade—Messrs. Pickering, Comstock, Condict, Tucker, Taggart, Cilley, and Hooks.

On further provision for the attorney general, and on the subject of an additional department—Messrs. Lowndes, Bassett, Wm. Wilson, Ruggles, Forsyth, Bennett, and Tate.

On uniform National Currency—Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Hulbert, Whiteside, Hardin, Townsend, and Glasgow.

The speaker presented sundry document, transmitted to him by Rufus Eason, of Missouri territory, in relation to the election and return of John Scott, as the delegate in this house from the territory of Missouri; which were referred to the committee of elections.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Lowndes apprised the house, that in consequence of the death of an infant child of the Speaker, he would not be able to attend this day to open the house. Mr. L. therefore moved, that the house should adjourn until to-morrow.

The clerk of the house having put the question on this motion, it was carried *nem. con.*

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—The house received from Mr. Graham, acting secretary at war, a statement of the proceedings of the commissioners for laying out and opening a road from Reynoldsburg, on the Tennessee river, through the Chickasaw nation.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the army of the United States of the revolutionary war, and of the late war, and of militia disabled in the late war. [This bill contemplates the establishment of a corps of invalids.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Wilde of Geo. from the committee to whom that part of the president's message was referred, made a report, with estimates and a bill, for establishing a national university.—[To be given hereafter.]

After some minor business,

Mr. Pickens of N. C. rose to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States; on which having on former occasions expressed his views, he would now only remark, that only once had the question ever been really tried in this house, and that was at a moment of great public embarrassment, not favorable to a mature deliberation on its merits. This was the first fair occasion of presenting the subject fully for consideration. Several

of the states had, since the first agitation of the question in the house, given to the proposition their sanction and recommendation, among which were Massachusetts, North Carolina and Virginia; and it had, at one session, received the sanction of the senate of the United States. If ever there was a period favorable to a proper amendment of the constitution, it was the present moment, when we are literally at peace at home and abroad. Mr. P. then introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring therein, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the said states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution.

For the purpose of choosing of representatives in the congress of the United States, each state shall be divided, by its legislature, into a number of districts, equal to the number of representatives to which the state may be entitled.

Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, equal numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

In each district the qualified voters shall elect one representative.

For the purpose of choosing electors of president and vice-president of the United States, each state shall be divided, by its legislature, into a number of districts, equal to the number of electors to which the state may be entitled. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, equal numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. In each district, the persons qualified to vote for representatives in the congress of the United States, shall choose one elector; the legislature of each state shall have power to regulate the manner of holding elections, and making returns of the electors chosen. In case all the electors shall not meet at the time and place appointed for giving their votes, a majority of the electors met shall have power, and forthwith shall proceed, to supply the vacancy.

A division of the states into districts, for choosing representatives in the congress of the United States, and into districts for choosing electors of president and vice-president of the United States, shall take place, as soon as conveniently may be, after each enumeration and apportionment of representatives shall be made, which districts shall remain unaltered, until after the succeeding enumeration and apportionment of representatives.

The resolution was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. Hopkins having stated the departure of his colleague, Mr. Sergeant, for Europe, [about the business of the United States Bank] move, "that he have leave of absence for the remainder of the session." This was objected to, inasmuch as he had not appeared. After some remarks from several members, Mr. H. varied his motion, which went to excuse Mr. S. from attending during the remainder of the session. After debate—for the motion, 74; against it, 81. Mr. S. has not resigned his seat.

Mr. Forsyth moved for the consideration of his

motion for requesting the president to order the further execution of the claims' law to be suspended till congress should have acted on it.

On the question to proceed to consider the same, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Hugh Nelson of Va. moved a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the widows and orphans of those militia who, after their return home to their places of residence, may have died of diseases contracted whilst in the service of the United States.

The necessity of this motion being questioned by Mr. Condict, on the ground of the law of the last session embracing such cases—

It was supported by Messrs. Hugh Nelson, P. P. Barbour and Barwell of Va. who stated that the law of last session embraced the cases of those dying on the road home, but did not include the cases of those who reached their own doors before they fell a sacrifice to disease.

The motion was then agreed to *nem. con.* Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Wright, from the committee, reported a bill to authorise the payment of the militia, called into service without the authority of the U. S.—which provides for their payment.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. reported a bill for the establishment of three additional military academies—one at Washington city, one at Mount Dearborn, S. C. and one near Newport, Ky.

Mr. Wilde, of Geo. offered for consideration the following resolution, under an impulse of positive information of its necessity; to prevent frauds committed by the sales of vessels abroad, and discharging the seamen without payment of their wages, &c.

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the several acts for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service, and for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, or of those discharged abroad after the sale of their vessels.

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson, of Va.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the payment of such arrearages of military clothing as may be due to soldiers discharged from the army of the United States.

Mr. Bennett offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act laying duties on retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

[Mr. Lowndes, as a member of the committee of ways and means, though he had no objection to the enquiry, thought that the tax ought to be continued. The resolve was agreed to.]

Mr. Wendover explained his ideas as to his proposed alteration of the flag of the U. S. He had no desire to give up "the star spangled banner;" he only wished that stars and stripes might be added to make it correspond with the number of the states. His motion for reference was agreed to.

Mr. Asherton proposed an amendment to the constitution—"Congress shall have power to establish a national university"—but the house refused to consider it.

On motion of Mr. T. M. Nelson of Va. (who suggested the great economy and saving to the United

States, as well as benefit to the soldiers, of such a provision) it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing a commutation for money of the bounty land to soldiers of the regular army, and that they report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Root offered the following resolution, which was carried by a small majority—That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law laying a tax on carriages, &c. as relates to carriages and harness; not exceeding one hundred dollars in value.

CHRONICLE.

The amendment to the constitution of the United States, noticed in our last, as before the legislature of Massachusetts, has passed both branches of the legislature, by large majorities—in the house of representatives 138 to 29.

A strong military work has been commenced on an island in lake Champlain, near Rouse's Point, about a fourth of a mile this side of the British line, the sovereignty of which was lately ceded by New-York to the United States. It is understood that it will as effectually command the channel as the British works at the Isle aux Noix do.

Mr. Harper, of Maryland, has resigned his seat in the senate of the United States. Gen. M. Stokes, of North Carolina, is appointed a senator to supply the place of Mr. Taylor, resigned.

Charles Ridgley, esq. of Hampton, is re-elected governor of Maryland. His council consists of Messrs. James Shaw, Henry H. Chapman, Richard Frisby, Wm. H. Ward, and Wm. Potter.

J. W. Eppes has been elected a senator of the United States from Virginia. For Mr. Eppes, 163; John Mercer, 93.

Col. Preston, a valuable officer during the late war, has been elected governor of Virginia. For col. Preston, 103; William J. Lewis, 84; scattering 9.

Smuggling, from Canada, is carried on to a great extent. One person at Sackett's Harbor is said to have exported to Canada *two tons* of silver [probably an exaggeration] in payment for such. A large quantity of very valuable goods, has, however, been seized on the shores of lake Champlain, and are advertised for sale by the marshal.

New-Hampshire—We now have the detailed returns of the late election in this state for members of congress and electors of president and vice-president. Highest rep. vote for congress, 15,411—highest fed. 13,600. (The republicans lost many votes through incorrect returns.) Highest rep. elector, 15,240—highest fed. 13,330.

United States Bank.—A branch is to be established at Norfolk. James A. Buchanan is elected president of the branch at Baltimore; John Jacob Astor, of that at New-York.

Military.—Two companies of the 8th reg. U. S. Infantry, have left St. Louis, to be stationed at Nacchitoches.

Naval.—A letter from an officer of the Ontario, in the Mediterranean, reports the decease of lieutenant M. Elliott, after seven days illness—"one of the finest officers in the service."

Pennsylvania legislature. Mr. Hill, (rep.) received 60, and Mr. Read, (fed.) 26 votes, for speaker of the house of representatives—there were two scattering votes.

Election of president. Returns received—for James

Monroe, president, and Daniel D. Tompkins, vice-president—Maryland 8; Pennsylvania 25; Virginia 25; New-York 27; New-Jersey 8; North Carolina 15; New-Hampshire 8; Rhode Island 4.

Massachusetts gave 22 votes for Rufus King, as president, and John E. Howard, as vice-president.—Connecticut 9 for Mr. King, as president, and 5 for James Ross, and 4 for John Marshall, as vice-president.

Virginia. A bill has passed authorizing the banks further to suspend the payment of specie until the 1st of July next. James P. Heath, esq. has been elected a member of the executive council.

Separation of Maine.—A committee raised in the legislature for the purpose, have made a long report, corresponding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the contingency upon which the consent of Massachusetts was to be given for the separation of the district of Maine has not happened, and that the powers of the Brunswick convention to take any measures tending to that event have ceased.

Resolved. That it is not expedient for the present general court to adopt any further measures in regard to the separation of the district of Maine.

Report, &c. hereafter. The separation will not, at present take place; the report and resolutions being concurred in by both houses, by a large majority.

Kentucky.—The following are the names of the electors of president and vice president for the state of Kentucky:

Robert Ewing, Samuel Caldwell, Samuel Murrell, Alexander Adair, Willis A. Lee, William Logan, Richard Taylor, William Irvine, Duval Payne, Robert Trimble, Thomas Bodley, Hubbard Taylor.

Maryland, electors of president, Edward Johnson, John Stephen, Joseph Kent, George Warner, John Buchanan, Lawrence Bengie, Benjamin Massey, and William C. Miller, esquires, republicans; W. D. Beall, Thomas Ennals, and Littelton Dennis, esquires, federalists. The three latter did not attend the college.

African Colonizations.—At a meeting held at Princeton, N. J. Nov. 6, 1816, at which col Ercuries Beatty presided, and James S. Green, seq. officiated as secretary, it was resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to obtain signatures to a memorial to the legislature of this state; praying them to "use their influence with the national legislature to adopt some plan of colonizing the "free blacks."

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee; Elisha Clark, John G. Schenck, Dr. E. Stockton, Dr. J. Van Cleve, and Robert Voorhees.

The Jews.—It appears by a late magazine, that about five hundred thousand dollars have been assessed on the public in one form or other for the last five years, and expended—with what result?—The conversion, real or supposed, of *five Jews.*—This is at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per Jew—"a pretty round sum for Christendom to make a purchase of the scattered nation." We grant it; but whether Jews convert Christians or Christians convince Jews, what is it to us in this land of civil and religious liberty?

Col.

Massachusetts banking capital, &c.—The present amount of capital of the state banks of Massachusetts—is 12,885,000 dollars. The annual tax on his capital is 128,850 dollars. The committee of the

*The federal gentlemen elected as electors did not meet the college.

legislature state according to the returns of June last, the aggregate of income was sufficient to give the stockholders six dollars and twenty cents for every hundred dollars per annum.—*Daily Ad.*

Maj. gen. Scott, of the army of the United States, and capt. Warrington, of the navy, are at present at Richmond. It is said that gen. S. has a furlough from service, and that he is engaged in the compilation of a book on military police.

The following answer of the president of the United States, to a communication of a vote of thanks by the last legislature of North-Carolina, has been published in the Carolina papers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1816.

Sir,—I have received your communication of the 28th ult. and I cannot be insensible to the approbation expressed of my conduct during a momentous period, by the legislature of a state, which bore, with distinguished patriotism, its share of the trials which were encountered.

In recommending the appeal to arms, the reluctant duty was prescribed by the honor, and sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and in concurring in a peace which provided for its interests, and elevated its character, I consulted not less the obligations of my public trust, than the principles which I have ever cherished.

The arduous contest, with the augmentation of its pressures, from fortuitous events, through which our country has successfully passed, may now be reviewed with instruction as well as with congratulations; and the review will never fail to encourage a confidence in the energies of a free people, and in the blessing of Heaven on a just cause.

I pray you, sir, to assure the general assembly that their kind partiality has made on me all the impressions which I ought to feel; and to accept for yourself, my high and friendly respects.

JAMES MADISON.

WM. MILLER, Governor of North-Carolina.

British Alien Law.

The American, accustomed to pass and re-pass where he pleases, and who every day sees foreigners going to and fro through his country unmolested and unrestrained, will be somewhat surprised at observing the following notice from our consul at Liverpool, at a time when England is at peace with all the world

"Mr. Maury, for the information of citizens of the United States coming to Britain, recommends that,

Previous to leaving the United States, they take out a passport, which, on arrival, must be exhibited to the collector of customs of the port arrived at, who will grant a certificate of arrival, with which the alien is required to present himself at the alien office, Crown-street, Westminster, within a week after reaching London; or within the same period, before the chief magistrate of any other town or district, where he may intend to reside; a neglect of which will render him liable to one month's imprisonment.

As this certificate of arrival is a very important document, Mr. Maury particularly recommends that it be most carefully kept, in order that, whenever the alien wishes to leave the country, he may be enabled to produce it to the collector of customs of the port he shall embark at.

American consulate,
Liverpool, 30th August, 1816." }

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 17 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 377.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Treasury Report.

EXTRACT OF A REPORT

Of the late secretary of the treasury, to the president of the United States, accompanying a message from the president to both houses of congress, made December 3, 1816. Read, and referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The secretary of the treasury has the honor to submit to the president of the United States the following general sketch of the finances, with reference to the 1st of August, 1816, comprehending—

I. A view of the sources of revenue, and the objects of public expenditure.

H. A view of the fiscal measures during 1816.

I. A view of the sources of revenue, and the objects of public expenditure.

REVENUE.

The return of peace enabling the legislature to alleviate the burdens imposed by the necessities of the war, congress, during the last session, discontinued, or reduced, the following duties and taxes:

1. The acts imposing duties upon articles of domestic manufacture, were repealed.

2. The acts imposing duties on furniture and watches, were repealed.

3. The duties imposed on licenses to retailers of foreign merchandisc, &c. were repealed.

4. The duties imposed on spirits, distilled within the United States, were reduced, and the collection modified.

5. The rates of postage, were reduced.

6. The direct tax, was reduced from 6,000,000 of dollars to 3,000,000 of dollars and was imposed for one year only.

7. The double duties on merchandise imported, were discontinued, and a new tariff established.

The discontinuance and reduction of the duties and taxes, (independent of the impost,) may be estimated at the annual amount of \$8,000,000, with the contingent diminution of \$3,000,000 more, if the direct tax should not be continued after the year 1816.

But, the remaining sources of revenue were ample for the maintenance of the public credit, and the prosecution of a liberal and provident policy. They consist—

1. Of the customs, including the duty upon salt, according to the new tariff of duties.

2. Of the direct tax, imposed for 1816.

3. Of the internal duties on stamps; on licenses to retail; on spirits distilled; on refined sugar; on carriages and harness; on sales at auction.

4. Of Postage.

5. Of the product of fines; penalties, and forfeitures, and other miscellaneous receipts

6. Of the proceeds of the sales of public lands.

To these sources of revenue, must be added the auxiliary authority to issue treasury notes of various denominations, and to receive money upon loan.

The authority was necessary, in anticipation of the revenue, throughout the year 1815, to meet the arrearages of the war expenditures: to discharge the floating public debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, and to pay the instalments of the

principal and the interest of the funded public debt. But the treasury would no longer require the aid of loans or treasury notes, if the facilities of transferring its funds from place to place, had not been destroyed when the national currency became extinct.

The committee of ways and means have heretofore estimated the annual product of the customs, according to the new tariff of duties, at about the sum of \$17,000,000, and although, for the present year, the amount will be much greater, in consequence of the late excessive importations, the estimate of the committee may be accepted as a just measure of the permanent annual product of the customs, for the purposes of a peace establishment. The annual product of the direct tax, the internal revenues, and the sales of public lands has, in like manner, been estimated at about the sum of \$7,000,000; making, upon this general view, and supposing a continuance of the direct tax, a permanent annual revenue of about \$24,000,000.

EXPENDITURE.

It is not intended, in this preliminary view of the objects of the public expenditure, to embrace the temporary objects arising from the war, but those only of a permanent nature, upon a peace establishment; and which have heretofore been estimated at an annual aggregate of about \$24,000,000.

1. For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses.

2. For military expenses, including the Indian department and the armament of the militia.

3. For the naval expenses, including the annual appropriations for the purchase of timber, and the gradual increase of the navy.

4. For the instalments and interest payable on the funded public debt.

It is proper to remark, that temporary loans and treasury notes, issued under the authority of acts passed prior to December, 1814, were charged on the sinking fund; but as the current revenue will afford the means to satisfy those demands, in the course of a few months, the floating debt is not enumerated with the objects of annual expenditure.

It is also proper to remark, that the principal of the Louisiana stock is reimbursable at the treasury of the United States in four annual instalments, commencing in 1818; and that, by the operation of the sinking fund, the old six per cent. stock will be extinguished in 1818; the deferred stock in 1824; and the Louisiana stock in 1822. The stock created on account of the war debt is charged upon the sinking fund, and becomes redeemable at various periods between the years 1825 and 1828.

For the details connected with this general view of the sources of revenue, and the objects of public expenditure, it is sufficient to refer to the annual report from the treasury department, dated the 6th of December, 1815; the report on the subject of the new tariff of duties, dated the 12th of February, 1816; and the report of the committee of ways and means, dated the 9th day of January, 1816. The sequel of the present sketch of the finances will, likewise, serve the purposes of explanation and illustration.

II. A view of the fiscal measures during 1816.

In various communications from this department to congress, the injurious effects of the suspension of payments in coin, upon the administration of the finances, have been anxiously represented.—For the immediate object of the present statement, it is proper to repeat some of them.

1. The treasury has been compelled to accept the payment of duties and taxes in the local currency of the respective places of payment.

The comparative value of the local currencies appeared, in some degree, to render this course of payment unequal; but the alternative was either to adopt it, or to abandon the hope of collecting the revenue in any convertible medium, for satisfying the public engagements. The rule was, therefore, declared that the treasury would receive and pay, in the notes of banks circulating at par, at the respective places of receiving and paying. For a time, the fact of the fact, that the notes did circulate at par, was the agreement of the banks employed as the depositories of the revenue, to credit them as cash in the treasurer's accounts. But when the principal banks withdrew that accommodation, and refused to credit as cash, any bank notes but those which they had themselves respectively issued, the fact of the circulation at par was necessarily left to its own notoriety, and to the official responsibility of the collectors.—Few notes, except the notes of the local banks, continued to circulate at par; and such as did so circulate, were received by the banks, upon special deposit, for safekeeping; constituted a discredited fund; upon which the treasurer could only occasionally draw.

The operation of this measure was, undoubtedly, severe in many of the collection districts; particularly in the states where the banks, preparing for the resumption of coin payments, had so reduced the issues of their paper as to render the circulating amount insufficient for the demand. But it was not in the power of the treasury to dispense with the general rule. If notes not circulating at par had been received in one district, they must have been received in every district; and there existed no mode of discriminating between notes to be received, and notes to be rejected, either as to the bank, or the places at which they were issued.—The inevitable consequences must have been, that the duties and taxes would every where be paid in the most depreciated paper; and that the medium thus received could never be employed to discharge the demands upon the treasury even at the places of receiving it. The revenue would accumulate in the treasury, only to perish there; while the expedient of substituting treasury notes to meet the public engagements, led to an indefinite augmentation of the national debt.

2. The treasury has been compelled to augment the amount of the national debt, both funded and floating, by issues of treasury notes to meet the public engagements, at places where it could not command the local currency. Throughout the eastern states, the treasury has hitherto failed to command an amount of the local currency, equal to the amount of the local demands. The banks of those states, fettered by the stipulations of their charters, could not follow the example of the banks of the other states, in the suspension of coin payments; but their issues of notes have been very limited, and the necessities for a circulating medium have been principally supplied by treasury notes, and, partially, by the notes of the banks of New-York. Under these circumstances, the revenue, in the eastern section of the union, has been almost entirely

collected in treasury notes. Inferior difficulties, from similar causes, have occurred in some of the southern states; where, also, the accruing revenue was less in proportion to the demands, which the arrears of the war, as well as the current expenditures, pressed upon the treasury.

From these considerations, it is obvious that the public credit could only be maintained, and the public service could only be effected, (even with an ample revenue) by the use of the auxiliary means afforded to the treasury; in the authority to borrow money, and to issue treasury notes. Little use, however, has been made of the authority to borrow, since the closing of the loan of 1815; but the warrants of the war and navy departments, as well as the dividends payable on the public funded debt, have required a considerable issue of treasury notes. The treasury notes bearing interest, and fundable at 6 per cent. have been generally disbursed in payments for services and supplies; and the treasury notes not bearing interest, but fundable at 7 per cent. have been generally disbursed in payments on account of the funded debt, and the compensation of the members of congress. The effect of these measures will be more particularly stated hereafter.

Thus, it cannot escape observation, that a cause, unconnected with the late war, and which exists without the agency of the authority of the government, will probably so augment the amount of the funded and floating debt, as to render nugatory the estimates and calculations which have been made on other occasions, in relation to that subject. The restoration of a uniform national currency, can alone terminate this evil.

3. The treasury has been involved in the difficult and delicate task of designating the medium, in which the warrants drawn by the heads of department, should be respectively paid.

The revenue is collected throughout the union, but the amount of collection is very different in different places; and it has happened, not unfrequently, that the demand for payment was the greatest when the means of payment were the least.

The rule which already has been mentioned, was applied wherever it was practicable, by directing warrants to be paid at the places of rendering the services, or furnishing the supplies, for which they were respectively granted. But if the treasury possessed no funds at those places, the differences of exchange rendered it extremely difficult to locate the payment of the warrants in a manner equitable, impartial and satisfactory. For some months after the war, the treasury was scantily supplied with the local currency of every place, except the District of Columbia, and the city of Baltimore; and, consequently, during that period, the warrants which could not be discharged at the seat of the original transaction, were paid in the currency of the District or of Baltimore. The progressive accumulation of the revenue opened a wider scope for payments, enabling the treasury to draw next upon the banks of Philadelphia, and more recently, upon the banks of New-York. The public funds in the banks of the southern and western states, having also become generally adequate to the local demands, it may now be considered that the active resources of the treasury are co-extensive with the union, excepting always the eastern section. The difficult task of locating the payment of warrants, still, however continues, and must continue, as long as the differences of exchange shall operate. It is fiscally impossible to pay all the demands upon the treasury at one place; and every holder of a warrant is naturally desirous to be paid at the place where the me-

sum is of the highest current value. Under such circumstances, it is to be expected that individuals will sometimes feel disappointment, and express dissatisfaction; but it has been the constant and anxious endeavor of the treasury to perform its arduous task, with the exercise of a sound discretion, guided by the requisitions of the departments, by the origin and nature of the debts, and by the state of the public funds.

4. The treasury has been compelled to increase the number and extend the range of banks employed as the depositories of the public revenue, with consequences unavoidably inconvenient and injurious.

As soon as the differences of the current value of bank notes were introduced, and particularly when one bank refused to credit, as cash, a deposit of the notes of another, the treasury was driven to a choice of expedients; that is, either to take the hazard of the accumulation of masses of revenue in the hands of individual collectors and receivers, or to recognize as places of deposit the banks (being, however, banks of unquestionably solidity) established in the districts which were most affected by the course of exchanges. Many powerful reasons, led to an adoption of the latter measure; instructions were issued to the collectors and receivers to act accordingly; and the number of banks thus necessarily employed by the treasury from Maine to Louisiana, may be stated at ninety-four.

To the inconveniences incident to this multiplication of the places of deposit, was added the complexity inevitably arising from the various kinds of paper in circulation as money, upon some of which minute calculations were required. Generally speaking, the treasury has with each bank four accounts:

An account of cash, meaning (in the absence of coin) local currency.

An account of special deposits of bank notes, being notes issued by banks, other than the depository.

An account of special deposits of treasury notes, bearing interest.

An account of deposits of small treasury notes, not bearing interest.

Owing to this untoward condition of the machinery for the collection, custody, and distribution of the revenue; to the great extension of the business of receipts and expenditures; and to several accidental causes; the punctual statement and settlement of the treasurer's accounts have not been found practicable. To expedite and facilitate, however, the accomplishment of that object, proceedings have been instituted to withdraw the treasury notes from the banks for the purpose of cancelling them; to ascertain the character of the bank notes upon special deposit, for the purpose of claiming payment, or an effective credit, from the banks which issued them; and to induce the banks of the interior to transfer, from time to time, the treasurer's balances to the banks of the commercial cities on the Atlantic, for the purposes of a periodical settlement. The success of these proceedings, the operation of the bank of the United States, the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency; and, above all, the improvements contemplated by congress in the constitution of the department, are objects of high and urgent importance, demanding constant vigilance and care.

The successive attempts made by this department to relieve the administration of the finances from its embarrassments, have been ineffectual.

There was no magic in a mere treasury instruction to the collectors of the revenue, which could

by its own virtue, charm gold and silver again into circulation. The people, individually, did not possess a metallic medium, and could not be expected to procure it, throughout the country, as well as in the cities, by any exertion unaided by the banks. And the banks, too timid, or too interested, declined every overture to a co-operation, for reinstating the lawful currency. In this state of things, the treasury, nay, the legislature, remained passive. The power of coercing the banks was limited to the rejection of their notes in the payment of duties and taxes, and to the exclusion of their agency in the custody and distribution of the revenue; but the exercise of that power would not generate a coin currency, altho' it would certainly act oppressively upon the people, and put at hazard every sum of money, which was due the government. Until, therefore, a substitute was provided for the paper of the banks, it would have been a measure of useless and impolitic severity towards the community, to insist that all contributions to the expenses of the government should be paid in a medium, which, it is repeated, the community did not possess, and could not procure.

The opinion here expressed, has been the opinion of all the states except the eastern states. In the southern and western states the payments in coin had been suspended; and in most of them the notes of the local banks constituted the general circulating medium; for the treasury-note medium circulated almost exclusively in the commercial cities. The obvious difference between the situation of the eastern section and of the other sections of the union, naturally produced a difference of interests and dispositions upon the question of resuming payments of coin. The eastern section urged the measure at all hazards. The other sections, and particularly the middle section, objects to it; each bank professing nevertheless, a willingness to adopt it, upon a simultaneous and general movement of the banks directed to that object. With respect to the eastern section, a peremptory requisition for a return to payments in coin would have left the circulating medium for the ordinary uses of the people, much the same in quantity and kind, whether the distant banks conform to it or not. But with respect to the other sections, such a requisition, if the local banks did not conform to it, must have deprived the people of their only means of paying the public taxes, and transacting the pecuniary business of life. It was not, then, an insensibility to the pernicious course of banking which had of late been pursued nor a disposition to relinquish the cardinal policy of restoring the lawful national currency, that induced this department, during the year 1815, to acquiesce in the state of the currency, such as it was found when the present secretary was appointed, and such as it had been left by congress, after the deliberations of a six months' session; but the acquiescence, painful as it was, proceeded entirely from a sense of duty to the government and of justice to the community; from a solicitude to preserve the public revenue, as well as to prevent private distress and from a conviction that the legislative wisdom and authority were alone competent to provide the means of removing the great evil that existed, without incurring the danger of introducing a greater evil.

The result of the proceedings of the last session of congress, has justified the opinion, and realize the hope, which were formed. The establishment of the Bank of the U. States will open the source of a uniform currency, independent of the state banks; and, as the people will then be supplied with

A medium which can be used for every public and private purpose, the peremptory requisition of the resolution of congress, for the collection of the revenue in the lawful money of the United States, after the 20th of February, 1817, becomes, at once, just, politic and practicable.

The steps which were taken to organize the Bank of the United States; the early and satisfactory completion of the subscriptions to its capital, and the advertisement appointing the 28th of the ensuing October for the election of directors by the stockholders, have been heretofore communicated to the president, together with the letter which was addressed to the bank commissioners at Philadelphia, recommending that they should provide a place, and the materials proper and requisite for commencing the operations of the institution, as soon as the directors shall be chosen. The general solidity of the subscribers, as capitalists, and the extensive distribution of the stock throughout the union, have confirmed the public hope and confidence in the competency of the bank to accomplish the great objects for which it is established.

As soon as it appeared, upon a reasonable calculation, that the subscription to the capital of the Bank of the United States would be filled, a proposition was offered to the consideration of the state banks, for commencing the payment of small sums in coin on the first of October next, upon the principles which, with the approbation of all the members of the administration, were stated in the report made to the president on the 24th of June, 1816. The terms of the resolution of congress seemed indeed to require, from the treasury department, an effort to facilitate the restoration of the lawful currency, even before the 20th of February, 1817; and, short of a general return to that currency, nothing was thought more likely to be acceptable and useful, than the proposition in question. But the effort has failed. The state banks, with few exceptions, have deemed a partial resumption of coin payments inexpedient; and the banks of the middle states, (New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland) have intimated that the first of July, 1817, will be the proper period for resuming the banking operations, on the basis of metallic capital.

The rejection of the treasury proposition is regretted. Upon principle, there is no good reason why a debtor should not pay a part of his debts, although he cannot pay the whole; nor why he should refuse to pay his small debts, because he cannot pay the large. Upon experience, banks (for instance, at this epoch, the Bank of England) have been in the practice of paying coin for their notes of a low denomination, while they refused that kind of payment for notes of a high denomination. And, upon policy, it is clear, that the payment of small notes in coin would soon beget confidence in bank paper of any amount; and, consequently, render a general payment in coin easy and safe.

The quantity of small notes abroad; the probability of a ruin, through that medium, upon the banks; and all the terrors, which bankers and brokers may feel, or imagine, will furnish no argument against the proposition for a partial resumption of coin payments at this time, which will not be more forcible, against a general resumption at all times. But it is impossible to pass from disease to health, without suffering; and the banks cannot expect to recover from the disorders of the present banking system without encountering risks, and impairing profits. The rejection of the proposition has, however, constrained the treasury to limit its exertions to preparatory arrangements, for the general col-

lection of the revenue in the lawful currency, after the day prescribed by the legislature.

But referring the period for a general resumption of payments in coin to a day so distant as the first of July, 1817, (several months subsequent to the time prescribed by congress for the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency, as well as to the time when the operations of the Bank of the U. States might be expected to commence) is a measure of the most serious character; indicative of a dangerous reliance of the state banks upon a change in the policy, or a relaxation in the energy of the legislative authority. Its effects, if unresisted, or if fostered by a temporising disposition on the part of the government, must be to embarrass the Bank of the United States in the onset; to confine the issues of the notes of the national bank to the amount of coin in its vaults; to deprive the people of the means of complying with the resolution of congress, for the collection of the revenue in coin; and to preserve to the state banks an illegitimate control over the money and currency of the nation. To the wisdom, patriotism and virtue of congress, therefore, an appeal must be made; nor can it be supposed, that the state authorities will remain insensible to so calamitous a state of things. The powers of the government, vigorously and steadily exercised, are ample for redress and relief, and it is yet to be hoped, that the state banks will perceive and avoid the ruinous consequences, to which the threatened conflict inevitably exposes them.

The second instalment of the subscription to the Bank of the United States being paid; the price of gold and silver being obviously in a rapid course of reduction; the means possessed by the banks to reinstate their metallic capital, being faithfully applied to that object; a spirit of mutual conciliation and good will actuating the national and state institutions; and in short, a solid foundation for public confidence being thus laid; what have the state banks to apprehend from a return to coin payments, when the national bank shall commence similar payments, (say in January next) or when similar payments shall be exacted from the people, in the collection of duties and taxes on the 20th of February, which will not be equally operative on the 1st July, 1817? The sincerity and the honor of the directors of the state banks, who have proposed the last date as the proper period for the all-important reform contemplated, will not be impeached or doubted—but there is no legal obligation to conform to the proposition, and the occurrence of new incidents, or the perception of other views, may hereafter be thought to justify a change of council and of conduct. There is then no security for the government or the community; but in the inflexible adherence to the system which congress has adopted.

Having reviewed the general course of the treasury, as connected with the state of the currency, it becomes proper to exhibit, more particularly the fiscal results—1st, in relation to the appropriations and payments for the year 1816; 2dly, in relation to the receipts at the treasury in 1816; 3dly, in relation to the public debt; and 4thly, in relation to the miscellaneous business of the department. It must, however, be remembered, that until the accounts of the treasury shall be finally balanced and settled, the statements which have been officially furnished by the register, for the immediate purposes of the present report, are to be regarded in the light of estimates, subject to such changes as the ultimate examination of the accounting officers may produce.—But it is not believed that any essential variance will occur.

1st—Of the appropriations and payments for 1816.

The demand authorized by acts of appropriation to be made on the treasury for the year 1816, (independent of the unsatisfied balances of appropriations for the former years, not carried to the surplus fund) amounted to the sum of **\$32,475,303 93**

For the civil department, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses, the sum of **3,540,770 18**

For the military department, **7,794,251 75**
Arrearages **8,935,372 00**

16,729,622 75
For the naval establishment, **4,204,911 00**
For the public debt, **8,000,000 00**
32,475,303 93

The payments made at the the treasury on account of the above appropriations, stated to the 1st of August, 1816, amounted to the sum of **26,332,174 89**

For the civil department, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses, **1,829,015 02**
For the military department, **4,235,236 75**
Arrearages **8,935,372 00**

13,170,607 75
For the naval department, **1,977,788 50**
For the public debt, (1,354,762 62 being part of the balance of the preceding year's appropriation) **9,354,762 62**

26,332,174 89
The unexpended balance of appropriations for 1816, being the sum of **6,143,129 04**
To be credited, however, with the sum of **1,354,762 62**, taken as above stated from the last year's balance of the appropriation for the public debt.

But it is estimated that the demands on the treasury, from the 1st of August to the 31st of December, 1816, will amount to the sum of **12,413,524 33**

For the civil department, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses, **1,629,494 90**
For the military department, **3,579,236 66**
For the naval department, **2,986,432 77**
For the public debt, including the payment to be made on the 1st of January, 1817, **4,218,360 00**

12,413,524 33

And the unexpended balance of the appropriations for 1816, amounting only, as above stated, to the sum of **6,143,129 04**

There is a general deficit in the appropriations, for which provision must be made by law, amounting to the sum of **6,270,395 29**

Connected with these statements, it may be useful to add, that of the appropriations granted, prior to the 1st of January 1816, there remained on that day, unexpended, the sum of **7,972,277 86**

For the civil department, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses, **2,562,363 51**

For the military department, **20,222 66**

For the naval department, **759,310 27**

For the public debt, **4,630,381 42**
7,972,277 86

And at the end of the year 1816, the appropriation for the military department, the naval department, and the public debt, will, probably, be exhausted; but there will remain an unexpended balance of the appropriations for the civil department, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses, estimated at about the sum of **2,642,623 77** dollars.

2d. Of the receipts of the treasury, 1816.
It is not within the scope of this report to enter into the details of that portion of the revenue, which has accrued, but has not become payable; nor to distinguish between the amount produced under the old, or war, and under the new, or peace system of revenue. The main object is to exhibit the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816; and which have arisen from the following sources:

1. From cash in the treasury, (deducting an item of **\$6,592,407 55** in treasury notes, which had been paid for duties and taxes,) stated as subject to the future settlement of the treasurer's accounts, at **\$6,298,652 26**

2. From revenue, including what was outstanding at the commencement of the year; to wit:

Customs, (subject to a deduction of **\$1,829,564 33** for debentures paid during the same period,) **21,354,743 74**

Direct tax, (independent of the assumed quotas,) **\$3,050,000 00**
Assumed (after deducting 15 per cent.) by New-York **365,620 38**
Do. by Ohio **88,527 62**
Do. by South Carolina **129,119 66**
Do. by Georgia, **80,696 62**

Internal duties, **3,713,963 68**
Postage and incidental receipts, **127,025 38**

Sale of public lands, (excluding **\$211,440 50** received in the Mississippi territory, but to be paid to Georgia,) **676,710 40**

29,736,443 20

Total amount of receipts from revenue and cash in the treasury, **36,035,095 46**

3. From loans and treasury notes.
Loans, 6 per centum stock of 1814, **204,889 23**
Do. do. **87,902 06**

Loans, 6 per centum stock of 1815, **335,447 90**
Loans, 7 per centum stock by the issue, reiss-

and sale of small treasury notes which were funded,	4,289,089 00
Total amount of receipts from loans,	4,917,328 21
<i>Treasury notes—</i>	
Of the new emission, bearing interest,	2,868,900 00
Of small treasury notes	2,004,397 00
Total amount of receipts from treasury notes,	4,873,497 00
	45,825,920 67

Making the amount received into the treasury from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816, (including the cash in the treasury, at the former date,) the sum of 45,825,920 67

And it is computed that between the 1st of August and the 31st of December, 1816, there will be further received at the treasury, the sum of *19,876,710 40

Making the whole of the estimated receipts of the year 1816, the sum of 65,702,631 07

SUMMARY.

First (1.) From the foregoing estimates and statements, it appears, that the receipts at the treasury, (including the cash on deposit at the commencement of the year,) from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816, may be stated (subject to such alterations as shall occur on the final settlement of the treasurer's accounts) at 45,825,920 67

(2.) And that the payments at the treasury for the same period, may be stated at 26,332,174 89 Making an excess of receipts beyond the payments at the treasury, from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of Aug. 1816, of 19,493,745 78

Second (1.) From the foregoing estimates and statements it appears, that the receipts at the treasury, as above stated, from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816, (excluding the amount in the treasury on the first date,) have amounted to 39,527,263 41

(2.) And that the probable receipts at the treasury, from the 1st of August, to the 31st Dec. 1816, may be estimated at 19,876,710 40

From the customs	16,500,000 00
the direct tax	1,000,000 00
the internal revenue	1,600,000 00
the sale of public lands, excluding the receipts in the Mississippi territory, to be paid to the state of Georgia	675,710 40
Postage and incidental receipts	100,000 00
	19,876,710 40

Making the whole of the estimated receipts of the treasury for the year 1816, exclusive of the cash in the treasury on the 1st of Jan. the sum of 59,403,978 84

(3.) But from the foregoing statement it also appears that the payments at the treasury, from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of August, 1816, amount to the sum of 26,332,174 89

(4.) And that the demands on the treasury, from the 1st of Aug. to the 31st Dec. 1816, are estimated at the sum of 12,413,524 33 Making the whole of the estimated payments and demands in the treasury for the year 1816, the sum of 38,745,699 22

And leaving an excess of the estimated receipts beyond the estimated payments and demands at the treasury, for the year 1816 (exclusive of the sum in the treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1816,) amounting to 20,658,179 59

A general statement of the sums paid monthly at the custom-houses for duties on merchandise imported into the United States, of the sums repaid monthly upon debentures, issued for the drawback of the duties on importation, has been prepared, embracing the period from March 1815, to July, 1816, both months inclusive. From this document it appears—

(1.) That the aggregate of the duties received at all the custom-houses of the United States, during the above specified period, amounts to the sum of 28,271,143 30

(2.) That the aggregate of the debentures paid during the same period amounts to the sum of 2,624,421 66

Leaving the amount of duties for the above specified period, (subject only to a deduction for the expenses of collection) at 25,646,721 84

(3.) That the aggregate of the duties received at all the custom-houses of the United States, from March to December, 1815, both months inclusive, amounts to the sum of 6,916,399 76

(4.) That the aggregate of the debentures paid during the last mentioned period, amounts to the sum of 794,887 33

Leaving the amount of duties, for the last-mentioned period, (subject to a deduction for the expenses of collection,) at the sum of 6,121,512 43

(5.) That the aggregate of the duties received at all the custom-houses of the United States, from January to July, 1816, both months inclusive, amounts to the sum of 821,354,742 74

(5.) That the aggregate of the debentures paid during the same period, amounts to the sum of **1,829,564 33**

Leaving the amount of duties for the last-mentioned period, (subject only to a deduction for the expenses of collection) at the sum of **19,525,179 41**

The districts of the United States have contributed in very different proportions to the results in the collection of the customs, which have been thus generally stated. The following abstract will afford a comparative view of the importations into some of the principal districts, (those whose importations have produced duties exceeding 400,000 dollars,) from March, 1815, to July, 1816, both months inclusive.*

DISTRICTS.	Duties.	Debentures.	Revenue, subject only to the expenses of collection.
New-York	9,926,188 30	933,394 65	8,992,793 65
Philadelphia	5,085,206 65	423,636 79	4,661,569 86
Boston	3,579,130 77	477,187 91	3,101,942 86
Baltimore	3,339,101 11	396,633 42	2,942,467 69
Charleston	1,047,546 73	89,393 49	961,154 24
New-Orleans	732,983 13	16,669 02	716,414 11
Savannah	521,287 68	3,697 56	517,590 12
Norfolk	491,159 36	10,264 65	471,785 71

3d. Of the public debt.

In a supplement to the annual treasury report of December, 1815, made to the house of representatives on the 20th of February, 1816, it appears that the balance of the whole of the public debt, contracted prior to the late war, amounted on the 12th of February, 1816, to the sum of **\$38,335,832 58**

The amount which has since been reimbursed of the principal of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, besides the payment of the interest, is the sum of **556,558 26**

And at this time the balance of the whole of the public debt, contracted before the late war, amounts to the sum of **\$37,779,274 32**

In the same supplemental report it further appears, that the estimated amount of the whole of the public funded debt, contracted in reference to the late war, amounted, on the 12th of February, 1816, to the sum of **\$68,374,764 94**

To this amount there has been since added the following items:

1st. In six per cent. stock, to pay the bank of South Carolina, according to the contract for a loan made to general Pinckney, under the authority of the war department, the amount being included in the appropriations for the military service, **43,956 04**

2d. In six per cent. stock, to pay the Union bank, of Charleston, S. C. according to the contract for a like

*This statement exhibits the amount of money actually paid into the treasury at those ports, and not the amount of duties which accrued during that period.

loan, the amount being included in the appropriations for the military service, **43,956 04**

3rd. In six per cent. stock of 1815, in lieu of treasury notes funded at 95 per cent. under the loan of 1815, and which thus operates to reduce the amount of the floating debt, **335,447 90**

4th. In six per cent. stock in lieu of treasury notes, funded at par, (as far as has been ascertained,) and which thus operates to reduce the amount of the floating debt, estimated at **9,300 31**

5th. In seven per cent. stock in lieu of small treasury notes, funded at par, (as far as has been ascertained) and which thus operates to reduce the amount of the floating debt, estimated at **4,289,089 80**

Amount of the addition since the 12th of February, 1816, to the public funded debt, contracted in reference to the war, **4,721,649 29**

Estimated amount of the whole of the funded debt at this time, contracted in reference to the late war, **73,096,414 23**

In the same supplemental report, it appears that the amount of the floating public debt, on the 12th February, 1816, was estimated at the sum of **\$16,920,115 41**

To this sum, there have been since added the following items:

1. There has been issued, and re-issued, small treasury notes, as is estimated at **2,004,597 00**

2. There have been issued treasury notes, bearing interest, as estimated at **2,868,900 00**

4,873,497 00

3. There have been obtained temporary loans from the banks in the District of Columbia, under the act providing for the re-construction of the public buildings, in addition to the loan of 100,000 dollars, stated in the supplemental report **50,000 00**

4. There has been obtained a temporary loan, from the Farmers Bank, of Virginia, to pay a warrant of the war department in favor of the govern-

ment of Virginia, for military expenses during the war,	150,000 00
	200,000 00
	21,993,612 41

But the floating debt has been diminished since the 12th of February, 1816, in the following manner:—

1. By the subscription of treasury notes to the 6 per cent. loan of 1815, as above stated,	318,675 52
2. By funding treasury notes at par, for 6 per cent. stock, as above stated,	9,200 31
3. By funding small treasury notes, for 7 per cent. stock, as above stated,	4,289,089 00
4. By the payment in treasury notes, of duties and taxes, estimated to have amounted in treasury notes, bearing interest to the sum of	7,217,853 52
In small treasury notes,	150,000 00
5. By the re-payment of temporary loans, to wit:—	
To the banks of Columbia, on account of the public buildings	225,000 00
To the state of New-York, on account of militia, (principal.)	350,000 00
To the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, (principal.)	150,000 00
	12,709,818 41

Estimated amount of the whole of the floating debt at this time †9,283,794 00

A more general view of the issues and reimbursements of treasury notes, has been presented by the register, to show the amount outstanding on the 1st of August, 1816, from which it appears:

1. That the issues have been under the acts of congress, of June 30, 1812,	5,000,000 00
February 25, 1813,	5,000,000 00
March 4, 1814,	10,000,000 00
Dec. 26, 1814,	8,318,400 00
Feb. 25, 1815—	
Notes bearing interest,	4,422,400 00
Small notes, without interest	3,392,994 00
	7,815,394 00
Total amount of the issues of treasury notes,	36,133,791 00

† Outstanding treasury notes,	8,733,794 00
Temporary loans,	550,000 00
	9,283,794 00

2. That the reimbursements by payments where the notes became due, by subscriptions to the loan of 1815, and by satisfying duties and taxes, have amounted to	29,467,407 16
Deduct estimated amount of interest included therein,	2,067,407 16
	27,400,000 00

Leaving an outstanding balance of treasury notes of every denomination, on the 1st of Aug. 1816, amounting to the sum of 8,733,794 00
 The amount reimbursed as above stated, including interest, being \$29,467,407 16, consist of treasury notes, cancelled, including interest, and in a course of cancellation at the treasury amounting to 12,904,986 00

And of treasury notes, including interest, deposited in the several banks to the credit of the treasurer, as appears from his statement, 16,562,421 16
29,467,407 16

The balance of \$8,733,794 00 exclusive of interest thereon, is still subject to reduction, for the amount of treasury notes in the hands of collectors and receivers, not deposited in the banks on the 1st of August, 1816. There can, therefore, be no doubt, that during the five subsequent months of the present year, the whole of the floating public debt in treasury notes, as well as in temporary loans, will be extinguished, agreeably to the anticipations which were expressed upon that subject.

From the preceding estimates it appears, that, at this time, the aggregate amount of the public debt is the sum of \$120,159,483 55, consisting of the following items:

1. Funded public debt, before the late war,	37,779,274 32
2. Funded public debt, contracted since the war,	73,096,414 25
3. Floating public debt, outstanding,	9,283,794 00
	123,630,699 94

The aggregate amount of the public debt, as estimated on the 12th of February, 1816, being the sum of 123,630,699 93
 The aggregate reduction since that period, amounts to the sum of 3,471,210 38

The funded public debt will, unavoidably, be augmented as long as the disordered state of the currency shall compel the treasury to make any of its payments in small treasury notes, fundable at seven per cent; and the necessity of issuing treasury notes, bearing interest, from the same cause, will also, in some degree, augment the funded debt, while it retards the extinguishment of the floating debt, for which the revenue is otherwise ample. To render the funds of the treasury as active as possible, however, they have been applied to pay off the temporary loans, by anticipation; those obtained in Boston and Maine, making together 550,000 dollars, being the only loans, for which the

local currency could not be provided. It would have been desirable, indeed, to have employed some of the public funds in the purchase of the public stock, where it had fallen below par; but upon examination, it was found, that the appropriation for the sinking fund did not admit of that operation:

For, the balance of the appropriation of the preceding year, applicable to the sinking fund, and remaining on the 1st of January, 1816, was 4,630,381 42
 And the appropriation for the year 1816, was 8,000,000 00

12,630,381 42
 Of which there was expended to the 30th of June, 1816 9,354,762 62

And the probable demand to the 1st of January, 1817, inclusive, is 4,318,360 66
 13,573,122 62

Leaving a deficit, which must be supplied as soon as the next session of congress opens, amounting to 942,741 20

Another item will be added to the public debt, by the creation of the five per cent. stock, in payment of the shares held by the government, in the capital of the bank of the United States. And it may be proper to bring into view the Mississippi stock created upon the settlement of what are usually called "the Yazoo Claims," amounting on the 30th of Aug. 1816, to the sum of \$4,241,725 80. It will be observed, however, that the five per cent. stock is, in effect, an exchange for another capital, producing probably a higher rate of interest; and that the Mississippi stock bears no interest, and is only eventually reimbursable out of the proceeds of the sales of public lands.

For the payment of the interest both of the old and new debt, and for the reimbursement of the instalment of the principal of the old debt, due on the 1st of October next, provision has been made by the treasury. Remittances have, also, been made to the bankers of the United States in London and Amsterdam, for the payment of the interest on the Louisiana stock, payable at those places, respectively, on the 1st of July, 1816, and the 1st of January, 1817. And, so far as depends upon this department, funds have been supplied to meet all the demands upon the government of the United States, on the various general accounts, which are open there—

For the interest on the Louisiana stock:
 For foreign intercourse including the diplomatic fund;

For the maintenance of prisoners of war; and
 For the support of American seamen in foreign countries.

4. *Of the miscellaneous business of the department.*
 The several important objects confided to the department, independent of its merely fiscal duties, have received attention. Without entering into a minute enumeration of them, the following are proposed to be selected for notice:

1. *The survey of the coast.* The necessary instruments having been procured, Mr. Hassler has been employed as the superintendent of the work, and the principles and terms stated in his letter of instructions, dated the 3d of August, 1816.

2. *The road from Cumberland to the Ohio.* The course of the road having been confirmed by the president from Cumberland to Union town, thence to Brownsville, thence through Washington and Alexandria to Weeling, colonel Elie Williams has been employed to survey and locate the road from Brownsville to Weeling, as well as to examine the deviations which have been made by Mr. Shriver, from the route originally proposed by the commissioners. Several plans have also been suggested for dividing the road in sections, and for expediting the work. But the difficulties which have arisen, require immediate care and attention; and may be traced in the correspondence between the department, and colonel Williams and Mr. Shriver.

3. *The custom house establishments.* The 8th section of the act of the 30th of April, 1816, has appropriated \$250,000 for custom-house establishments, upon a suggestion from this department to the committee of ways and means, with a view to the accommodation of the five principal commercial cities—to wit: Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston. The only establishment, previously owned by the government was the custom-house at New-Orleans. From the correspondence with the respective collectors, and reports which have been made to the president, it will appear,

That the purchase of a custom-house at Boston has cost \$29,000 00

That a purchase has been authorized at New-York, at a price not exceeding 55,000 00

That a purchase has been authorized at Philadelphia at a price, for the site and the buildings to be erected, which will probably amount to 65,000 00

149,000 00

That a negotiation has taken place with the trustees for building an exchange at Baltimore, who offer to erect and convey to the government a suitable establishment, being part of the exchange, for 70,000 00

And that a site and building may be purchased at Charleston, for the sum of 50,000 96

269,000 00

But, the appropriation only amounts to 250,000 00

Leaving a deficit of 19,000 00

Upon this statement, it is proposed to suspend the purchase at Baltimore, until an additional appropriation can be obtained; but to complete the purchase of the establishments in New-York Philadelphia, and Charleston, upon an enlarged scale, more adequate to the growing commerce of those cities.

4. *The legislative calls for information.*—Several resolutions were passed during the last session of congress, requiring information at the next session upon various subjects; and arrangements have been made to enable the department to report. The resolutions and correspondence on file will furnish the particulars.

5. *The case of Hoyt vs. Gelston et. al.*—In consequence of instructions issued from the treasury department, by authority of the president, the collector and surveyor of the port of New-York, seized the ship called "The American Eagle," under the charge of being illegally

armed and equipped within the United States, for the purpose of waging hostilities against a friendly foreign power. Upon a trial in the district court of New-York, the vessel was ordered to be restored, and the judge refused to grant a certificate that there was a probable cause of seizure. The owner brought an action of trespass against the seizing officers, in the state court, and recovered damages to the amount of \$107,369 43. The cause has been transferred by order of the president, from the court of errors, in New-York, to the Supreme court of the United States, where it is now depending for a final judgment: and, probably, the judgment will be rendered at February term next. As the collector and surveyor acted in obedience to their orders, they appear to be entitled to an indemnity from the government. The subject was therefore, submitted to the committee of ways and means, at the last session; and a report was made by the committee in favour of the proposed indemnity. It is important that the report should be taken up and decided, early in the next session. All the facts and proceedings in the case may be traced in the report of this department to the senate, during the session ending in 1815; and in the report made to the committee of ways and means, during the session ending in 1816.

6. *The direct tax of Georgia.*—The legislature of Georgia assumed the quota of the direct tax, imposed upon that state for 1816; but the governor did not give notice of the assumption, within the period prescribed by law, although the amount of the tax was remitted to the treasury in certain drafts, before the day fixed for paying it, in order to entitle the state to the abatement of 15 per cent. Under these circumstances, the gross amount of the quota has been paid into the treasury, subject to the relief which congress may hereafter provide. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

A. J. DALLAS.

Treasury department,
September 20th, 1816.

POSTSCRIPT.

The secretary of the treasury has the honor to add, that certain occurrences happening since the foregoing report was presented, merit observation:

1st. The situation of the public credit and resources at Boston, has enabled the treasury to discharge the loan of \$500,000, long due to the state bank, in the following manner.

By a draft for cash amounting to \$130,000
By draft for treasury notes of the new emission, bearing interest at their par value. 370,000

\$500,000

2d. The situation of the treasury has authorised an additional notice for the payment of treasury notes payable in New-York.

3d. The existing prospect justifies an expectation that the treasury will be able to pay all its engagements in the eastern states, with the local currency, before the expiration of the present year.

(Signed)

A. J. DALLAS.

Treasury Department,
September 30th, 1816.

Militia of the United States,
REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Department of War,
13th Dec, 1816.

Sir—In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, dated the 16th of April last, requesting the secretary of war "to report, at an early day of the next session of congress, a system for the organization and discipline of the militia, best calculated, in his opinion, to promote the efficiency of that force, when called into the public service," I have the honor to submit the enclosed plan.

With sentiments of great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. GRAHAM.

Acting Secretary of War.

Hon. Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A PLAN

For classing and arming of the militia, and for calling them forth to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for those purposes.

That the militia of the United States shall be classed by the proper authority of the several states and territories, in the following manner:

Those between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, shall be called the minor class; those between the age of twenty-one and thirty-one, shall be called the junior class; and those over thirty-one and under forty-five years of age, shall be called the senior class of militia.

That the militia of the minor class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, within the state or territory to which they belong, for a term not exceeding — months.

The militia of the senior class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, within the state or territory to which they belong, and in the adjoining states and territories, for a term not exceeding — months.

The militia of the junior class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, for the performance of any duty requireable of the militia under the constitution of the United States, for a term not exceeding — months.

That when any portion of the militia of the junior class shall be called into the service of the United States, for a term exceeding — months, they shall, by the United States, be armed, equipped and clothed, in the same manner as the regular troops.

That the militia of the minor and junior classes, of each division, shall be annually assembled at not more than two cantonments within the same, at such time and place, and for such periods as shall be designated by the proper authority of the several states and territories; during which time they shall be trained, under the authority of the states, agreeably to the system, discipline and police, which may be adopted for the government of the army.

And officers of experience shall be detailed by the executives of the several states and territories, who shall, at the times and places appointed, organize the militia so assembled, into companies, battalions, regiments and corps, and command the same accordingly during their encampment: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of all commissioned officers, under thirty-one years of age, who may not be detailed for command, punctually to attend such encampment of their division, and act in any capacity of staff, or non-commissioned officer, which shall be assigned them: *Provided also*, That the militia of the said minor and junior classes, belonging to the

ally, shall attend, and be organized and instructed as infantry.

That whilst the militia are so assembled, they shall be subsisted and equipped at the expense of the United States, provided they shall be called out as embodied by the several states, for a period not exceeding — weeks.

That the militia shall be organized by the legislatures of the several states and territories, into divisions, brigades, regiments and corps; and that the organization of the regiments of infantry, riflemen and cavalry, shall be the same as is now prescribed for the organization of the infantry of the United States. A brigade shall be composed of four regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of artillery (to be organized as the corps of artillery of the regular army is now organized) and as many troops of cavalry as the executives of the several states and territories may authorise, exceeding —

the privates of the rifle regiment, and of the companies of each regiment of infantry, shall be composed of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-one years. Two brigades shall form a division.

That there shall be erected in each state and territory, by the United States, one or more arsenals for arms, equipments, tents and equipage, which supplies shall be furnished upon requisition of the executives of states or territories, upon the war department, from which all orders for the delivery of supplies must be given; and arms and equipments so delivered, shall be loaned to the states and territories, under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia: *Provided*, in lieu of the appropriation under that act, there shall be applied, annually, under the direction of the president of the United States, the sum of — dollars.

That such tents and camp equipage as may be loaned to the militia, shall be receipted for at the arsenals, by officers designated for that purpose by the executives of the several states and territories, and charged to them: *Provided*, That credit shall be given for all such as may be returned without damage than the usual injury of service.

That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or in the opinion of the president, shall be in imminent danger of invasion, from any foreign nation or tribe, it shall be his duty to call forth such number of the militia as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion.

That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof be obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by law in the marshals, it shall be the duty of the president to call forth such portion of the militia as may, in his opinion, be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the president, to call forth the militia, for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be his duty forthwith to commission, to command such insurgents to discontinue and retire peaceably to their respective homes, and within a time to be limited in the proclamation.

That in case of an insurrection in any state or territory against the government thereof, it shall be the duty of the president, on the application of the executive of such state or territory, or of the executive of each state or territory, when the legislature thereof cannot conveniently be convened, to

call forth such number of the militia of any state or territory as may, in his opinion, be sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

That whenever, from any of the occurrences herein mentioned, it shall become the duty of the president to call forth the militia, he may require the governor or commander in chief of the militia in any state or territory, or such officer of the militia as he may judge expedient, to execute his orders so far as may be applicable to their respective commands.

That whenever any part of the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, their organization shall be the same as may, at the time, be provided by law, for the organization of the army of the United States; except when called out by companies, corps, regiments, or brigades, when they shall preserve their local organization.

That the militia employed in the service of the United States shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, which are, or shall be, provided for the government of the army of the United States.

That every officer or non-commissioned officer, who shall fail to obey the orders of the president, or the orders of a superior officer of the militia, which may be issued in virtue of such orders, in any of the cases before recited, for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding — months pay, nor less than — months pay, which he would be entitled to receive, if he were in the actual service of the United States; and shall moreover, be incapable of holding any commission in the service of the United States for life, or such term of years as shall be determined and judged by a court martial.

That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the militia, who shall be detached as aforesaid, and shall disobey the orders of the president, or any superior officer, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object herein contemplated, shall be liable to be tried by a court martial, and receive such punishment as is pointed out by the martial law for similar offences, and moreover, the non-commissioned officer, musician and private detached as aforesaid, or shall be accepted as substitutes, as hereinafter mentioned, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his corps, when ordered so to do by his superior officer, in the detachment, shall be considered as a deserter from the service of the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly: *Provided*, nevertheless that any non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the militia, who shall be detached for the service of the United States as aforesaid, shall have a right to furnish an able-bodied man, belonging to the militia, as a substitute.

That regimental chaplains in the militia which have been, or shall be called into the service of the United States, shall receive the same monthly pay and rations as a captain of infantry, with the addition of forage for one horse; and, whenever called forth into the service of the United States, division quarter masters shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments, and allowance of a deputy quarter-master general; brigade quarter-masters to the pay, emoluments and allowances of an assistant deputy quarter-master general; and regimental quarter-masters, to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of infantry, and sixteen dollars per month in addition thereto, and forage for one horse; division inspectors shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of infantry; brigade majors, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a major of infantry; aids-de-camp to major generals, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of

a major of cavalry: and aids-de-camp to brigadier generals, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a captain of cavalry.

That the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by marching the militia of any State or Territory, of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the president, or which shall have been, or may be incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any state or territory which shall have been, or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous, on the requisition of the president: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorising any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is now provided by existing laws, to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

That in all cases when a brigade of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls. If less than a brigade of militia be called into the service of the United States, then it shall be the duty of the brigade major of the division wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls; two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid, one on the assembling, and the other on the discharge of such militia. If it should so happen that there be no brigade major in the brigade where such militia shall be called out, or in the division where they shall rendezvous, the commanding officer may direct any officer, under the rank of lieutenant colonel, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

That no writ or civil process, issuing from any court of the United States, shall be served upon any militia man, or levied upon his property, while performing militia duty in the service of the United States; nor shall any judgment be entered in the said courts, in any of the aforesaid cases.

All offences committed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or musicians of the militia, subsequent to their detachment for the service of the United States, or orders to march for that service agreeably herewith, and before their assembling at the appointed place of rendezvous, shall be tried by courts martial to be composed of militia officers only, of the state or territory to which such delinquents shall belong, not in the actual service of the United States. All offences committed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or musicians of the militia, whilst in the actual service of the United States, shall be tried by courts martial composed by militia officers only in the service of the United States: *Provided*, that offences committed whilst in the service of the United States may be tried and punished, although the term of service of the delinquent may have expired, and the court martial for the trial of such offences, shall be composed of militia officers, without regard to their having been in the service of the United States.

That if any delinquent directed to be summoned to appear before a court martial, for neglect or refusal to obey the orders of the president, shall be absent when any non-commissioned officer shall call to summon him, a copy of the summons or written notice thereof, signed by him, and left with some person of suitable age and discretion, at the usual place of abode of such delinquent, at least ten days previous to the day of appearance; shall be held

and taken to be a sufficient summons of such delinquent; and in case of the non-appearance of such delinquent, the court martial may proceed on a trial in the same manner as if he had appeared and pleaded not guilty of the charge exhibited against him.

That it shall be the duty of the president of any court martial, for the trial of militia, if required and upon his being duly satisfied, that such testimony is material to the trial, to issue his precept directed to any person to be summoned as a witness commanding his or her attendance at such court, to testify for or against the person to be tried, as the case may be; and any witness having been duly summoned, and failing to appear, without a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint, or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction. And if any witness, when called upon for that purpose shall refuse to testify, or shall behave with contempt to the court; or if any other person shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence thereof, or shall cause any riot or disorder therein, it shall be lawful for such court to punish every such offender by imprisonment, for a term not exceeding one month, at the discretion of the court.

That for the purpose of carrying into execution the sentence, judgment, or order of any court martial, for any of the offences specified in the last clause of the preceding article, it shall be lawful for the court to issue an order to any commissioned officer of militia, not below the rank of captain commanding him to carry the same into effect by military force, whose duty it shall be to obey the same, and execute the order accordingly.

That on the trial of delinquents, for offences of capital, by any such court martial, the depositions of witnesses taken before a justice of the peace, or other person authorized to take affidavits to be read in court of record in the state or territory where the same shall be taken, may be read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at taking the same, or are duly notified thereof. And further, that the returns of captains, or other commanding officers of companies, of delinquents drafted or ordered into the service of the United States, who shall have refused or neglected to testify the same, sworn to as aforesaid, shall be competent evidence of the facts therein contained.

That if any person shall willingly swear falsely before any such court martial, or in any affidavit or deposition taken as aforesaid, he or she shall be adjudged to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be indicted, tried and punished accordingly, by any court of competent jurisdiction, in the state or territory where such offence shall be committed.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

London dates of the 30th Oct. have reached New-York. Grain was on the advance—wheat 98s. 4d per quarter.—*Nothing new.*

CONGRESS.

Our notice of the proceedings of Congress must this week have all possible brevity combined with perspicuity.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 13.—The senate proceeded to the appointment of the committees, pursuant to the resolution of the 10th inst. as follows:

Committee of Foreign Relations—Messrs. Barbour, Bacon, King, Lacock and Dana.

On Finance—Messrs. Campbell, Mason, of N. H. Simpson, King and Troup

On Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Hunter, Ward, Roberts, Campbell and Mason, of N. H.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Williams, Mason, T. Troup, Condit and Hardin.

On the Militia—Messrs. Varnum, Tichenor, Latham, Nelson, of Va. and Williams.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Tait, Howell, Sanford, Brewster and Daggett.

On the Public Land—Messrs. Morrow, Brown, Fisher, Noble and Goldsborough.

Committee of Claims—Messrs. Roberts, Wilson, Goldsborough, Tichenor and Mason, of Va.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Chace, Talbot, Daggett, Brewster and Tait.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Wilkerson, Thompson, Talbot and Chace.

On Education—Messrs. Howell, Varnum, Condit, Nelson and Roberts.

The senate occupied the remainder of the public day of the day in distributing to their standing committees the various subjects recommended to consideration by the message of the president, and the following, which were specifically committed to them.

On the National Executive Department and the Office of Attorney General—Messrs. Macon, Sanford, Brewster, Daggett and Mason, of N. H.

On Fisheries and Manufactures—Messrs. Morrow, King, Brewster and Tait.

On the National University—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Mason, of N. H. Condit and Goldsborough.

Monday, Dec. 16 and Tuesday, Dec. 17—A motion by Mr. Williams, was agreed to, for informing the committee on the judiciary, to enquire into the expediency of amending or regulating the laws with the Indian tribes—as was also a motion by Mr. Lacock, for instructing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of dividing Pennsylvania into two judicial districts, and establishing a district court at Pittsburg. Mr. Gledy having declined to serve as clerk, Mr. Berry, Berezo E. Dwight, of Connecticut, was appointed.

was prevailed for an enquiry into the expediency of establishing a branch of the U. S. bank at the city of Columbia.

Monday, Dec. 18—On motion of Mr. Sanford, the secretary of the treasury laid before the senate, a statement of the monies which have been collected by virtue of the act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and a statement of the expenditure and application of the same, comprehending the objects of expense, and a general view of the administration of the act; and also, such information as he may be able to shew how far the monies collected by the act are sufficient or insufficient for the relief of sick and disabled seamen of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, Dec. 13—Amongst the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Archer, of Md. from a number of the inhabitants of Harford county, Md. praying for the relief of the crops of corn, in that county, from the almost total failure of the crops of corn, and praying the interposition of the committee of ways and means made a report

and offered a bill supplementary to the act laying duties on imports and tonnage.

Mr. Hopkinson reported a bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. reported a bill making donations in land to the disbanded officers of the late army.

Mr. Hardin, after some remarks, offered the following resolution, with a view to call it up for consideration at a future day—

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act, entitled "an act to repeal the existing duties on licenses to distillers, and to lay other duties in lieu of those at present imposed on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors," except such parts thereof as may enable the government to collect the sums now due under said act, or may become due before the repeal of said act takes effect.

Mr. Forsyth again called for the consideration of the motion, made by him a few days ago, to request the president to order the commissioner of claims to suspend the execution of the act under which he was appointed, until congress should have acted on that subject.

The house having agreed to consider the resolve, a debate arose, desultory but animated, which continued for more than two hours.

The result of the debate was to leave the question where it found it, the resolution being again ordered to be laid on the table.

[The debates as to the operations of the act alluded to, develop many important facts—we shall endeavor to preserve a sketch of it.]

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the acting secretary of war, transmitting, in compliance with an order of the house at the last session, a plan of a system for the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States; which, on motion of Mr. Harrison of Ohio, was referred to the military committee.—The house adjourned to Monday.

In giving the proceedings on Mr. Wendover's motion to alter the flag, we overlooked a remark of Mr. W. after Mr. Taylor had sat down, wherein he intimated that his views were not very dissimilar to Mr. Taylor's, rather to reduce than to increase the number of stars and stripes.—[*Nut. Ins.*]

Monday, December 16—Mr. Calhoun introduced the following interesting resolution, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

"That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of setting apart the bonus, and the net annual proceeds of the national bank, as a permanent fund for internal improvement."

The bill respecting a modification of the tonnage duty was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [The bill raises the duty on foreign vessels from ports and places where those of the United States may not commonly trade with, &c.]

Mr. Smith offered a motion for an enquiry into the expediency of repealing the stamp duty. Agreed to.

Tuesday, Dec. 17—Mr. Yancey, of N. C. from the committee of claims to whom was referred the message of the president, recommending a revision of the act for the settlement of claims, for property lost and destroyed in military service during the war, handed in a report, stating the circumstances of three decisions, which, in the opinion of the committee, the commissioner had incorrectly made under the law, and recommending to the house the adoption of the following bill:

[The bill repeals the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th sections of the act—provides that the claims for which payment is authorised to be made

shall hereafter be heard and decided by the additional accountant of the war department, and that the loss or destruction of property mentioned in the act, as well as the value thereof, shall be ascertained by the best evidence the nature of the case will admit of, &c.]

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. reported a bill concerning the invalids of the revolutionary war, and the widows and children of the militia, and the soldiers of the army during the late war.

This bill, as to pensions, extends to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, and the officers and soldiers of the militia serving in Indian wars previous to the treaty of Grenville, the same rules, as to pensions, as apply to those who served in the late war.

It enacts generally, that if any officer or soldier shall have died within three months after leaving the service, in consequence of wounds received or diseases contracted therein, that his widow or children, as the case may be, shall be entitled to half pay for 5 years.

The house on motion of Mr. Pickens, of N. C. resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union to consider the amendment proposed by him to the constitution of the United States, to establish a uniform mode of electing representatives and electors throughout the United States.—Mr. Smith of Maryland in the chair.

After spending an hour and a half in debate on the subject,

The committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.—Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the committee appointed on the subject, submitted a report relative to the compensation of the members of congress, embracing an elaborate and ample view of the subject, accompanied by a bill to repeal the present compensation law, and in lieu thereof to provide a daily allowance of dollars, and dollars for every twenty miles travelling to and from the seat of government.

After some remarks from several members, the bill was made the order of the day for the second Monday in January next.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the settlement of the accounts of the officers and crew of the United States' brig Epervier, supposed to have been lost at sea.

Mr. Taylor remarked, on this motion, that all must recollect with what pain and anxiety the arrival of the vessel had been expected and hoped for, on her return with despatches from the Mediterranean. From the lapse of time since that period, the last ray of hope glimmering in the bosoms of the friends of the officers and crew of that vessel had become extinct, and the persons on board had been now long given up for lost. Among them there was a young man of the name of Melancthon W. Bostwick, who was purser on board the vessel. On the breaking out of the late war, said Mr. T. he felt a disposition to signalize himself in the service of his country. He entered the naval service a volunteer, and was placed on board the frigate Essex. In the various instances in which that vessel distinguished herself, Bostwick bore a distinguished part. Without the aid of friends or patronage, by his good conduct on every occasion, he soon attracted the attention of the very distinguished comman-

der of that vessel. After the capture of the vessel, he was, on his return home, recommended, and appointed a purser in the United States service. There was committed to his charge the purser's account of the Epervier, and he was distinguished by the accuracy and attention with which he discharged the duties of his appointment. His papers, his money, and his accounts, Mr. T. said, were at the bottom of the ocean. It was due to the feelings of his friends and connections, that their request at his loss should not be increased by his being placed in the books of the department as a defaulter, on account of the disaster which destroyed, at the same time his life and his accounts. It was not necessary, Mr. T. added, to say any thing on the subject of a retro allowance to the heirs of those who had perished, as that subject would present itself to the naval committee. But, at any rate, it was fit that some provision should be made for the settlement of the accounts of the deceased, which could not be settled at the navy department, without the interference of the legislature.

The resolve was agreed to.

Mr. Caldwell of Ohio, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the president to appoint commissioners to locate and mark out the road from the Ohio river, opposite to Wheeling in the state of Virginia, through the state of Ohio, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution having been amended on which Mr. Taylor of N. Y. so as to refer the subject to a standing committee on roads and canals, was agreed to.

Amendment to the constitution.—On the 18th of Dec. Mr. Pickens of N. C. the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union to take into consideration his proposition to amend the constitution of the United States.

After some debate, the question was taken on the first part of his proposition, in the following words:

"For the purpose of choosing of representatives in the congress of the United States, which shall be divided, by its legislature, into equal districts, equal to the number of representatives which the state may be entitled.

"Each district shall contain as nearly as may be equal numbers, which shall be determined by reference to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all persons.

"In each district the qualified voters shall elect one representative."

And decided as follows:

For that clause,	86
Against it,	38

So that more than the constitutional number of two-thirds decided in favor of this part of Mr. Pickens' proposition.

The debate continued on the remainder of it nearly four o'clock, when the committee rose and reported progress; and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 19.—The proceedings of this day were various, but unimportant.—A motion was made for the purpose of placing officers and in the line of promotion, as other officers of the army. Another for the establishment of several offices in the Missouri territory. Another to provide for the leasing and working of the public lines therein. Another respecting military

to prevent a sacrifice of the property of discharged soldiers. Another respecting the leasing and working of the lead mines in Missouri. Another respecting Indian trading houses, to shew whether their profits defrayed their expences.

Mr. Pope, of Illinois, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of excluding foreigners from trading with the Indians residing within the limits of the U. States.

Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.
By Mr. Taylor of New-York—That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the appointment of a justice to the supreme court of the U. States.

The house proceeded, in committee of the whole, on the order of the day on Mr. Pickens' proposition to amend the constitution of the United States—after debate, the committee rose, had leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

Ohio—The legislature of this state met at Columbus on the 2d instant. Abraham Shepherd was appointed speaker of the senate, and Thomas Kirker, speaker of the house of representatives.

Virginia—The legislature of this state has taken up the business of the Staunton convention—the report shall be inserted. It seems probable that the calling of a general convention of the state will be deferred.

The Kentucky legislature is in session. Mr. Harlan, provisionally appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy in the senate of the U. States, caused by the resignation of Mr. Barry, has been confirmed to his seat; receiving at the first ballot a majority of 20 votes over all the candidates.

Massachusetts electioneering—The federalists have nominated Messrs. Brooks and Phillips (the present incumbents) for governor and lieutenant-governor of the state; the republicans have proposed major-general Burnside and general King for those offices. The election comes on in the spring.

The New-Hampshire electors have given an unanimous vote for Mr. Monroe as president, and Mr. Adams as vice-president of the United States.

South Carolina. Electors of president and vice-president—William Garrett, James Duff, Philemon Bradford, Thomas Evans, William M'Kerrall, Frederick Mance, John Thomas, Richard B. Schriener, Thomas Lee, Joseph Reed and John L. Wilson, who all voted for Messrs. Munroe and Tompkins.

Col. A. Pickens jun. has been elected governor of South Carolina—for col. Pickens, 87; for Thomas Bennett esq. (speaker H. R.) 72. William Smith, esq. is elected to supply the place of Mr. Taylor, in the senate of the U. S.

Col. John E. Howard has resigned his seat in the senate of Maryland. The senate of Maryland fills up its own vacancies.

Interest, &c. at Charleston, Dec. 10. U. S. 6 per cents. interest off, 97 a 98; 7 per cents. 102; 3 per cents. 89; treasury notes, 1 per cent. ad.; specie (dollar) 93 a 3, ad.

CRONISATION OF THE BLACKS.

The House of delegates of Virginia had a sitting on the 14th inst. The procedure was no little speculation. When the injunction was taken off, it appeared that the following preamble and resolution had been adopted:—

Resolved, That the general assembly of Virginia have

repeatedly sought to obtain an Asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of colour, as had been, or might be emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success:

They now avail themselves of a period, when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred, with the government of the United States, in abolishing the African slave trade (a traffic, which this commonwealth, both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort—and do therefore Resolve, That the executive be requested to correspond with the president of the United States for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place, not within any of the states, or the territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an Asylum for such persons of colour, as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated, within this commonwealth; and that the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the president of the United States in the attainment of the above object.—Provided, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory, shall be obligatory on this commonwealth until ratified by the legislature.

On motion of Mr. Mercer (of L.) the injunction of secrecy was then taken off and the doors opened. Ordered that the clerk communicate the said preamble and resolution to the senate, and request their concurrence.

Usury—The legislature of Virginia has before it a proposition offered by Mr. Hay, to repeal all the laws respecting usury. They are insufficient to prevent the practice of it, and it is thought better to put money upon the same footing as other vendible commodities.

Virginia literary fund—The committee of schools and colleges reported in favor of augmenting the literary fund to \$2,000,000, in the mode recommended by the president and directors thereof.

Crimes. It is truly distressing to observe the progress of crimes in our cities. On looking over the late New-York and Philadelphia papers, one might almost suppose himself reading a London Gazette. In Baltimore, the business seems about to be commenced. Some of those villains may have their residence in these cities—but the body of them, we suspect, is a gang proceeding from the east, southwardly. Many fires have happened in New-York and Philadelphia, which, no doubt, originated with them, to carry on their schemes of plunder and depredation. So far as they are known, they are well dressed scoundrels, and not apparently destitute of the means of an honest livelihood.

In two instances they have succeeded in getting a booty by throwing snuff in the eyes of persons employed in giving them change—in one case to the value of several hundred dollars. And in Baltimore, "a most precious villain," by throwing a quantity of sand in the eyes of an aged and respectable female, who has long supported herself by mending watches, made out to carry off a watch exhibited for his inspection. Against acts like these no man is safe—and we hope, that singular vigilance may every where be exerted to detect those guilty of these. Strangers should be carefully observed—

if they be honest men, they will not be any the worse for good looking after.

One of the snuff gentry has been caught in Philadelphia, with several others of the gang—they appear to have been as well counterfeiters as robbers.

Mr. Russel.—A dinner was recently given by the citizens of Providence; (R. I.) without distinction of party, in honor of Jonathan Russel, late minister to Sweden. The following toast (which is becoming the sentiment of the country) was drank on the occasion:

"Our Manufactures—May the care of the government over the weakness of their childhood be rewarded by witnessing the strength of their manhood."

National University

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilde, of Geo. from the committee to whom that part of the president's message was referred, made the following report:

"The committee of the house of representatives, to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the subject of a National University, report to the house, as the result of their deliberations, a bill for the erection and endowment of such an institution.

The committee, pursuant to usual forms, might without impropriety, regard this as a sufficient performance of their duty, and after presenting the bill, without comment, have left it to find its appropriate place among others and to receive or be denied consideration, according to the opinion entertained of its consequence and urgency.

But the number of communications relative to this subject, which though they have received attention, seem to have escaped it, because they have not been definitively acted on, may possibly expose the house to a censure more serious than that of merely neglecting the successive recommendations of several chief magistrates—a censure as injurious as unjust, yet not unbecoming that body to prevent, by making as soon possible, some disposition of a question, that ought to be determined, on account of its frequent occurrence, even though it should not otherwise be thought particularly interesting.

No room will then be afforded for even supposing the national legislature indifferent to an object, admitted by most persons to be now both practicable and expedient, justice will be done to the representatives of the people without detracting any thing from executive merit; that confidence, which is the chief strength of our government, will be preserved, and public opinion, enlightened by discussion, expressing itself at length decisively on the proposed measure, will either require its adoption, sanction its rejection, or acquiesce in its postponement, until the necessity becomes more obvious or the difficulties that oppose it can be more easily removed.

Your committee therefore have ventured to suggest some of the reasons which recommend the present as a favorable time for investigating, and perhaps also for adopting the plan they have proposed.

Among these, the prosperous state of our finances, having a large unappropriated surplus, the probability of a long continued peace, the flourishing condition of our capital, and the facility with which a portion of the public property within it might now be advantageously disposed of, so as at once

to increase the convenience of the city, and support the proposed institution, may fairly be enumerated.

Besides, the information heretofore collected has enabled the committee to report at an early period, and it is believed that the present session, though inevitably a short one, will not present so many objects of great difficulty or deep interest, as entirely to exclude others of a more tranquil and less obtrusive character, to which it is possible a portion of time might, be profitably devoted.

The acquisition of a scientific and literary reputation, not unworthy of their naval and military renown, can never be beneath the ambition of a people, since the most durable of all glory is that of exalted intellect.

The world is still a willing captive to the spells of ancient genius: and the rivalry of modern empires will be perpetuated by their arts and their learning, the preservers of that fame which arms alone may indeed win, but can never keep.

Any measure which contributes, however remotely, to give American literature a rank and name among mankind, cannot therefore be regarded with indifference by our citizens: and every effort towards that end must be witnessed at the present moment with unusual satisfaction, since it will present the interesting spectacle of a young nation, bending its whole strength to the pursuit of true greatness, and anxious to emulate all that is amiable in peace as well as all that is noble in war.

That the institution contemplated will have a happy influence on the harmony of our country and the unity of our national character, has been often supposed, and your committee feel inclined to anticipate effects no less happy from its operation on the genius of our people.

If American invention, unassisted as it has been, already excites the astonishment of Europe, what may not be expected from it, when aided and encouraged? And why should not aid and encouragement be yielded by institutions like the present founded and endowed by the munificence of the state? In our own day we have seen them work wonders in physical science, even when directed by a stern, jealous and exacting government, which, while training the mine to be quick, dexterous and daring, darkened its vision, and circumscribed its flight. Is it here alone they would be impotent, where no depth could be hidden from its glance, no height forbidden its wing?

But your committee, fearful of exhausting your patience, forbear to extend this report by arguments which it is easier to multiply than to withhold; for the same reason they refrain from answering objections which could not be stated without injury, since, in replying to them, force and perspicuity must be sacrificed to conciseness. Nor can such a course be required, where it is intended merely to present a general result, not the particular process of reasoning by which that result was obtained. Your committee, however, desire it to be understood, that they have not declined examining any objection which occurred to them, and though some have been found which it must be confessed are not without difficulty, all are thought capable of a satisfactory answer.

Matters of speculation or articles for amusement, have given way to the useful—our page is filled with documents. Many articles in this number.

The present number contains twenty pages of which follow this.

Under a conviction, therefore, that the means are ample, the end desirable, the object fairly within the legislative powers of congress, and the time a favorable one, your committee recommend the establishment of a National University, and have directed their chairman to submit a bill and estimates for that purpose."

Estimate of the value of lots and squares belonging to the United States, as furnished by a communication from the superintendent of the city.

4000 building lots of 5263 square feet each, and about 2000 feet front on the waters of the Potomac river, Eastern Branch, valued at \$750,000

Squares 1 to 6 proposed to be laid off into building lots, containing, in the whole, 816,000 square feet, or 155 standard lots, valued at 200,000

But the latter amount is the only one which it is supposed could be speedily realized.

Estimate of the expence of buildings for the National University, on a plan susceptible of extension, but calculated for the present to answer for 160 persons.

Buildings (which it was supposed last year might be completed in the year 1818.)

1. Habitations for the principal and six professors, two buildings 75 by 54 feet, \$30,000 each, \$60,000

2. Lodgings for 160 students, refectory, (temporarily in basement story) fuel and provision, cellars, servants' apartments, 245 by 46, 75,000

3. Lecture rooms at the S. W. angle, steward's apartment, &c. 75 feet square, 45,000

4. Planting and enclosing, 20,000

\$200,000

A BILL

For the establishment of a National University.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised and required to cause to be surveyed and laid off into building lots, such part as he shall think proper of the ground reserved for the use of the United States in the city of Washington, and to cause the same to be sold, at such times and places, and in such proportions, and under such regulations as he shall prescribe; and the proceeds thereof after defraying the charges of survey and sale, to be invested in such stocks or public securities, as shall by him be deemed advisable, and the same, when so invested, and dividends thereon arising, shall constitute a fund for the support of a National University.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised to cause to be erected, on such site, within the district of Columbia, as he shall select, the buildings necessary for a National University; and for defraying the expence thereof, the sum of ~~one~~ dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and laid before congress, at its next session, a plan for the regulation and government of the said University.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Joint Report.

In obedience to the resolution of the senate, of the 20th of April last, requiring the secretaries of the departments to report jointly to the senate, in the first week of the next session of congress, a plan to ensure the annual settlement of the public accounts, and a more certain accountability of the public expenditure in their respective departments—the undersigned have the honor to REPORT—

That, in order to comply with the requisitions of the resolution, and to satisfy the just expectations of the senate, it is necessary to enquire into the causes of the delay in the annual settlement of accounts, and the want of sufficient certainty in the accountability of the respective departments, upon which the resolution is predicated.

An attentive review of the principles upon which the several departments of the government were originally organized, and of the changes which have successively been made in that organization, appears to be necessary at the threshold of this investigation

By referring to the laws for organizing the several departments of the government, they will be found to be extremely general in their terms, leaving the distribution of the duties and powers of the secretaries, in a considerable degree, to executive regulation. The law organizing the treasury department, however, specifically refers to that department the settlement of all public accounts. The pecuniary embarrassments by which the government was pressed at that period, requiring a system of the most rigid economy in the public disbursements, could not fail to give peculiar force to the idea, that the department charged with the replenishment of the treasury should have a direct control over the public expenditure. Under the influence of this idea, all purchases for supplying the army with provisions, clothing, supplies in the quartermaster's department, military stores, Indian goods, and all other supplies or articles for the use of the war department, were, by executive regulation, directed to be made by the treasury department.

The first important change which was made in the organization of the war department, was effected by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, which created the office of accountant of that department, and referred to that officer the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay of the army, the subsistence of the officers, bounties to soldiers, expences of the recruiting service, and the incidental and contingent expences of the department. The accounts settled by the accountant were to be certified quarterly, and sent to the accounting officers of the treasury for their revision. This act continues with the treasury department the power of making, for the war department, the purchases before enumerated.

On the 30th of April, 1798, the navy department was created. From the organization of the government to this date, the secretary of war executed the orders of the president in relation to the navy. On the 17th of July, in the same year, the office of accountant of the navy was created, and the settlement of all accounts in the navy department was referred to that office. On the same day the power of the treasury department to make contracts for the war department was rescinded, and all the accounts of that department were, thenceforward, settled by the accountant.

The power of revision, both as to the accounts of the war and navy departments, was, and still is, reserved to the accounting officers of the treasury. This power, however, from the period of the primary settlement of the accounts of the war and navy departments was withdrawn from the treasury, ceased to be useful, and has been preserved merely for the sake of form. In the treasury, balances, or debts admitted on settlement, are paid only upon the report of the auditor, confirmed by the comptroller, whose decision is final. In the war and navy departments, the sums reported by the accountants to be due to individuals, are paid without waiting for the revision of the accounting officers of the treasury. This practice, which has been adopted in some measure from necessity, is not believed to be incompatible with the provisions of the law requiring that revision. The accountants of the war and navy departments are required to transmit quarterly all the accounts, which have been settled, to the treasury department for final revision. It could not have been the intention of congress that an officer or an individual, to whom money was found to be due by the report of the accountant of either of those departments, should wait for payment not only until the expiration of the quarter, but until his accounts should be re-examined by the auditor of the treasury, and also by the comptroller.

The delays to which this course would necessarily have led, must have produced a state of confusion, which, in a short period, could not have failed to have obstructed all the operations of the government. On the other hand, it is manifest, that from the moment payments were made upon the settlement of the accountants, before the revisionary power of the treasury officers was exercised, revision became useless. The leading feature of the organic laws of the departments, that the settlement of the public accounts should exclusively rest with the department which was charged with the replenishment of the treasury, was substantially abandoned. The form, indeed, was preserved, but the vital principle was extinguished.

It is probable that more importance was attached to this principle, by those who presided over the primary organization of the departments, than it intrinsically merits. The power of the accounting officers, whether belonging to the treasury department or to those in which the disbursements are made, to enforce economy in any branch of the public service, must necessarily be extremely limited.

In disbursements for the pay, subsistence and clothing of the army, whilst rations are furnished by contracts, the most rigid economy may be easily enforced. In the quarter-master's department, and where provisions are supplied by a commissariat, the accounting officers can exercise but a very limited control. The principal reliance of the government for economy, in those departments, must be upon the integrity of the persons employed. Over the contingent disbursements of the war and navy departments, which, in time of war, are considerable, and which, in all governments are extremely liable to abuse, the accounting officers have still less control. For economy in that branch of the public service, the heads of those departments must be responsible to the nation. From this view of the subject, it appears not to be so important that the public accounts should be settled in the treasury department, as that they should be promptly and finally settled.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist upon this subject, it is believed, that there can be none upon the propriety of either returning to the principle

upon which the departments were originally organized, of referring the settlement of all public accounts immediately to the treasury department, or of finally settling the accounts of the war and navy departments without the intervention of the accounting officers of the treasury. The former has the recommendation of unity and simplicity in theory; and, it is believed, that no serious inconvenience will result from it in practice. The latter, would ensure the prompt and final settlement of the accounts of the several departments, but might possibly lead to the establishment of different principles in the settlement of the public accounts in the respective departments. Under judicious regulations, it is believed that the prompt and final settlement of the public accounts may be as effectually secured by the former, as by the latter modification.

Whichever modification may be adopted, an increase in the number of the accounting officers appears to be indispensable. From the year 1792, when the office of accountant of the war department was created, to the year 1798, when all the accounts of the war department were referred for settlement to that officer, the military force of the United States was not so extensive as the present military peace establishment. The duties assigned the accountant as the former period was, as has already been stated, the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay of the army, the subsistence of officers, bounties to soldiers, expences of the recruiting service, and the contingent expences of the war department. The services required by that act, are believed to be sufficient to give full employment to one accounting officer. By the act of 1798, the settlement of the accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter-master's department, the clothing department, the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and to the Indian department, were referred to the accountant of the war department.

The additional duties imposed upon the accountant by this act have been so great, that some of the accounts of the war department, nearly of the same date, still remain unsettled. It is, therefore, confidently believed, that the duties imposed upon the accountant, by this act, require the undivided attention of another accounting officer.

In contemplation of the law, the comptroller of the treasury revises all the accounts of the government, for the purpose of correcting the errors, both of fact and of law, which may have been committed by the accounting officers, to whom their settlement is, in the first instance, committed. He is likewise charged with the superintendance of the collection of the revenue arising from duties and tonnage, and directs the collection, by suit, of all debts due to the United States. It has been already stated, that the revision of the accounts settled by the accountants of the war and navy departments, by this officer, has always been merely nominal. The enumeration just given of the extent and variety of the duties imposed upon him, will satisfy every reflecting mind that they must continue to be so. Should this officer be relieved from the superintendance of the collection of imports and duties, and of suits for the recovery of debts due the United States, by the assignment of those duties to another officer, still, it is believed, he would not be able to revise all the accounts of the government, so as to be, in fact, the check upon the auditing officers which the law contemplates. When the office of comptroller was created, and the duties of that officer prescribed, the auditor of the

treasury was the only accounting officer whose acts he had to revise. At present, he has to revise the settlements made by three accounting officers; and according to the plan which it is the duty of the undersigned to propose, in order to ensure the annual settlement of the public accounts, there will be five auditing or accounting officers, whose acts are to be revised. From this view of the subject, the appointment of an additional comptroller appears to be indispensable.

It has been previously stated that the mass of business thrown upon the accountant of the war department, by the act of the 16th of July, 1798, has produced an arrearage in the settlement of the accounts of that department, almost coeval with that date. This observation was intended to apply to the accounts appropriately belonging to the department, arising from the administration of the military establishment. But the accounts of the indian department, without a solitary exception, have remained unsettled from that date to the present period. This has resulted from the fact, that the secretary at war is substantially the auditor of all the indian accounts. It is also his duty to inquire into and decide upon all claims exhibited by the citizens of the United States for property stolen or destroyed by the indian tribes, to whom annuities are payable, and where they are proved to his satisfaction to direct compensation to be made to the injured party out of the annuity payable to the offending tribe. These duties, together with the examination of the contingent expenses of the department, which must also receive his special sanction if duly attended to, would leave him no time to devote to the more important and appropriate duties of his station. The consequence has been, that the indian accounts have remained unsettled, and must continue so, until a different organization of the department shall be effected.

It is obvious to the mind of every reflecting man, that the duties imposed upon the secretary of war in relation to the indian department have no rational connexion with the administration of the military establishment. From the view that has been presented, it is conceived that the public interest requires that the secretary of war should be relieved from further attention to those duties. It then becomes necessary to inquire whether those duties can, consistently with the public interest, be assigned to either of the other departments. An examination into the duties required of those departments, it is confidently believed, cannot fail to produce the most decided conviction, that no additional duties ought to be imposed upon them under their present organization. On the other hand, there is good reason to believe that the public interest would be promoted by relieving those departments of several branches of the public service, at present committed to their respective charges.

The retrenchments which, with great advantage to the public interest, might be made in the duties now imposed upon the secretaries of the respective departments and the general post-office, would furnish ample employment for the head of another independent department.

An appropriate assignment of duties to the chief of the new department, would embrace the territorial governments, the indian department, the general post-office, roads and canals, and the patent office, and such other branches of the public service as may be deemed expedient.

But the defects in the organization of the existing departments, are not the only reasons why the public accounts are not annually settled.

The want of power to compel those to whom the collection, or disbursement of the public money has been confided, to render their vouchers and settle their accounts, when required, has largely contributed to swell the list of unsettled accounts. The power of dismissing from office for misfeasance or non-feasance in office, especially with the collecting officers, is sufficiently coercive as long as the conduct of the officer will bear examination, and powerfully contributes to keep him in the line of his duty. But when the settlement of his account must expose his guilt and especially when he has been dismissed from office, this coercion entirely ceases. With disbursing offices and particularly in the military establishment, this mode of coercion is much more feeble. In that department too, there is the strongest reason for the adoption of the most vigorous measures to bring to a prompt and final settlement, those who have been entrusted with the disbursement of money, particularly in the quartermaster's and pay-master's department. Until the accounts of the quartermaster-general of an army, or of a military district are settled, it is impossible to settle the accounts of the deputies and assistants, the barrack-masters, forage-masters, and waggon-masters employed with the same army, or in the same district. The same observation applies to the pay departments. Until the deputy-paymaster-general settles his accounts, or at least until he renders his vouchers, none of the district, assistant district paymasters or regimental paymasters, can settle their accounts. This observation applies to the several grades in both departments. Thus a single officer who knows himself to be a public defaulter, may, by standing aloof, and by procrastinating the decision of law, after suit is brought, prevent, for years, the settlement of the accounts of other officers, who may be solicitous to adjust them.

It is the peculiar province of the legislature to apply appropriate remedies for every evil disclosed by the practical operations of the government. The one now under consideration, taken in connexion with the inability of the accounting officers to settle annually the public accounts, has produced more serious consequences to the national treasury, than every other united. The conviction on the part of an officer that his accounts cannot, or will not, be settled, for years, presents a certain degree of impunity to embezzlement, and powerfully tempts to the commission of it. The necessity of resorting to an action at law to enforce the settlement of accounts, or to recover money embezzled by an officer, ought to be avoided, if it can be done, consistently with the provisions of the constitution. In some of the states this necessity is avoided, the public money retained by a revenue officer being collected by execution issued by the state treasurer. If this or a similar principle could be acted upon by the United States, embezzlement would not be frequent.

In conformity with these preliminary observations, the undersigned respectfully propose, that it is expedient—

First.—That another independent department of the government be organized to be denominated the "HOME DEPARTMENT."

That the secretary of this department shall execute the orders of the president in relation to

1. The territorial governments.
2. The national highways and canals.
3. The general post-office.
4. The patent office.
5. The indian department.

Second.—That the primary and final settlement of all accounts to be made in the treasury department, and that the organization of that department, be modified so as to authorize the appointment of

1. Four additional auditors.
2. One additional comptroller.
3. One solicitor.
4. That the mint establishment be placed under the direction of the treasury department.

Third.—That the office of the accountant of the war and navy department, and of the superintendent general of military supplies be abolished.

Fourth.—That the survey of the coast be confided to the navy department.

According to the modification here recommended, the

First auditor, will be charged with the settlement of the public accounts accruing in the treasury department.

Second auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay and clothing* of the army, the subsistence of the officers, bounties and premiums, the recruiting service, and the contingent expences of the war department.

Third auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts, relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter-master's department, the hospital department, and the ordnance department. Both of these auditors will keep the property account connected with those branches of service, in the war department, confided to them respectively.

Fourth auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the navy department. And the

Fifth auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the state and home departments.

The first comptroller, being relieved from directing and superintending the recovery by suits of all debts due the government, will revise all accounts settled by the first and fifth auditor.

Second comptroller, will revise all settlements made by the second, third, and fourth auditors.

The solicitor of the treasury, will be charged with the recovery of debts due the government, according to the forms prescribed by law.

It is probable that experience will suggest the propriety of making changes, in the distribution of duties among the accounting officers of the treasury. In order that they may be done with facility, and as they shall be discovered to be necessary, it is respectfully recommended that the whole subject be left to executive regulation.

With this organization of the departments the check contemplated by the revision of the comptroller will be as effectual as it can be made. Money will then be paid in all the departments upon the settlement of an auditor, only after it has been revised and approved by a comptroller.

If the department shall be thus organized, and vested with sufficient power to compel all officers employed in the collection or disbursement of the public money, to render their vouchers and settle their accounts, the annual settlement of the public accounts will be ensured, and a more certain accountability established in the respective departments.

*By late regulations the pay and clothing appropriations are in fact considered as one appropriation.

If the officer entrusted with the recovery of money improperly detained by public officers was authorized to issue an execution for the sum appearing to be due, either upon settlement, or upon the failure to settle, when called upon for that purpose, and that the execution so issued should be satisfied by the distress and sale of all the delinquent's property and that of his securities, one of the most formidable obstacles to the annual settlement of the public accounts would be surmounted.

It is believed that there is no constitutional objection to the adoption of this principle, in relation to the officers of the government, who improperly withhold the public money. Under the law imposing the direct tax, the collector, on default of payment, is authorized to make the amount due by the levy and sale of the defaulter's property. In this case there is on the part of the defaulter, nothing but a breach of the general implied obligation which every citizen owes to the community, to contribute to the wants of the state in proportion to the property which he possesses. This breach may frequently be the result of inevitable necessity, and but seldom brings his integrity in question. In the case of the delinquent officer, there is, in most cases, a direct breach of special confidence involving the odious charge of peculation, or embezzlement. Is their any reason why the remedy of the government should be more summary in the former, than in the latter case? Is there not on the contrary, a clear distinction between the two cases entirely in favor of the tax defaulter? Can it be considered more important to the community that the revenue should be rigidly collected than that it should be faithfully and honestly disbursed? Has the difference in the remedy arisen from the consideration, that the one has withheld from the government an hundred cents, which he ought to have paid whilst the other has embezzled a thousand dollars of the public money, thus summarily collected?

There can be no doubt, that the different remedies in the two cases have resulted from the want of sufficient reflection, and not from design. The subject is now presented to the view of the senate, and no doubt is entertained that that enlightened body will satisfy the demands of reason and of justice. It may be proper to observe, that the principle now recommended has been applied by the laws laying direct taxes, to the collectors of the internal revenue. The legislature in relation to that class of officers, has even authorized the arrest and imprisonment of collectors who fail to collect, or neglect to pay after collection; and the seizure and sale of the property, real and personal, of his securities, during their imprisonment. As the principle has already been applied to cases arising out of the collection of the revenue, it is respectfully conceived that reasons, more cogent, call for its application to the disbursing officers of the government. The different rules established in relation to those two classes of officers, if persevered in, cannot fail to present the idea, that the government is more astute in devising means to raise and collect revenue, than in enforcing a faithful application of it, when collected.

JAS. MONROE,
GEO. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
B. W. CROWNSHIELD.

December 6, 1816

The honorable JOHN GAillard,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 18 OF VOL. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 278.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

We have received the annual treasury report, contained in twenty-two pages, folio—which shall appear entire next week.

The report is interesting, and shews a very prosperous state of our finances. The secretary proposes to appropriate eleven, instead of eight millions, for the reduction of the principal and the payment of the interest of the national debt.

The late James A. Bayard.

The following has been handed to us as a sketch of a tribute of respect and friendship offered by *Cæsar A. Rodney*, esq. to the memory of the late *JAMES A. BAYARD*, esq. on the occasion stated: *laudari laudato viro*. We insert it with a confidence that it will prove agreeable to our various readers.

Few men have had a closer intimacy or more ardent friendship, than that which existed between the "honored dead" and *Mr. Rodney*. Adverse in politics, and at the head, as it were, of the opposite parties in *Delaware*, and often rival candidates for popular favor, at times when the principles they severally espoused were very warmly, if not violently, contested—nothing separated the one from the heart and affections of the other, to the great jealousy and chagrin of some of their political supporters; who could not conceive how it was that men, so opposed in matters of opinion, should be so closely allied as gentlemen and friends. In social enjoyment or amusement, and in all relaxations from business, they were constant companions. These facts are honorable to both; and we feel it right to state what we personally knew of them.

In the important case of *Canby and Tatem* against *I. and T. Gilpin*, relative to some disputed claims on the *Brandywine*, lately argued at great length, before *Nicholas Ridgely*, esquire, chancellor of the state of *Delaware*, *Mr. Rodney*, who spoke in conclusion for the complainants, paid the following tribute of respect and friendship to the memory of *Mr. Bayard*.

"In this arduous contest, which may (not inaptly) be called the second battle of the *Brandywine*, the learned counsel opposed to us, seem to have arrayed, with great skill and judgment, their combined forces.

Those disciplined veterans of the bar have practised, on this occasion, all the manœuvres and evolutions of a well-fought action.

Experienced in legal tactics, they have concentrated their evidence on the weak points in the line of their defence, and supported them by a host of authorities displayed with uncommon address.

It is wonderful that with the incessant fire they have kept up from the artillery of the law, they have not been able to make a single breach in our case.

But whilst we have maintained every position we assumed, they have been compelled to retire, in succession, from all they occupied; because they really possessed no tenable ground.

Though I applaud the zeal, and admire the ingenuity, exhibited in conducting the defence, it

must be perfectly obvious to your honor, that the case required their utmost exertions to sustain it; and, great as their efforts have been, their united strength cannot support the tottering fabric.

Nay, I do not believe, if that profound lawyer and eloquent advocate, *Mr. Bayard*, (who was snatched from us by an untimely death, and who fell a victim to that fatal malady which seized him when in the service of his country,) could rise from his grave and return to this court, that even his transcendent talents would be equal to the Herculean labor.

For, I trust, I may be permitted to say of him, at this time, without offence, and without the least disparagement to the professional abilities of any member of this bar, a bar perhaps inferior to none in the country, that as a lawyer, he was without an equal, though certainly not without rivals.

I see around me learned friends, who honorably aspired, and successfully attained, that elevated and enviable post, which, I will frankly own, I uniformly declined.

I will remember the sentiment, though I cannot repeat the sentence, of the Latin lyric bard, that I always thought very appropriate to my situation:

"Pindarum quisquis, studeat emulari."

And prudence so often whispered this memorable lesson in my ear, that I at length considered all my wishes would be gratified, and the summit of my ambition gained, if I could only be placed in the next class of argument, and of eloquence.

"Proximus longe tamen intervallo."

For we must all recollect the perfect facility, the intuitive celerity, with which his acute and comprehensive mind embraced the most important and difficult subjects, or grasped the most abstruse and intricate cases; whilst his imagination constantly presented the happiest images to illustrate his position, or to adorn his argument. In the heat and hurry of forensic discussion, or amid the noise and tumult of congressional debate, they appeared to spring up spontaneously in his mind; and always, as on the last celebrated occasion, (allude to his speech against the late war with England) like the soldiers of *Cadmus*, in complete armor and array to support his cause.*

His memory presses on my recollection, some of the earliest moments of my professional life, the dawn of which was inauspicious, and overcast by clouds of despondency.

In my first attempt at the bar, you may remember that I unfortunately failed. The late chief justice *Read*, (*"clarum et venerabile nomen"*) who, although he could not treat me with unkindness, or impoliteness, for it would have been contrary to his nature, habits and character; yet checked me as you would the conversation of a youth who talked out of season, when I was reading an author he did not consider as authority. I lost my recollection, and retired from the court with feelings I can neither forget nor describe.

Mortified almost to death, in an unhappy hour, I formed the resolution of abandoning the profession.

*"These are not the days of *Cadmus*," said *Mr. Bayard*, in the speech alluded to, when speaking of raising troops to meet the wants of the war, he was then opposed to declaring.

It was at this critical period, when bereft even of the "*Spes lentus peritulus que futuri*," that my estimable friend encouraged, persuaded and pressed me to persevere, with the promise of his aid and the pledge of his influence. I reluctantly yielded to his intreaties. The promise was faithfully performed. The pledge sacredly redeemed. With the result, possessed of moderate wishes, I have reason to be satisfied. And now, when I cannot be accused of flattery to the dead, and when malice itself can impute no improper motives, with a grateful heart, I declare in public, as I have uniformly done in private, that for my success in the profession I am indebted to my departed friend.

With him, you know, sir, it was my pleasure and my pride to live for more than twenty years in habits of the strictest intimacy, and on terms of the sincerest friendship, through all the vicissitudes of private life, and all the changes, revolutions and violence of party, though on the troubled ocean of politics, we have frequently formed in line of battle abreast.

But his mansion is the family vault! He reposes in the silence of the tomb! Cut off in the prime of life, and in the moment of public usefulness! A sad example to shew what fleeting phantoms we are, and what fleeting phantoms we pursue.

British Distresses.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 210.

The excellent view taken of the subject in the last (LII.) number of the *Edinburg Review*, combining, with the editorial remarks, the observations of Messrs Western and Brougham, in parliament, commands our acquiescence as to all its material points. We shall therefore, present here a condensation of those able statements, accommodated to our own limits. To give an idea of the extent of the distress, Mr. Western takes the county of Norfolk, which he considers as holding an average condition with the rest of the country. "In that county," he observes, "540 bailable writs were issued in 1814, and 670 in 1815; and the number of executions, during the same period, rose from 96 to 174. In Suffolk the number of bailable writs and executions increased during the same period from 430 to 850. In Worcestershire, they rose from 640 to 890; and of the 216 parishes in that county, 186 were in arrear for property and assessed taxes during the year 1815." In other counties two-thirds of the parishes were in arrear. In the isle of Ely, the number of arrests, within its bounds, in 1812 and 1813 were 50; in 1814 and 1815, there were 203. In the same period, executions had increased from 7 to 60; and the sums, for which the process was issued, from £765 to 18,522, besides distresses for rent taxes, to the amount of £11,000. To this must be added the fact, that in the isle and the adjoining parishes, there are now nineteen farms untenanted." But as those accounts are merely taken from the Sheriffs' list, they give only an imperfect view of the numerous losses and distresses, of which those officers have but a partial cognizance. One of the most striking facts is stated in a petition referred to, by Mr. Brougham, and which has already been published through the papers in this country, namely; that in one parish, every individual, with a single exception, was wholly ruined:—that this gentleman had to pay the whole poor rates of the parish, and that his income was accordingly entirely abolished. Mr. Brougham remarks that "in some parts of the west of England, particularly Devonshire, whole districts are reduced to misery; and

in Ireland, the evil exceeds even the worst examples known in Great Britain. The tenants are there throwing up their farms in bodies; selling their little stock, and quitting the country. Large tracts of country are literally laid waste, as if the ravages of pestilence, or famine, or war, had swept away every thing before them; and proprietors, who used to receive thousands a-year of rent, have not now nearly so many hundreds, and in some cases, scarcely any thing at all."

Of the misery that must be felt in such a condition of affairs, it is needless to speak—of the numbers who have not wherewithal to emigrate, or in any way escape the distress—of the daily deaths by actual hunger—of the robberies, thefts, executions and transportations—and the daily increasing numbers of prisoners—it is horrible to contemplate—But it must be a valuable lesson to the world, however, to examine the history and causes of these misfortunes. The immediate causes, are the enormous and general losses sustained amongst the commercial and manufacturing classes, through the stagnation of trade, and by sacrificing sales: the depression of agriculture and the intolerable burden of taxation. This much is self-evident and acknowledged by all, but the remote causes of those evils are what demand investigation and occasional dispute. ♦

We cannot believe, with those who would extenuate the folly of the British ministry, that the evil is the mere consequence of the return of peace, or that it is likely to be very transitory, as they pretend to believe, and wish to make that country hope. We consider it as the natural inevitable consequence of commerce, manufactures and agriculture settling down to their proper condition, after having been carried to an astonishing state of productiveness that could not possibly be permanent; while the public burden, proportioned to that productiveness, still continues. Other nations will now have their share of trade and manufactures, while Great Britain can only have her share and a revenue proportioned to that share. The late artificial and accidental condition of affairs is at an end—it is of no consequence, whether by a general peace or how—and even we, of the republic, must suffer for having had too much of our good things in the days of European depression. Commerce will find its level, but it will first level the monopolizers. The *Edinburg Reviewers* enter into a curious and important examination of the case, which involved agriculture in the common calamity, and imposed besides upon it, many burdens beyond its just share in the general apportionment.

"The scarcity of 1796," says the *Review*, "and the still greater scarcity of 1800, gave a stimulus to farming which it is impossible to overlook, and would be difficult to exaggerate. The high price of wheat after the former bad harvest, and of all kinds of grain after the latter, occasioned a vast portion of land to be thrown into cultivation, which had before been untilled, either in grass or waste. And when the subsequent progress of enclosures still further increased the cultivated portion of the country, it only slowly replaced the proportion of grass lands ploughed up between 1791 and 1802." "About the same time with the scarcities of 1796 and 1800, the vast expenditure of the government produced a similar effect in augmenting the prices of corn, and encouraging cultivation." "The gradual increase of capital, and consequently of expenditure in the natural way, operates equally on all branches of industry; and, if it raises the amount of production in a given time, it likewise creates a per-

stant extension of the demand for produce.—When so many millions are at once raised by taxes, and spent in consumption, a great stimulus is rapidly applied, and a great increase of production follows; while the termination of the war leaves a large part of the supply without any demand. Besides, the expenditure of government is always wasteful, and tends to raise the market in a much greater degree than the same sums spent by private individuals.”

“The progress of agriculture, which was urged forward by these circumstances, was still further precipitated by the state of the circulation subsequent to 1797. The stoppage of the bank of England was followed by the extension of paper credit all over the country. New banks were every where established, and the old ones increased their discounts, thus affording to farmers and speculators in land, a facility of carrying on their schemes wholly unknown in former times.” This was the unfair, jeopardising, and finally, ruinous progress of things, which the ministerial party in England and the British party here, called the increase of the national resources keeping pace with the public debt and the progress of taxation and expenditure. So far from being the simple rise of national prosperity, by its sinking in consequence of the natural event of a return of peace, we see that it was only a complicated system of national and individual speculation on credit: a bubble that must of necessity burst.

England was immensely rich, and they told us that her wealth was not wasted, but merely expended, to be circulated round among her own people; and now England is frightfully poor, and the departure of her wealth can only be accounted for by telling that her neighbors will not let her live upon them any longer, and the paper which constituted her money is withdrawn from circulation; and finally, lands will not bring a reasonable price, because markets are ruined. What sophistry! The extent of commerce was factitious, and the price of produce, and consequently of land, was factitious—and the value of paper money was so on the face of it; and on these rested a factitious monopoly of manufactures—and these constituted the wealth of Great Britain, the increasing and imposing size of which depended, not on the real riches of the country so much as on the excessive size to which the bubble of their credit could be blown, and the extent to which the monopoly of their trade could be carried.

Much real improvement in the country and in arts, and some advancement in knowledge, was caused by uncommon activity of all classes during the last twenty years; and these will, when allowed a fair chance, be an increasing fountain of riches to the nation. These things are evident to all, and a fair ground of hope as to the prosperity of future times, but are little or no alleviation to the misery of the present. What are the consequences of many of those changes, called improvements? What advantage is it that more land has been cultivated than the situation of the country requires, and much of it at excessive expense? Heaths and marshes have been turned into grain fields, “throwing good money after bad,” “sinking money in the earth;” and now most of those wastes, that have cost so much, may grow wild again. Let us now see the account of the causes that have produced the “declension of agriculture,” and the “effects of the over cultivation” that now begin to be felt. “The enclosures and improvements of the preceding years had come into play,” says the Edinburg Review—“the land was yielding its full crops—when there

happened some of the best harvests that had ever been known. Of this description were the years 1812, 1813 and 1814. As the operation of political circumstances, tending to quicken agriculture, had, in 1795, 1799 and 1800, been accidentally aided by the scarcity of those years, so, the effects of the political circumstances now beginning to depress agriculture, were assisted by the accident of the extraordinary abundance in 1812, 1813 and 1814. The discomfiture of the French arms at this period and the certainty of peace in a few months, operated most remarkably upon prices. “In 1813, wheat flour fell about one half between January and November; partly, no doubt, owing to the excellent harvest, but, in a great measure, to the events on the continent.” “Peace then came, and the government expenditure was suddenly diminished by about fifty millions a year. If any example were wanting to illustrate the effects of this change, we might appeal to the state of Ireland, the great market for victualing the navy. No part of the empire suffered so much, and the cattle which used then to furnish the ships’ provisions, have, since the peace, been poured over into this country, so as to affect, for the first time, the rents of districts wholly depending upon grazing, and which hitherto kept up at their usual rate.” In order to complete the embarrassments that now began to arise from this state of affairs, the peace produced a scene of commercial speculations, not dangerous merely, but wildly absurd beyond all former example. From Mr. Brougham’s speech we give the following sketch of them:—

“After the cramped state in which the enemy’s measures and our own retaliation (as we termed it), had kept our trade for some years, when the events of spring, 1814, suddenly opened the continent, a rage for exporting goods of every kind burst forth, only to be equalled (though not in extent) by some of the mercantile delusions connected with South American speculations. Every thing that could be shipped was sent off; all the capital that could be laid hold of was embarked. The frenzy, I can call it nothing else after the experience of 1806 and 1810, descending to persons in the remotest circumstances, and the furthest removed, by their pursuits, from commercial cares. It may give the committee some idea of this disease, if I state what I know to have happened in one or two places. Not only clerks and laborers; but menial servants engaged the little sums which they had been laying up for a provision against old age and sickness; persons went round tempting them to adventure in the trade to Holland, Germany and the Baltic: they risked their mite in the hopes of boundless profit: it went with the millions of the more regular traders; the bubble soon burst, like its predecessor of the South sea, the Mississippi and Buenos Ayres; English goods were selling for much less in Holland and the north of Europe, than in London and Manchester; in most places they were lying a dead weight, without any sale at all; and either no returns whatever were received, or pounds came back for thousands that had gone forth. The great speculators broke: the middling ones lingered out a precarious existence, deprived of all means of continuing their dealings either at home or abroad; the poorer dupes of the delusion had lost their little hoards, and went upon the parish the next mishap that befel them; but the result of the whole has been much commercial distress—a caution now absolutely necessary in trying new adventures—a prodigious diminution in the demand for manufactures, and indirectly a serious defalcation in the effectual demand for the produce of land.”

"The peace with America has produced somewhat of a similar effect, though I am very far from placing the vast exports which it occasioned upon the same footing with those to the European market the year before; both because ultimately the Americans will pay, which the exhausted state of the continent renders very unlikely; and because it was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States, which the war had forced into existence, *contrary to the natural course of things.*"

Here we discover some facts, the knowledge of which ought to be highly valuable to us. They still cling to the destructive idea that British monopoly is the *natural order of things*; and to restore it they are willing to make the enormous sacrifices that we daily hear of. Here lies the reason of those shipments of goods made from England, when they are informed that the same articles must be sold cheaper here than they are purchased in London or Liverpool. We have seen and heard of so many cases of the ruinous consequences of such mean and desperate competition, and perceive so plainly on which side the ruin now threatens, that we are fully persuaded the final result of their measures will, by a little fair management on our part, establish American manufactures on the firmest basis for ages.

But to proceed with our subject—It must be observed that a great impulse was given to the other causes of depression, by the conduct of the banks, at this dangerous crisis. "The Bank of England, almost at once, drew in its issues of paper, to the amount of three millions below what they had been, upon an average of some years: for, at one period, they had been six millions higher. The country banks, now under the influence of alarm—lessened, in a much greater degree, their usual discounts."

"While produce was fetching a high price, and accommodation easy in the money market, the cultivator did not feel the pressure of those enormous taxes, which the necessities of the war had occasioned." During the war, immense numbers had embarked all their property (in most cases not great) added to the supplies raised by bank accommodations, in the business of farming; and, as Mr. Brougham observes, describing these speculations, "the extension of cultivation, caused by these very operations, rapidly lowered the price of all produce; the alarm of money dealers begins to spread; the borrower, hardly able to pay the interest, which is, in reality, a fourth more than it was while the currency was depreciated 25 per cent. is called upon to pay up the principal itself: destitute of any thing that can be turned into money, he is fain to abandon his purchase, with all the improvements which his savings and his toil have made upon it; and the lender finds himself in hardly a better situation, without the means of obtaining payment, and with the title deeds in his hand, which he can turn to no account, unless he brings the land into the market. Now the certainty of such a measure lowering its price, prevents this step from being taken; and accordingly, great as the distress has been, very little land has been actually sold." The money dealer becomes, from necessity, a landjobber; and the distress continues pushing its shoots in all directions, round the whole circle of trade, until, by re-action, the farmer suffers again indirectly, and the total amount of suffering is, if I may so speak, augmented by its universality and the connection of its parts. Nor should I be at all surprised, if things were to grow worse before they got better; at least, I am certain, the price of land will be lower before it is

higher, from the undoubted fact of many sales that must take place, having been delayed as long as possible, in the vain hope of the necessity being evaded."

With regard to the revenue to be raised in this embarrassing situation of the country, the Edinburgh Review makes the following remarks. "In 1792, the revenue was about fifteen millions a year; it had now increased to about sixty-six. In one year we had expended about one hundred and twenty-five millions; this year, the public expences are above seventy-two millions, and the permanent peace establishment is calculated at sixty-five millions. It is only necessary to state this prodigious change in the financial system of the country, in order to perceive how materially the land, on which so large a proportion of all imposts falls, must have suffered from the drains upon the people, which the war rendered necessary. Many of the taxes, imposed since 1792, press upon agriculture with peculiar weight. In assessed taxes, it is estimated, that a farm of 400 acres, at 5 or £600 rent, pays above 22 pounds additional. Direct taxation has also raised the expence of all articles of leather, including, of course, the boots and shoes of the laborer. Labor, in general, has been still further raised in price, by taxes affecting the necessities of life. The malt tax, in every way, operates most severely upon agriculture." "The duty on malt, since 1792, has been raised from 10s. 7d. to 34s. 8d. per quarter, of which 16s. is war duty; that on beer, from 5s. 7½d to 9s. 7½d; and that on spirits, from 7d. to 21d. per gallon; the total revenue, thus collected from barley, being £12,350,000." But what is still more material, the law throws upon the land the whole weight of maintaining the poor, and keeps all labor, manufacturing as well as agricultural, below its natural price, at the sole expence of the cultivator."

Besides the oppressive amount of the taxes, a great complaint is the unequal manner in which the poor rates are levied, as they apply only to real property. Thus the farmer is taxed according to the value of his land, &c. that is, to the amount of capital he employs in his business; while the manufacturer pays but for the value of his houses, machines, &c. and not at all according to his yearly revenue. So that a farmer whose income is 1000£. per annum, may pay more towards the support of the poor than a manufacturer whose yearly income is 10,000£. And a great deal of the poor rates goes to persons who labor, being, from some causes, unable to earn sufficient to maintain themselves, the direct tendency of the system is to lower the price of labor; and as the farmer employs few hands in comparison with the manufacturer, it follows that much of the tax he pays goes to lessen the manufacturer's expenditures. The amount of poor rates before the war with the United States was two millions, and now it has risen to the incredible extent of eight millions.

To remove these evils some have proposed a loan of exchequer bills; but this, it is observed, would require an enormous amount to produce any effect; would jeopardize the property of the borrowers, and could hardly be worth to them, the expences, trouble and risk, at which they would obtain it.

Mr. Western suggests a bounty upon exportation, but the reviewers remark, that, "as one of the principal causes of their present sufferings is the weight of taxation, how futile must the proposal appear, of seeking to relieve or palliate those sufferings by a measure, the very essence of which is a considerable augmentation of the public burdens!" The reviewers recommend a repeal of the absurd and

barbarous laws relating to usury, in order that private money accommodations may be obtained on more reasonable terms than they can be at present; and likewise that the exportation of wool may be permitted, in order to afford some market to the growers of that article. Some other trifling but reasonable regulations are proposed, and an important one, as regards future times, in respect to the paupers. To prevent the ruinous increase of that great class, it is recommended to prohibit, by law, all marriages amongst them, and refuse to the future offspring of paupers, all parochial assistance. But after all, as those reviewers remark, "the grand evil is excessive taxation." "Unless means are speedily devised for lightening the intolerable burden, all other methods of relief appear to be unavailing. The revenue of sixty-five millions, which our permanent peace establishment is to coat, exceeds, by a great deal, what can be borne by the land, from which so much of it is immediately drawn, and upon which so much more ultimately and most unequally falls." The amount of the matter then is this, that Great-Britain has not resources to produce the revenue which the present system and the public debt require. The past display of their national wealth was hollow and deceptive, and now a system of more humility and economy, proportioned to her real riches, must be adopted; or the present one, by destroying itself, will throw the nation into anarchy or revolution.

Compensation Law.

REPORT of the committee appointed on the 4th inst. to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the law passed at the last session, changing the mode of compensation to the members of congress.

December 18, 1816, read and committed to a committee of the whole house on the 2nd Monday in January next.

The committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of repealing or modifying the law passed at the last session, relative to the compensation of members of congress, ask leave to report—

The power, vested in congress by the constitution, of providing for the pay of its own members, is, doubtless, a delicate trust; and it might have been apprehended as well from the nature of the subject, as from former experience, that the most judicious exercise of that trust would not be exempt from some degree of public animadversion. The committee, however, cannot perceive, either in the increase of compensation provided by the late act, or in the mode of making that compensation, cause of excitement or alarm adequate to the effects which are understood to have been produced. The addition which this law has made to the public expenditure is not considerable; and if it had been created by other measures of government, would not, probably, of itself, have been thought worthy of great attention. And the change in the mode of compensation, even if it be not attended with real and manifest advantages, does not still appear to be wrong, so clearly, and in such dangerous measure, as to furnish grounds for any high degree of public inquietude. The committee, therefore, cannot but be of opinion, that the law in question has not been considered without some mixture of misapprehension of its principles and objects, and that a more accurate knowledge of its provisions, and more mature reflections on its design and tendency, if they should not end in a conviction of its usefulness, would yet result in a different and far more mode-

rate estimate of its probable evils. It would not become the committee to claim any infallibility for the body of which they are members, nor to take it for granted, that every law which it may pass, must, necessarily, be a wise and wholesome act of legislation. Human errors and imperfections find their way into all bodies. And there is, doubtless existing, in the judgement of the community, a power under whose revision this and other acts of government must and ought to pass. If, however, on a review of this subject, the house should still be of opinion that the law in question, or some equivalent provision, has become essentially necessary for the useful exercise of the powers of government, and for the safety, security and honor of the people themselves, its members may still hope, that in not hastily departing from it, they will be justified by the enlightened sense and generous sentiments of the nation. The abandonment of a measure, which, according to their most conscientious conviction is intimately connected with the general good, would be no means of obtaining favor with the American people.

If, in passing the law in question, the house of representatives discharged any portion of its duty, it acted upon general and public principles, with an entire disregard to the convenience of its own members, any further than their convenience was supposed to be connected with the public service. It treated the question, not as one between them and the public, but as exclusively of public and national concern. It regarded it as a subject of general policy, by which the nation, and the nation only, was to be affected; as much so as any other act of legislation whatever. Any imputation, so gross as to impeach its conduct in this essential particular, a feeling of self-respect must compel the house to pass over in silence, and its members must rely on their known character, as members of the government, and as citizens of the community, to disprove it. The house would not presume to judge whether its services, in the various and important matters upon which it has acted, have deserved any consideration or respect from the public; but for those services, such as they are, it has not sought, nor would accept, any reward which could be measured out to it in a mere pecuniary compensation. And while the members of the house would certainly not think of claiming any merit for passing the law in question, any more than for the discharge of what they thought their duty in any other case, the committee do not see that they have any cause for taking humiliation upon themselves, on account of having passed an act which they believed would be essentially useful to the country, but which they must have foreseen would be exposed itself, and might expose its authors to misapprehension and misrepresentation of all sorts. Holding offices in the immediate gift of the people, of short duration, and at a time when the people were soon to exercise, in most districts, their accustomed privilege of a new election, if these offices had been objects of their regard, and if they had permitted personal considerations to influence their conduct, it is obvious that all such considerations pointed to a course different from that which they pursued. They must have known, that no measure could be more easily misconstrued and perverted to the purposes of obloquy and reproach. The committee cannot yet believe that a faithful discharge of duty, in the face of these probable consequences, is to be reckoned among dangerous political errors.

At the commencement of this government, it was, of course, among its first measures to fix by law:

agreeably to the requisition of the constitution, the pay of the members of congress. In the old congress, under the confederation, the members were paid, not out of the national treasury, but by the states which they represented. The rates of compensation were different in different states; some states paid to its delegates eight dollars a day—others six—others less—and one state, at least, paid them by an annual provision of six hundred pounds, sterling. It was natural to recur to these precedents, when the subject was taken up by the first congress, under this constitution. Taking as a just and obvious standard, by which to regulate the amount of compensation, the average of the rates which had been paid by the different states, to their delegates in the old congress, it was found that such average amounted to somewhat more than six dollars a day. The compensation was accordingly fixed at six dollars a day, by the law of 1789.

As it was foreseen that the depreciation of money, or the increased expence of living, might render this provision inadequate, the law was limited in its duration, in order that it might be considered and altered, if necessary, at a future period. The subject was again brought before congress, in 1796, by the expiration of the former law. On this occasion, as the committee have learned, and, indeed, as some of them remember, there was much diversity of opinion in the house of representatives: some members wished then to change the mode from a daily sum to an annual allowance, others preferred to retain the existing mode, but to increase the sum; and a committee of the house reported in favor of increasing the daily pay to eight dollars, assigning for reason, a proportionate increase in the price of all commodities, and the expence of living, since the passage of the first act. Those who opposed this augmentation, admitted it would be reasonable, if the price of commodities and the expence of living should keep up; but they hoped the rise would be temporary, and that money would soon resume, in relation to the expence of living, its former value. The proposition to increase the pay was lost by one or two votes only, and a law passed establishing the former rate.

The state of things, existing in the government and the country, from 1796 to the close of the late war, furnish obvious reasons to account for the circumstance, that during that period, no attempt was made to raise the pay of members of congress. In the mean time, the seat of government had been transferred to the City of Washington, and the expence of living; instead of returning to its former rate, as was expected by some, has gone on increasing progressively, until money, in relation to the means of life, does not retain more than half its former value. In other words, if six dollars a day was no more than a reasonable provision, in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, eight and twenty years ago, twelve dollars would not be more than a reasonable and equal provision in the City of Washington, at the present time. Forty years ago, as has been stated above, some of the states paid their delegates in congress eight dollars a day; and yet it never was supposed, during the revolution or afterwards, that the people of the United States had made unreasonable or exorbitant provision for their public agents. But, unless the early history of the country was marked by great extravagance in this particular, the rate of six dollars a day, fixed by the law of the first congress, was no more than a moderate and necessary allowance at that time, because it was no more than the average of what

all the states had found it necessary to pay to their respective delegates during the revolution.

The only question then is, whether there has been in truth such a change in the country, in the value of money and the expence of living, as to render that provision, which was no more than sufficient in 1789, insufficient in 1816. It is a truth, plain to all whose experience or information enables them to judge, that so great has been the change in the foregoing particulars, which eight and twenty years have produced, that it is not incorrect to estimate the expenditures necessarily attached to a seat in congress at twice their former amount. This change has not been confined to the condition of members of congress. It has extended all over the country, and as well the national government as every state government has been obliged to provide for it in a proportionate increase in the salaries of their public officers.

The statute book of this government exhibits a constant and progressive increase of compensation in all the departments of government, with the exception of the legislature and the supreme judiciary. On the recommendation of the executive, or its branches, the legislature has repeatedly augmented the provisions for that department, patiently raising the pay of clerks and of writers far above that of its own members, without agitating either itself or the country with any question about its own compensation. From the heads of the departments to the lowest clerkships in the public offices, a general augmentation has obtained throughout. A long enumeration of instances is not necessary. One may suffice. When members of congress were first paid six dollars a day, the salary of the attorney general was 1500 dollars a year. This salary has since been increased to three thousand dollars; and the executive has, at the present session, found it necessary to recommend a still further increase, as essential to the public service. If the duties of that officer have increased, so have the duties of members of congress in, at least, an equal proportion; and which of the two stations requires the greatest sacrifice of private pursuits may be easily discerned.

At the time of passing the late act, it was found upon enquiry, that from the organization of the government to the commencement of the thirteenth congress, (1813) congress had, on an average of all the years, been in session one hundred and fifty-nine days in a year. For eight years, ending with the thirteenth congress, (1813) it had been in session, on an average, one hundred and sixty-five days in each year. An easy computation will show that, supposing congress to sit hereafter as many days within the year as it has usually done heretofore, the present amount of compensation, including travel and attendance, will exceed the amount received for travel and attendance under the former law, thirty-eight per centum. After the lapse of eight and twenty years, then, congress has, for the first time, increased the pay of its members. It has increased it about one-third, and no more: although, within the same period, it has been called upon to raise, and has raised, the compensation of nearly all other officers of government in a far greater proportion.

This enhancement of other compensations is not adverted to for the purpose of showing that congress has been as favorable to others as to itself, or that it has made itself the latest object of its own bounty. In neither case has it supposed itself to be bestowing bounty, or conferring favor. It has sought only to make such provisions as the public interest demand.

ed. But the circumstance is referred to as furnishing evidence of the necessity of the late law, by showing similar necessity had been found to exist in other cases; and that by that law, congress had done nothing for its own members which executive recommendation, and its own opinion of propriety, with the general concurrence of public sentiment, had not compelled it to do at an earlier period, and in ample measure, for other officers of government.

The state legislatures, from the same necessity of complying with the change of circumstances, have made corresponding changes in the salaries of the officers of their governments; and it may not be inapplicable to recent occurrences to remark, that the members of these legislatures have, in almost every state, increased, in many doubled, in some trebled, their own pay, during the period in which the compensation to members of congress has remained at its original rate. As far, also, as the committee can learn, this increase of pay to members of state legislatures has, in every instance, taken place in the same session in which it was voted.

Objections have been made to the manner of compensation introduced by the law of the last session. It has been said to have created salaries. If, by this, it is intended that the law allows to every member a defined and certain sum, without any deduction for absence or omission of duty, it is not a correct representation. Such deductions are provided for by the law as completely as under the former mode. It has already been observed, that a difference of opinion has long existed on this point; and it still exists. When the law of 1796 was passed, there were those who thought it advisable to change the mode then in practice, and to adopt the example of an annual allowance, which had been formerly set by a very respectable state. There have been, and still are, those who are not without fear, that an augmentation of the daily pay, if it should not in fact tend, in some cases, to the protraction of the session, might produce an evil of equal magnitude, by subjecting the legislature to such an imputation.

Nor is it at all true, that the inconvenience of attending a session of congress is always in proportion to its length. The season of the year in which the session is holden, may be as material as its duration. The length of the journey to the seat of government is the same in both cases; and both cases require an entire breaking off of all private engagements, and an exclusive devotion to the public business. It may be added, also, that while compensation was computed by the day, as the sessions would naturally be longest in times of war, the greatest expence would fall on the treasury, when it could bear it with the least convenience.—Thinking, however, that the measure of augmenting the compensation was itself a necessary one, and that the form, if not the best, was a fair subject of experiment, the house did not forbear to adopt it, from difference of opinion in regard to the manner. It passed the law in its present form, in the hope that good would result from the change of mode, and with the knowledge that if such should not be the consequence, the former mode could be easily, and at any time, again adopted.

There now remain other topics connected with this subject, which the committee would submit to the consideration of the house.

Of all the powers with which the people have invested the government, that of legislation is undoubtedly the chief. In addition to its own important ordinary duties, the legislature is the only power which can create other powers. Departments,

with all their duties and offices, with all their emoluments, can emanate from the legislature alone. Over the most numerous branch of the legislature, therefore, the people have retained the power of frequent elections; and with this branch alone they have trusted the original exercise of the right of taxation. The members of the house of representatives are the special delegates and agents of the people in this high trust. They, and they alone, proceed immediately from the suffrage of the people. They, and they alone, can touch the mainspring of the public prosperity. They are elected to be the guardians of the public rights and liberties. Can the people then, have any greater or clearer interest, than that the seats of these, their representatives, should be honorable and independent stations, in order that they may have the power of filling them with able and independent men? Is it according to the principles of our government, that the legislative office should sink, in character and importance, below any office, even the highest in the gift of the executive? Or can any thing be more unpropitious to the success of a free representative government, than that the representatives of the people should estimate any thing higher than their own seats, or should find inducements to look to any other favor than the favor of their constituents?

It would be a most unnatural state of things, in a republic, if the people should place greater reliance any where else, than in their own immediate representatives; or if, on the other hand, representatives should revolve round any other centre than the interests of their constituents.—Through their representatives, the direct influence and control of the people, can alone be felt. In them, the rays of their powers are collected; and there can be no better criterion by which to judge of the real influence of the people in the government, than by the degree of respectability and importance attached to the representative character. Evil, indeed, to the republic will that time be, should it ever arrive, when representatives in congress, instead of being agents of the people to exercise an influence in government, shall become instruments of government to influence the people.

It is probably the necessary tendency of government that patronage and influence should accumulate wherever the executive power is deposited; and this accumulation may be expected to increase with the progress of the government, and the increasing wealth of the nation. To guard, as far as possible, against the effect of this on the legislature, the constitution has prohibited members of congress from holding, while members, any office under executive appointment; but it has not restrained them from resigning their seats to accept such appointments, nor from accepting them after their term of service has expired; nor has it prohibited the grant of such offices to their relations, connections or dependants. There are hundred of offices in the gift of the executive, which, as far as pecuniary emolument is concerned, are preferable to seats in congress; indeed there are none except of the very lowest class, which in that respect are not preferable.

Is it for the interest of the people, that their representatives should be placed in this condition? Is it expedient that better service should be commanded for any other department than for the house of legislation? Or, admitting that offices of high trust and responsibility in the state, such as will be commonly regarded less from motives of pecunia-

emolument, than from the love of honourable distinction and devotion to the public service, should possess more attractions than the legislative office, is it still fit or expedient that subordinate places in government, such as have no recommendation but the salaries and perquisites belonging to them, should have the same influence?

And yet, not only is it well known that persons, at every election, decline being candidates for the legislature, but the government has not been without instances, in which members of either house have relinquished their seats in the congress of the United States to accept offices of a very low grade. Can the public interest require the establishment of a habit of filling such places by candidates taken from the legislative body? Or what is the value to the people, of the right of representation, if they have nothing to give which their representatives will not relinquish for even the smaller appointments of the executive power? It can not but tend more, one would think, to the permanent safety of the republic, that no such hopes or motives should exist; that there should be no inducements of this nature, either to an unfaithful and compliant discharge of official duty, or to a more indirect but not less pernicious exercise of the influence of a public character and a public station.

The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with any thing which has heretofore existed, either in any state government or the government of any other country.—There are members of congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live at more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of congress, even the present compensation, with the strictest economy, does not defray their expences. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes; they must abandon, not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolis of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity.

One further observation is obvious. If an adequate provision be not made for members of congress, the office will fall, exclusively, into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only who can bear the charges of it without any compensation: or of those who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils. Influenced by these considerations, congress was, at the last session, of opinion that the compensation to members had become inadequate. The committee are still of the same opinion. In many cases it was not equal to the expence incurred by individuals in their attendance on the legislature; and in all cases, it must be presumed that the labor and intelligence bestowed on the discharge of his official duties, by an able and faithful mem-

ber of congress, could not but yield a much more profitable result if employed in private pursuits.

If the view which the committee have taken of this subject, be not altogether an erroneous one; if great changes, in relation to the value of money, and the price of living, have taken place in the country; if it has been found necessary to provide for this change, by an increase of the compensation of other officers throughout the general and state governments; and more than all, if it be desirable to maintain the constitutional importance of the legislative office; to open to the people a wide field for the selection of representatives; to put at their command the best talents in their respective districts; and to enable them to retain the services of those, whose knowledge and experience have best fitted them to promote their interests and maintain their rights, then, the object of the law in question was not only a useful, but a highly important and commendable object.

In regard to the mode of accomplishing that object, it has not been, and is not easy to reconcile opinions. On the whole, the committee are of opinion, that under all the circumstances, it is advisable to provide, that the increase of pay should be made in the form of an addition to the former daily allowance. They, therefore, recommend, that in lieu of all other compensations, there be paid to members of congress and delegates of territories — dollars per day for their actual attendance, and — dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from the seat of government. And they report a bill for that purpose.

A BILL.

Allowing compensation to the members of the senate, members of the house of representatives of the United States and to delegates of territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject, contrary thereto.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That during the remaining part of the present session of congress, to be calculated from the time of passing this act, and at every future session of congress, and at every meeting of the senate, in the recess of congress, each senator shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of all other compensation heretofore allowed by law, dollars, for every day he shall attend the senate; and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, dollars, for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of congress; and in case any member of the senate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from any session or meeting, or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance; and the president of the senate, pro tempore, when the office of the vice president of the United States, is or shall be vacant, shall, during the period of his services, be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a member of the senate, dollars, for every day he shall attend the senate. *Provided,* That no senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That during the remaining part of the present session of congress, to be calculated from the time of passing this act, and at every future session of congress, each representative, and each delegate from the respective

territories, shall be entitled, in lieu of all other compensation heretofore allowed by law, dollars, for every day they shall attend the house of representatives; and shall be allowed, at the commencement and end of each session, dollars, for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of congress; and in case any representative or delegate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to and from the session, or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the house of representatives, he shall be entitled to the daily allowance aforesaid; and the speaker of the house of representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a representative, dollars for every day he shall attend the house: *Provided always*, That no representative, or delegate, shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of dollars a day, from the end of one session to the time of his taking a seat in another. That the said compensation to the members of the senate shall be certified by the president, and that which shall be due to the members of the house of representatives, and to the delegates, shall be certified by the speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public treasury. And that all acts or parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[The gentlemen who compose the committee of the house which made the above report, are Messrs. Johnson of Ken. Finley, Webster, Pitkin, Bassett, Cady, and Reynolds.]

Case of the Romp.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

United States, }
vs. } An indictment for piracy.
Wm. Hutchings. }

This case was brought on before the circuit court for the United States for this district, on Thursday the 12th December inst. As it had excited a considerable sensation in this part of the country, a brief account of it may be acceptable to your readers. It may also be of service to a portion of our countrymen, who have been concerned in this species of adventure, to know in what light it is viewed by the courts of the United States.

The prosecution was conducted by *William Wirt*, *esq.* district attorney. The counsel for the prisoner, were Messrs. *Upsher*, of Richmond, and *Murdaugh*, of Williamsburg.

The leading facts proved on the part of the prosecution, were the following:—

The schooner *Romp* armed with six eighteen pound carronades sailed from Baltimore early in April last ostensibly, on a commercial voyage for Buenos Ayres. She took with her an American register, and was in all respects documented as an American vessel. About 12 days after leaving the capes of Virginia, her crew were mustered, when they were informed of the destination of the vessel against the commerce of Spain. A salute was fired, the colors of Buenos Ayres hoisted, the name of the vessel changed from the *Romp*, to the *Santafecino*, and articles under the government of Buenos Ayres signed by the crew.

There was some disagreement between the witnesses as to the manner in which the crew received intelligence of this change in the national character of the vessel, some affirming that the colors of Buenos Ayres were saluted with cheers, and others affirming they were saluted with murmurs.

The *Santafecino* however proceeded on her cruise, and in the course of it, captured five Spanish vessels, out of which they took every thing valuable; sent two of them to Buenos Ayres for condemnation, and gave up the rest to the prisoners. Near an hundred vessels, American, Portuguese, Dutch, English, and others, which were neutral between Buenos Ayres and Spain, were spoken during the cruise; all of which were treated politely. The general conduct of the *Santafecino*, appeared to be that of a regularly commissioned vessel, her prisoners being treated humanely, and their private property restored to them, and perfect respect always paid to the vessels of neutral nations. Some of the witnesses who were of the crew of the *Santafecino*, farther proved that the crew were dissatisfied with the colors under which they sailed, and that the revolt among them was in consequence of this dissatisfaction.

The only evidence offered on the part of the prisoner, was a paper, purporting to be a commission to the *Santafecino*, and a commission to the prisoner, as sailing master on board of her, from the government of Buenos Ayres.—The district attorney objected to their going to the jury, because

- 1st. There was no evidence of their being genuine papers, as there was no proof that Buenos Ayres was an independent government, nor that the seals attached to these commissions, was the seal of Buenos Ayres.
- 2nd. If the commissions were genuine papers, they obviously did not belong to this vessel, for they bore date in November 1815, and the name of the *Santafecino*, was not borne by this vessel, till the April following.

These points Mr. *Wirt* pressed with his usual eloquence and vigor.

Mr. *Upsher* for the prisoner, contended, that the papers ought to go to the jury as evidence to be allowed whatever weight they should be found entitled to. He contended, that the question whether Buenos Ayres was independent or not, was for the executive to decide, and not the judiciary. That a late correspondence between Don Onis, the Spanish minister, and the American secretary of state, proved that the people of Buenos Ayres were in a state of revolution, exerting themselves to throw off the yoke of Spain. That there was an exact and perfect analogy between that contest, and the revolutionary contest of our country. That by the treaty of 1783, by numerous decisions of our courts, recognizing the validity of laws passed during the revolution, and by express decisions on the point, the principle was settled that our existence as an independent nation commenced with our declaration of independence in 1776, and not with the definitive treaty of peace in 1783. That by parity of reasoning, the independence of Buenos Ayres commenced with their declaration of independence, and as that declaration was matter of notoriety throughout the world, and was more particularly proved by the correspondence between Don Onis and Mr. Monroe, we were bound to consider them an independent people. That the seal of an independent people proved itself, and was not the subject of proof by any other sort of evidence. That it was in its nature the highest species of evidence, because no nation could delegate to subordinate agents a greater power or authority than it possessed itself. That this principle was fully recognized in the supreme court, and it was indeed an offspring of the comity of nations, which all civilized nations acknowledged.—That of course the seal attached to the commissions in the present instance proved itself—

proved the genuineness and object of the commissions, and that it was incompetent to the prosecution to call for any other evidence as to these points. This argument, Mr. Upshur considered, applied to both points made by the district attorney, but even if it did not, that there was nothing in the second point, because these commissions were executed and dated in Buenos Ayres, in blank, and were left to be filled up by the agent of that government in this country. That this was a satisfactory mode of accounting for the difference of time between the date of the commissions and the adoption of the name of the *Santafecino*, and that there could be no reason to believe that the commissions had ever been used on board of any other vessel.

The court decided; that the commissions should go to the jury, merely as papers found on board the vessel. But on the main question; the court was of opinion, that a nation became independent from its declaration of independence, only as respects its own government, and the various departments thereof. That before it could be considered independent by the judiciary of foreign nations, it was necessary that its independence should be recognized by the executive authority of those nations. That as our executive had never recognised the independence of Buenos Ayres, it was not competent to the court to pronounce its independence. That, therefore, the court could not acknowledge the right of that country to have a national seal, and of course that the seals attached to the commissions in question, proved nothing.

Upon this state of the testimony, the case was argued before the jury. The cause occupied the whole of Thursday and Friday. In the course of the argument, Mr. Upshur made the point, whether by the act of congress, under which the prisoner was indicted, a robbery on the high seas amounted to piracy in any case. The words of the act are, that "if any person shall upon the high seas, or in any haven, bay, or river, out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, commit murder, robbery, or any other crime or misdemeanor, which, if committed in the body of a country, would by the laws of the United States be punished with death, it shall amount to piracy. The argument of Mr. Upshur was, that it was necessary that robbery should first be made punishable with death by the laws of the United States, when committed on land, before it could amount to piracy, when committed on the sea, which was not now the case. That judge Johnson had so decided it in South-Carolina, although a contrary decision had been subsequently pronounced by judge Washington.—That the conflict between these two learned judges, proved that the law was at least doubtful; that the jury in a capital case, were judges, as well of the law as the fact, and were bound to acquit, where either was doubtful.

The court being appealed to for the interpretation of the law, decided that it was not necessary that robbery should be punishable by death when committed on land, in order to amount to piracy if committed on the ocean—but as two judges, (for both of whom the court entertained the highest respect,) had pronounced opposite decisions upon it, the court could not undertake to say that it was not at least doubtful.

Mr. *Murdaugh* contended that the acceptance of these commissions amounted to an act of expatriation. Mr. *Wirt*, on the other hand, insisted, that it was not competent to any one to change his national character by his own act alone without the concurrent act of the government he adopted.—

The court indicated an opinion against Mr. *Murdaugh*, founded chiefly upon the opinion already pronounced that the government of Buenos Ayres could not be recognized by the court as existing at all. The facts were commented on by all the counsel at considerable length.

The jury retired at candle light on Friday evening and in about ten minutes returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY—which was received with applause by the surrounding crowd. The next day, John I. Mitchell was put on his trial, for the same offence, and was defended by the same counsel. He also was acquitted. But from the whole course of the trials, the court obviously thought that the conduct of the accused had been highly illegal, though no *practical design* seemed to be attributed to them.—Before the discharge of Mitchell the court gave him an impressive admonition, which it is to be regretted, was not heard by those of our countrymen, who seem to have considered themselves perfectly at liberty to endanger the peace of the country by these imprudent enterprizes.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

London dates, October 26.—Advices from the continent state an inability to comply with the orders from England for grain. Average price of wheat in England, Oct. 26, 93s, 9d. per quarter, and likely to advance. At London, Oct. 28, new wheat, 90 to 105s.—old do. 100 to 115s.

The *Courier* gives an account of the rise of grain in various parts of the continent; and that the duke of Wellington was establishing magazines of grain on the frontiers of France, for the use of his army, to prevent any inconvenience to the inhabitants, and adds—it is a melancholy consolation to know, that whatever degree of failure may have occurred in our own harvest, other countries are in a much worse condition. France certainly is; so are the fruitful Netherlands, as we are informed from the throne; and we learn with regret that the harvest has been extremely deficient in Italy, insomuch that the government had issued a decree allowing the importation of wheat, rice, flour, oats and barley, of all kinds, free of duty, until the 31st of August, 1817.

A Russian frigate has arrived in England with a present of four Persian horses from the emperor to the prince regent.

LIBERTY—From the *Bristol (Eng.) Mercury*, Oct. 26—A most singular prosecution to conviction has lately taken place in the county of Kent. The hon. Charles Noel, who resides at Barham court, a member of the established church, has *Divine service performed in his family morning and evening*; in which several persons in the neighborhood, it appears, have been in the habit of assisting, sometimes to the number of 20 persons, as the summons to Mr. Noel and the witnesses expressed, besides the immediate family and servants. The law, in this case, it seems, is imperious; and, notwithstanding the restrictions on dissenters have been entirely removed, it inflicts a penalty of £40 on members of the established church, for doing what is done by every other description of christians with complete safety.—The *averred* informant in this case was the right hon. the earl of Romney. The penalty was paid immediately. One half of it (after the expence of the prosecution is paid) goes to the informer; and the other moiety to the poor of the parish where the offence the law calls it, was committed.

FRANCE.

The accounts of the harvests in France, are

in the English papers to be "deplorable." But this statement is contradicted.

Parties appear to run high in France. In some parts the civil and military authorities are said to be in open contention.

A horrible attempt (says a Paris private letter) was made some nights back, to blow up the barracks near the barrier leading to St. Germain, on the south side of the river. At one o'clock in the morning, a man was discovered with a match in his hand; he was shot by two sentinels at the same moment, and at the place where he was shot, it was discovered that there was a communication with the vaults, in which several barrels of gunpowder had been placed, for the horrible purpose of destroying 5000 men in an instant.

A letter from a French officer of the first distinction, in Russia, to his friend, in New-York, says—"The infinite clemency of our great and good king [Louis] destined me to follow Ney and Labeledoyere, but the generous and magnanimous Alexander saved me; and, the grandson of Louis the 15th was forced to show mercy, and have one victim the less."

The writer goes on to state that the French government had "fallen into contempt and derision" at Petersburg—and says that Russia, Prussia and the Netherlands are in favor of *illegitimizing* the Bourbons, and of placing the young prince of Orange on the throne, while Austria and England "persist in holding up" young *Napoleon*. He adds, that Russia, instead of diminishing, as Germany and England have done, her military force, is increasing it, and has a million of men under arms; and he depends on the moderation and generosity of Alexander to put an end to the sufferings of France under the present family, distinguished by fanaticism, "weakness, vengeance, and barbarous atrocity."

NETHERLANDS.

Some dispute or difficulty appears to exist about the sale of some teas, American property, at Amsterdam, through the jealousy of the Dutch East Company, who have so managed it as to prevent that ready sale which the market would furnish, waiting for the arrival of their own goods.

A letter from Ghent says, that while 1500 British cavalry were passing Arras, the gates were shut, the guards doubled, and the gunners placed on the ramparts with lighted matches.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

Peace prevailing, the emperor of Russia has ordered the breaking up of the 6th corps of his army, to complete the other corps. Recruiting is to be discontinued.

The ex-king of Sweden resides at present at Haga, under the name of Gustafsen. He lives in great privacy, and has only two persons in his house—a Turk, who acts as his servant, and a female.

NAPLES.

An English paper, under the Naples head, Oct. 8, has the following paragraph—

"The American squadron has terminated its operation. Mr. Pinkney has abandoned the ridiculous pretence of maintaining his negotiation by menace. Our device is honor."

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—The arrival of the Russian frigate, the *Minerva*, of 44 guns, in this port, from Odessa, with baron Stroganoff, the Russian minister, on board, is considered here as a remarkable circumstance, because hitherto the ships of war of other nations, have not been allowed to pass through the channel.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

By a vessel, lately arrived from Antigua, we learn that the ship *Hercules*, commanded by adm. Brown, in consequence of a Portuguese fleet being in the south seas, and to refit, had put into Barbadoes, but not being allowed to repair there, had proceeded for St. Bartholomews—when off Antigua, she was taken by the Brazen sloop of war, capt. Sterling, and carried into Antigua, where vessel and cargo were condemned—valued \$542,000.

[Translated for the Freeman's Journal.]

Gregor M'Gregor, general of brigade, in the republican armies, and commander in chief of that of centre, to the inhabitants of Barcelona.

Barcelonense—Liberty, offspring of Heaven, has descended upon the heights of Ocuman and Chorony; and her voice, terrible to tyrants, has resounded through the deep vallies of Aragua; over the vast plains of the Ypire and the Oronoko, and in the silent caverns, where innocence and modesty sought shelter, from the Spaniards, among tygers. At her cry, the most powerful bulwarks of despotism crumbled into dust. Their armies were scattered like heaps of sand, driven before the hurricane; and neither the strongest, most courageous, or best disciplined of them all, were able to make a stand for a moment, in the most advantageous post of the Alacran, without being completely destroyed. But few obstacles remain for you to overcome; the operation of mere force and courage is brought to an end; and already is the time to begin the exercise of wisdom and virtue. Let a brazen wall divide the past transactions from those which are before us; every thing must be forgotten, every thing forgiven; feel no other hatred but that to despotism, nor any other attachment but that to liberty.

Barcelonense!—You will have the reward and honor of being the first to assist in the furtherance of this illustrious transaction. Give to the people of Venezuela, the most splendid example of republican liberality, patriotism, union and brotherly concord. Let them see that the instructions of experience have not been lost upon you; in short, let us endeavor to lay the foundation, upon firm principles, of a government free and beneficial; qualified to raise our fine country to that exalted rank of power and happiness, which nature spontaneously would have guided it to, but for the stupid and deplorable sway of the Spaniards.

Head-quarters, at the Carito, Sept. 11, 1816.

(Signed)

GREGOR M'GREGOR.

The *Boston Gazette* says—"The patriot partizan, general Toledo, is denounced in the *democratic papers* as a traitor to the cause of *insurrection*."

"*The cause of insurrection!*"—of "insurrection" against Ferdinand of Spain—the man despised for his stupidity, hated for his cruelty, and condemned to infamy for his ingratitude, by every liberal man in the world!—Of "insurrection," such as *Washington* took a part in, for which many, who speak of him as a god, now—would have hung him as a rebel, then. The spirit of monarchy is yet deeply impressed on the minds of a considerable part of the people of the United States—not in that *manly* way that pensioners and government-priests speak of it in the old world, but in a manner ever more servile and debased.]

The latest accounts from Caracas are flattering to the cause of the patriots—Barcelona and Cumana have surrendered, and the city of Caracas is reported to have been evacuated by the royalists. Bolivar, it is said, is invited to return and take a command in the republican armies.

We have several patriotic bulletins from the *Cu-*

zette of Venezuela, signed, Chipia, major-general, and Herrera, secretary of war, detailing various successes of the whigs of that country; from which it appears, that they are successful in all quarters, affording the best prospect that that delightful country will soon be relieved of its oppressors. The accounts are interesting, but we have not room to give them at length.

The British ship of war *Tay* has been lost off Campeachy, with two millions of dollars on board.

A Spanish vessel, captured off Cadiz by a Buenos Ayrean privateer, with a cargo worth \$30,000, put into New-Bedford a few days since, being short of provisions, and is said to have been taken possession of by a custom-house officer.

The fort of Montebland, which commands the king's road near the cities of Orizava and Cordova, was captured, November 15, by a force of 2,500 Spanish royalists, by means of treachery. Several attacks were repulsed by the fort; but two companies of royalists, throwing down their arms, and rushing into the fort under pretence of joining the patriots, having arms put into their hands by the latter, in the night rose upon them, and in conjunction with the troops without, subdued the garrison.

General Vittoria, the patriot commander of the province, was in his turn besieging the royalists—he had a force blockading the cities of Xalapa, Orizava and Cordova.

The royalists were advancing from Vera Cruz, 1000 strong upon Boquilla, which is garrisoned by only 75 men, and would probably have to surrender.

The fort of Guazalcos was attacked in the month of October last, by general Teran who was defeated with the loss of 400 men. Wm. D. Robinson, esq. was killed among them. *Balt. Pat.*

BRITISH AMERICA.

The British government hired transport Harpooner, from Quebec to England, with 385 souls on board, men, women and children, besides the ship's company, was wrecked on cape Pine, near Trepassey. The male passengers were chiefly of the 4th royal veteran battalion. She struck at nine o'clock at night, and went to pieces at eleven the next morning. A few men succeeded in getting on shore in the stern boat, all the others being stove in pieces, and in the morning many more were saved by means of a rope which was carried on shore by a dog. All who attempted to swim, and all on the wreck at the time that it went to pieces, were drowned. Whole number lost 208—saved 177.

A *Drummondville* (L. C.) article gives an account of a person in attempting to cross the river near the head of the rapids, being driven on the rock, where a lingering death apparently awaited him.—Four men, securing their canoe by a strong hawser to the shore, attempted his relief; but the roughness of the water upset the canoe, and they were instantly dashed among the rocks and seen no more. A second attempt succeeded; by anchoring a large scow 200 yards above the rapids, and dropping a canoe, secured by a hawser, down to the man on the rock, who thereby was rescued.

HAWTI.

A brig lately entered Port au Prince, under the American flag, and said to be from Baltimore. Her character was suspected, and it was discovered that she was a vessel captured from the Spaniards by a Buenos Ayrean privateer. She was seized and condemned; more so, it would appear, on account of the false statement made by the master than on account of her real character.

Petion's salary is fixed at 40,000 dollars per annum.

The New-York Gazette says—It is reported, that government intends to send out a frigate to demand of *Christophe* the payment of about five hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the spoiliations upon our commerce. The experiment is worth trying, because there is but little doubt of its success.—*Christophe*, it is known, is rich in specie, as well as other resources.

The following singular article is from a Port au Prince newspaper. What will France say to Austria on such a procedure as this?

NOTICE—The secretary general of his excellency the president of Hayti, has the honor to inform the merchants of the republic, that by official despatches from the emperor of Austria, through his charge des affaires, dated the 15th of last August, at Trieste, that the ports of Austria are open to the Haytian flag; and that the Austrian emperor is anxious to promote a mutual intercourse between the two nations.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this information, may be fully satisfied by viewing the official despatches, and received all the necessary documents for an intercourse with Germany.

Office of the secretary general, Port au Prince,
4th of November, 1816, 13th year of the republic,
R. LEBLANC.

Legislature of Maryland.

In Council, Annapolis, December 4, 1816.

GENTLEMEN—We have the honor to inform you, that in pursuance of the powers vested in this department by a resolution of the last general assembly, we have ceded to the general government the exclusive right of jurisdiction in and over the ground and territory on which forts M'Henry and Washington are erected.

The resolution appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars to defray the expence of collecting the public arms, being found to be wholly inadequate to the object, we have thought it advisable to refer the subject to your consideration.

The resolution appropriating money for the purchase of arms having been rescinded by the last general assembly, we are under the necessity of referring to you the claim of Mr. Joseph Henry, for rifles, delivered since the repeal of the regulations, under a contract entered into during its existence with this department. We herewith enclose sundry resolutions from the states of Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode-Island, Vermont, Virginia and Tennessee.

We would submit to your consideration the propriety of taking steps for liquidating, at an early day, the state's claim against the general government for the expences incurred by the late war. For this purpose it will be necessary to appoint an agent, to exhibit and attend to the settlement of these claims. We deem it of primary importance that this subject should receive your early attention, as it must be within the recollection of the general assembly, that the revenue of the state was found to be insufficient for the discharge of military claims and expences, and that recourse was had to a loan to meet extraordinary disbursements rendered necessary for defence. It is hoped that the claim against the general government will receive the attention due to it from congress, and that the provision which they shall make for its payment will furnish the means of redeeming this loan.—Should this just expectation fail, it rests with the wisdom of the general assembly to provide the necessary means for its redemption. We deem it to be our duty to bring to the notice of the general

assembly the situation of the claims of the state against individuals. By former resolutions the executive was authorised to take whatever steps were deemed necessary, in order to recover or secure them. For obvious reasons it is impossible for this department to attend to this duty, and for want of proper attention to it, considerable sums, which might be recovered, are lost every year. We take leave therefore to recommend the appointment of an officer, whose business it shall be to collect, or otherwise secure, such claims. We deem it proper to suggest, for your consideration, the necessity of a revision and amendment of the militia laws of this state. It is at all times of importance to have an efficient and practicable system, and it has been clearly shewn, by late experience, that the provisions of the present system are so radically defective, that the law is but a dead letter.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

The honorable the president of the senate, and the Honorable the speaker of the house of delegates.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.

Abstract from the report of the committee of claims.

STATE'S CAPITAL.

Exchanged 6 per cent. U. S. stock	\$569,717 83
Funded 3 per cents.	335,104 74
Bills of credit	4,819 13
Cash in the treasury	57,515 13
	\$967,156 83

[Besides the bank stock—the dividends on which are stated below.]

RECEIPTS FOR 1816.

Escheats, caution and improvements on land	\$2,371 12
Open accounts	2,979 88
For bonds	1,960 00
Confiscated property	2,173 67
Fines, forfeitures and amerciaments	2,452 69
Marriage licences	2,452 69
Ordinary, retailers, hawkers and pedlars' do.	14,389 78
Taxes under the act for establishing the salary of the chancellor	355 66
From the treasurer of the Eastern shore	5,855 80
<i>Dividends</i> —Bank of Baltimore, 9,027; Farmers' Bank, 15,200; Union Bank, 3,392; Mechanics', 11,237; Hagerstown, 3,750; Commercial and Farmers', 2,500; Farmers' and Merchants, 1,275; Marine, 850; Franklin, 1,425; Elkton, 1,000	49,656 50
Baltimore and York turnpike road company, 575; Baltimore and Frederick do. 4,815	5,390 00
United States' stocks	44,236 12
	\$139,173 03

EXPENDITURES.

During the year 1816, particulars not stated	155,553 84
Due on sundry accounts not paid	48,580 48
Journal of accounts of the present session of the legislature, estimated at	35,000 00

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 20.—Mr. Morrow, submitted the following motion, which lies on the table.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be requested to enquire into the expediency of provid-

ing by law for the reservation from sale of such portion of the public lands producing the live oak and red cedar timbers, as may be necessary to afford a sufficient supply of those timbers for public naval architecture; and also the measures proper for preventing waste and damage on the same, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

After referring one or two private petitions

The senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 23.—The senate was chiefly occupied in Executive business. Adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 20.—A petition was this morning presented by Mr. Clark, of N. Y. from the sufferers by the incursions of the enemy at Buffalo, of a like tenor with that of yesterday, presented by the same gentleman from the Niagara frontier, which gave rise to some conversation, which resulted in a reference of both memorials, on motion of Mr. Webster, to a select committee, to report thereon.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. from the committee on the district of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia; a bill to incorporate the Central bank of Georgetown and Washington, in said town of Georgetown; a bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Alexandria; a bill to incorporate the Patriotic Bank of Washington; a bill to extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; a bill to prevent the circulation of the notes of unchartered banks within the District of Columbia; all which bills were read, and referred to the same committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Pickens, of N. C. the House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the proposition to amend the constitution so as to establish an uniform mode of election of Representatives and electors.—

The debate continued until past three o'clock, when the amendments offered to the original proposition having been rejected, the question was taken on the second and last member of the proposition in the following words:

"A division of the states into districts, for choosing electors of president and vice-president of the United States, shall take place as soon as conveniently may be, after each enumeration and apportionment of representatives shall be made, which districts shall remain unaltered, until after the succeeding enumeration and apportionment of representatives."

And decided as follows:

For the clause	87
Against it	51

There being a sufficient majority to carry the question in committee of the whole, but not sufficient to sanction the proposition eventually, the consent of two thirds of both houses being necessary, The committee rose and reported the resolution to the house.

Mr. Pickering of Mass. proposed further amendments; when

The whole subject was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER laid before the house the annual report of the secretary of the treasury.

And the house adjourned to Monday

Monday Dec. 23.—Mr. Hugh Nelson of Va. from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme court of the United States. (To pay a salary to the reporter appointed by the court, provided the decisions of the court should be published within six months after adjournment of the

court, and a certain number of copies thereof delivered to the office of state.) The bill was committed.

Mr. Nelson from the same committee, reported the following bill:

A bill authorizing the appointment of circuit judges, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That from and after the—day of—next, the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States shall cease to be judges of the circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the—day of—next, in lieu of the term now established by law, the Supreme court of the United States shall be holden at the seat of government on the first Monday of December in every year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in lieu of the present circuit courts, there shall be appointed and commissioned by the president of the United States, according to law, for each circuit of the United States, a judge, to be called a circuit judge, who shall, together with the district judge, hold the circuit courts in the respective districts within his circuit, and who shall have and possess all the rights, powers and authority, and perform the duties which by law now devolve upon or may be executed by the justices of the Supreme courts as judges of the circuit courts within their respective circuits. And each of the said circuit judges shall receive, as an annual salary or compensation for his services during his continuance in office, the sum of—dollars, payable quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following bill:

A bill to set apart and pledge, as a permanent fund for internal improvements, the bonus of the National bank, and the United States share of its dividends.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the United States share of the dividends of the National bank and the bonus for its charter be and the same are hereby set apart and permanently pledged as a fund for constructing roads and canals; and that it be subject to such specific appropriations, in that respect, as congress may hereafter make.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said fund be put under the care of the secretary of the treasury, for the time being; and that it shall be his duty, unless otherwise directed, to vest the said dividends, if not specifically appropriated by congress, in the stock of the United States: which stock shall accrue to, and is hereby constituted a part of, said fund for constructing of roads and canals.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall also be the duty of the said secretary, unless otherwise directed, to vest the bonus for the charter of the said bank, as it may fall due, in the stock of the United States; and also to lay before congress, at their annual session, the condition of the said fund.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Lattimore of Mississippi, reported a bill to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union, and also a bill to establish a separate

territorial government in the eastern part of the Mississippi territory; which bills were twice read and committed.

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. from the committee on foreign relations, reported the following bill:

An act concerning the navigation of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That after the—day of—no goods, wares or merchandize shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture; or from which such goods, wares or merchandize can only be, or most usual are, first shipped for transportation:—*Provided nevertheless,* that this act shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which has not adopted, and which shall not adopt a similar regulation of commerce.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares or merchandize, imported into the United States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the ship or vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares or merchandize, ship or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of forfeitures to the United States, by the several revenue laws.

Mr. Forsyth, from the same committee, also reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the duties on imports and tonnage.

These two bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the president of the United States, transmitting the report, required by a resolution of the house, of the proceedings of the commissioner of claims, appointed under the act passed at the last session, authorising payment for property lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, accompanied by a large trunk full of documents relating thereto.

The message and documents were referred to the committee appointed to enquire into this subject.

Some rather desultory debate took place on a motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. to have the report printed for the use of the house; which was objected to by some as being wholly unnecessary; and by others advocated not only as being necessary, but as being almost a matter of course. The debate terminated in a decision in favor of printing the report.

Mr. Taul, of Ken. then moved to discharge the committee of investigation into this subject, from its further consideration, with a view to bring the subject generally before the house; which motion was negatived.

Mr. Wilde, of Geo. moved to take up the bill for the establishment of a national university; and Mr. Johnson, of Ky. called up one of the bills reported by the military committee.—Both motions were negatived.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Canfield, of N. J. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill further to encourage vaccination.

[The bill prescribes certain duties to be performed by the agent for vaccination, such as fir-

ishing matter to the army and navy, and instructions annually to every post-office in the United States—and provides that the agent shall for his services receive a salary from the government.]

The bill passed on without debate, until that part of the bill came under consideration, which designates the amount of the salary to be allowed to the agent.

After a variety of motions on the subject, the salary was fixed at 1500 dollars, the committee rose, reported the bill to the house, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

[A letter from the acting secretary of war, transmitting statements shewing the application of monies which have been transferred by order of the president, &c. gives the transfer of \$100,000 from the specific appropriation for clothing the army, to the Quarter-master's department.]

Tuesday, Dec. 24.—Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, after a very appropriate address, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of educating in the military school, at West Point, the sons of all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who have fallen in the late war, fighting the battles of their country.

Mr. Tallmadge, of Con. suggested to the honorable mover the expediency of modifying the terms of his motion, so as that, if more academies should be created, all might stand on the same footing.

To which Mr. Robertson consented; and also, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, so modified his motion, as to strike out the words "in the late war," so as to make the terms general.

The resolve was then agreed to.

Mr. Harrison submitted a motion, which had for its object, to authorise the appointment of a collector at Cincinnati, to receive duties on foreign goods imported there, as at other ports.

A good deal of minor business passed through various stages.

Thursday, Dec. 26.—The following message was received from the president of the United States, which was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

It is found that the existing laws have not the efficacy necessary to prevent violations of the obligations of the United States, as a nation at peace towards the belligerent parties, and other unlawful acts on the high seas, by armed vessels, equipped within waters of the United States.

With a view to maintain more effectually the respect due to the laws, to the character, and to the neutral and pacific relations of the United States, I recommend, to the consideration of congress, the expediency of such further legislative provisions as may be requisite for detaining vessels, actually equipped, or in a course of equipment, with a warlike force, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or, as the case may be, for obtaining from the owners or commanders of such vessels, adequate security against the abuse of their armaments, with the exceptions in such provisions proper for the cases of merchant vessels furnished with the defensive armaments usual on distant and dangerous expeditions; and of a private commerce in military stores, permitted by our laws, and which the law of nations does not require the United States to prohibit.

JAMES MADISON.

December 26, 1816.

Cruise of the brig Argus

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled.

The petition of Thomas I. Allen, brother and administrator of William H. Allen, late commander of the United States' brig Argus, and the surviving officers and crew of that vessel, and heirs and representatives of those deceased, respectfully sheweth:

That in the summer of 1815, during the late war with Great Britain, William H. Allen, esq. commander of the United States' brig Argus, was ordered by the navy department to receive on board and convey to France our late minister to that country, and afterwards to cruise on the coast of England and Ireland, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying the commerce of the enemy in that quarter; that after executing the former part of the order, the Argus proceeded on her cruise, and in the course of three weeks, on a service of the greatest difficulty and danger, captured nineteen British vessels in the Irish Channel, amounting in value, with their cargoes, to about two and a half millions of dollars, as will appear by the documents accompanying this petition; that his orders from the navy department, hereto annexed, forbade the said commander to send any of his prizes into port, "unless their value and qualities should render it morally certain that they might reach a safe and not distant port;" all those prizes, except two, were accordingly destroyed at sea, with their cargoes; and the only two which, under his orders, he deemed himself at liberty to attempt to save, were re-captured by the enemy; that after seriously injuring the commerce of the enemy in those seas, the Argus was captured by a superior force, on the fourteenth of August, 1815; her commander, with other officers and many of her crew, mortally wounded; and the survivors remained a long time in captivity.

Your petitioners are thus left without the compensation which they with deference presume to think they have deserved by their services and their dangers, and which can now be obtained only from the legislature of their country; to it, therefore, they appeal, and they respectfully trust that they shall not appeal in vain; and they pray that congress will be pleased to take the subject into consideration and grant to them such remuneration as they in their wisdom shall think just and equitable.

And your petitioners will ever pray,

THOS. I. ALLEN, Administrator
of Wm. H. Allen, late commander of the United States' brig Argus; and in behalf of the surviving officers and crew of that vessel and the heirs and representatives of those deceased.

December 7th 1816.

Finances of Georgia.

It appears by the abstract of the treasury, as submitted to the legislature, that on the 31st of Oct. last there remained in the treasury in cash, \$65,866—in good bonds, exclusive of those set apart for the redemption of the public debt, \$152,539—and in the United States treasury notes, \$7,900—being in all \$225,305. In addition to this sum, the state holds bank stock, on which 202,000 have been paid—and there is due to Georgia from the national government for western territory, \$936,553, a third of which is ready for payment—amounting in the whole to \$1,364,863. There is yet owing on the bank shares owned by the state, \$550,000 (of which

(\$258,000 must be immediately paid)—and of the money in the treasury \$64,000 were received for bonds to redeem the public debt, which of course cannot be again appropriated—making \$614,000, soon to be expended, and leaving *seven hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars*, to be applied to such public uses as the legislature may hereafter think proper. *Geo. Journal.*

CHRONICLE.

Maryland. A. C. Hanson, esq. has been elected a senator of the U. S. vice Mr. Harper, resigned.—The votes were, for Mr. Hanson 46; for gen. Winder 39. Gen Winder has been elected a member of the senate of Maryland, in the place of col. Howard, resigned.

A committee of the house of delegates have made a report concluding with a resolution, that the senators and representatives for this state in the congress of the United States, be requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law to prevent or limit the exportation of grain.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA. A proposition has been introduced by Mr. Leib, to call a convention to modify the constitution so as to divest the governor of the sole power of appointing officers, &c.

The following important resolution is before the legislature of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their utmost endeavors to have the constitution of the United States so amended, as that the citizens of the United States, shall have the right, themselves, to elect the president and vice-president of the United States.

The following is the result of the late election in Massachusetts for members of congress—elected, Messrs. Lloyd, *Ruggles, *Strong, *Adams, *Mills, Allen, Witman, Orr and Wilson, federalists—Messrs. Silsby, Morton, Shaw, Holmes and *Parris, republicans.—In five districts no choice has been made. Those marked with a star are of the present congress.

A very splendid entertainment, and in ample form, has been given at Richmond, by the members of the legislature and the citizens, to major-general Scott, and captain Warrington, of the navy, to which also colonel Preston, governor of the state, was an invited guest. At a time when we are less pressed for room, we shall feel much pleasure in recording this mark of respect to men so distinguished in the service of their country.

Mr. J. J. Crittenden is appointed a senator of the United States from Kentucky, after the 4th of March next, vice Mr. D. Hardin, whose time then expires. The votes were—for Mr. Crittenden, 73; general Adair, 47.

General Fillere has been declared by the legislature of Louisiana to be their next governor, by a majority of 43 to 3 votes, over judge Leveas.

Marshal Savary is expected to arrive at Philadelphia from Smyrna, in the brig Only Son. Lallemand is said to have embarked for England to secure some property there, after which he also would come to the United States.

Another fellow, in Philadelphia, by the use of snuff, on pretence of purchasing 3 cents worth of tobacco, robbed a woman of about eight dollars, in the act of giving him change. The chap that so served a young woman a few days ago, has been caught and sent to the penitentiary, for three years.

A duel was lately fought between two foolish young men in New Jersey—one of them was killed on the spot. The affair is properly called a *murder*. This is as it should be; if the practice were always spoken of as it really deserves, occurrences of it would be less frequent.

Naval.—We learn that it was capt. Downes of the navy, and not captain Gordon, who lately died in the Mediterranean.—Lieutenant Kuhn, of the marines, has been killed in a duel with some foreign officer.

A couple of vessels at our navy-yard, the Boxer and — are to be fitted out for service—and a letter from Philadelphia states, that they are shipping a crew for the Franklin 74. The Gazette observes, "It is said that the ship when manned, and ready for sea, will have a complement of 1100 men, who, according to law, must be natives of the U. States," and with this crew can pay her compliments to any other 74 that floats upon the brine. [*N. Y. Col.*]

Military.—We hear (says a New-York paper) that gen. BERNARD, of the engineer corps, has arrived at Plattsburg, to inspect our frontier lines for the purpose of selecting the most suitable place to commence fortifications.

French colony.—About twenty members of the new French colonial society, (says the Pittsburg Mercury, of the 7th inst.) who were seen here these few days past, embarked on Sunday morning last to explore a suitable tract of land, for the culture of the sugar, the cotton, and the vine.—Among them were a number of gentlemen of high rank and distinction, both civil and military; and it is with pleasure that we announce that the greatest friendship and harmony existed among them.

Marshal Grouchy has purchased some lands in the northern part of New-York, whether it is expected that he and other distinguished persons will make a settlement. The marshal has settled in the immediate vicinity of gen. Brown—a good location!

Winter.—On the 5th instant the north river was crossed by teams on the ice, at Albany.

Scarcity of grain. A writer in the National Intelligencer suggests the propriety of using *Flaxseed* for the food of cattle in lieu of corn.

Colonization of the free blacks. The senate of Virginia has agreed to the proposition of the house respecting this matter, inserted in our last, with an amendment which goes to suggest the coast of Africa, in addition to the coast of the north Pacific.

COLONY OF FREE BLACKS.—*Washington City, Dec. 23.*—The projected meeting to consider the proposition for establishing a *Colony of free Blacks*, took place on Saturday last in this city, according to public notice. It was numerous and respectable, and its proceedings fraught with interest. As we propose to publish a report of the whole proceedings as early as practicable, we will only here state, that the hon. *Henry Clay*, having been called to the chair, and *Thomas Dougherty, esq.* being appointed secretary, the business of the meeting was opened by an address from the chairman. *Elias B. Caldwell, esq.* in a speech of considerable length, developed the views of the friends of this project, and offered several resolutions for appointing a committee to draw up and report a Constitution for the association, for appointing a committee to present a memorial to congress, &c.—which, after some remarks from the hon. *John Randolph* and hon. *Robert Wright*, were unanimously adopted. It is scarcely necessary to add, that all connection of this proposition with the emancipation of slaves, present or future, is explicitly disclaimed. No vested rights of any party are proposed to be in the least affected by it, unless beneficially.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 19 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1817.

[WHOLE NO. 279.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CREEKSTEAD, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

A SUPPLEMENT of eight pages accompanies the present number of the REGISTER; issued chiefly to dispose of a body matter, many times postponed and constantly accumulating, in *type*, to the derangement of the mechanical part of our business.

REVOLUTIONARY SPEECHES, ORATIONS &c.

In the supplement to this number is inserted a notice of the intended publication of a collection of revolutionary speeches, orations, &c. Since that article was written and printed, the editor has received advices that encourage him to hope for a success in the undertaking far beyond his first calculation upon it, as to a supply of materials—and he finds also that his own collection of good old things is more extensive than he had apprehended. Gentlemen interested in the purpose will, therefore, as soon they can, comply with the requests of the editor as expressed in the notice alluded to.

The editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER very respectfully presents to his friends the compliments of the season—with his best wishes for their health, happiness and prosperity.

The REGISTER, during the last year, has considerably increased in the number of its subscribers.—The flattering evidences of its hold on the good opinion of the public are duly appreciated, and excite a zeal more and more to deserve them.

But—it may be enough to say, that something else is more necessary to the well-being of this paper than a long list of subscribers—and it is earnestly and feelingly requested, that every one will examine whether there be any thing between him and the editor.

ERRATA.—In Mr. Rodney's eulogium on Mr. Bayard—insert "I," before "allude to his speech against the late war."

In part of the impression, the word "*longe*" was inserted instead of *longo*, in the second Latin line.

American Manufactures.

While all the nations of continental Europe are alive to their interests, and making the most powerful efforts to encourage their own manufactures, and create a home market among themselves—a matter indispensable to their welfare—we, in the United States, calmly look on, talk about independence, and quietly bend our necks to the yoke—being tributaries to England, and relieving her wants at the cost of our own distress. This is very generous—but we are not even thanked for it.

The nature and operation of a home market has been so much spoken of in this paper, that I consider it useless for me to say any thing about it at this time, except to call to recollection the great *truth* I have so warmly endeavored to enforce—which is, that it is the capacity to pay that really fixes the cost of an article to a purchaser. This proposition may be very simply explained by every man for himself, as suited to his own particular circumstances. As applicable to myself, I might say—"I have no money, but I want a new coat; my neighbor, a cloth-manufacturer, doing a good business, wishes a set

of the WEEKLY REGISTER, and will buy a copy, paying me for it, part in cloth and part in cash," &c. Thus the prosperity of my neighbor makes a market for my commodity, and so it goes on through the whole business of life, great or small. We can thus afford to pay one another a little more, if it be required, than the foreign article might be had for, and make a profit by it.

It is a fact—that the establishment of certain manufactories that I could name, in the interior of the United States, had the effect to raise the value of all the surplus* products of the agriculturalists in the neighborhood, 10, 20 or 50 per cent. What fools would these farmers be, to save three cents a yard in a bit of calico and destroy such manufactories?—Yet it is on this principle that our legislators have very much acted. The effects, foretold by me and others many months ago, are clearly seen in the difficulties and distresses of most men in business. There is an universal out-cry about the "scarcity" of money.—I fearlessly assert the fact; that if the import of British goods since the peace had been one-third only of what it was, that money would have been "plenty." The reason for this is obvious in the cases just stated. It appears to me as plain as that two and two make four.

We shall resume the subject of domestic manufactures with renewed activity, and do all that in us lies to hammer their necessity into the brains of those who have the power, and whose business it is, to protect and encourage them. Many honest and patriotic men, who embarked their capital in the business, have been utterly ruined—and their desolate buildings stand as monuments of terror to future undertakings of the kind. That this ruin has been brought about by British design as well as American neglect, is most evident—the "glut," spoken of by Mr. Brougham in the British parliament, was assisted in its operations by the tariff adopted here; and though the British manufacturers have made vast sacrifices to destroy ours, they have felt it as putting money out to interest, on a good security for the repayment of the principle, in the future monopoly of our market. Let us do all that we can to disappoint their hopes; it is a duty to ourselves.*

The remarks of Mr. Brougham, inserted in our last paper (page 284) ought to be published and republished until every man sees and appreciates them. We annex them below. It may be well to remark, that this gentleman is in the "opposition," as it is called, in England, and is considered as being generally friendly to the United States. But there is this trait in the English opposition that I admire and respect—let them quarrel as they may with the ministers—touch the interests of England, as involved by a foreign country, and they are as thorough-going Englishmen as any in the kingdom.

*The reader will please to bear in mind, that the surplus products of a country are small, compared with the aggregate required for home use; but that the disposition of this surplus gives the nominal, or real value, as the case may be, of the whole produce.

Extract from Mr. Brougham's speech in parliament—"I am very far from placing the vast exports it (the peace with America) occasioned, on the same footing with those to the European market the year before; both, because ultimately the Americans will pay, which the exhausted state of the continent renders very unlikely; and because it is well worth while to incur a loss on the first exportation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States."

American Seamen.

In some of the late papers we have seen an article from Barbadoes, respecting a corps of sea fencibles established there, in which many sea-phrases were successfully used to drill the men into the use of the musket, as practised by the land forces. This very naturally brought to recollection an incident that occurred when the veteran *Rodgers*, with the gallant crew of the *Guerriere*, were aiding in the defences of Baltimore, in September, 1814—whose services will never be forgotten by a grateful people.

The crew of the ship, some days before the attack, were armed with muskets and paraded, in squads or companies of 60 or 70 men each, for drill. Their officers were zealous and attentive, and certainly had need of all their patience to bear with, (as it appeared to me,) the studied awkwardness of the sailors—who, evidently, did not like such manoeuvring. After one of the squads, with great labor, had been placed in line, the officer began with "attention;"—and "silence;"—"hold your jaw," said at least every other man of them. "Silence," cried the officer, vexed—and "aye, aye, sir," or "silence," said the whole! Order being obtained, the gentleman commanding, with the greatest patience and perspicuity, described to them what he wished them first to do, encouraging them to do it handsomely. They seemed exceedingly anxious to hear the "speech," as I heard one of them call it; and by the time he had finished his directions, they got themselves into the shape of a half moon, the wings drawing up to him by little and little, without his noticing it at the moment. He peremptorily ordered them back, and back they went as fast as they could; when they began telling each other what the officer meant, chattering at a mighty rate. Silence being had, "Jack" prepared himself to do as well as he could, but went here, there and every where, lost in glorious confusion. The commander frequently turned his head aside to conceal a smile, but the spectators laughed most heartily, to the great pleasure of the sailors, who loved to make fun. Things went on this way for about an hour, and every body was puzzled to find out whether the sailors were really so awkward as they appeared, or not. But at last the manner of "charging bayonet" was told to them, and they were informed that to "charge" and "to board" was the same thing. Here they were at home—their eyes glistened, every fellow gathered up his sinews to their utmost strength, and waited with profound silence for the word. It was given—and on they came with fearful impetuosity, every one striving to get foremost;—it happened that a horse and cart was in their way—several of the spectators had retreated behind it; but the sailors came jumping over it like squirrels, and dashing among them, made them fly off at full speed, to the great delight of the seamen and amidst peals of laughter from all that were looking on. Never, perhaps, since time began, was there a more efficient body of men than this crew, as seamen—nor did it appear possible

(we speak from the knowledge of persons on whose judgment we entirely depend) that, as sailors, they could be better drilled to the business of a ship, but as soldiers, except in a courage that knew no fear, and a zeal that anticipated no check, they were the queerest and most odd set of fellows that ever were collected together. They were as a host to Baltimore.

Deaf and Dumb.

We have long been desirous of giving a detailed account of a very interesting institution about to be established in Connecticut, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and of the intelligent and highly accomplished Mr. Le Clerc, the proposed principal of the school, himself a deaf and dumb man, who writes as fluently and conveys his ideas on any subject submitted to him, as clearly, as any person whatever. He has exhibited his talents in this way in several of our cities, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in the beneficent undertaking, and appears to have succeeded to the extent of his wishes.

Mr. Le Clerc is a pupil of the Abbe Sicard. He writes English well, though he did not commence the study of the language until June last; shewing a proficiency in acquiring it that is, perhaps, without many rivals.

But a Mr. *Braidwood*, now in New-York, carries the instruction of the deaf and dumb still further—he not only teaches them to write and understand accurately the principles of language, "but to speak and read distinctly"—instructs them in "arithmetic, geography, the use of the globes, and every branch of education necessary to render them useful and intelligent members of society." An account of the original institution of Mr. *Braidwood* is inserted in volume II, of the Weekly Register, page 53.

As soon as the pressure of documents has past and room is allowed for miscellany, we intend to notice these things at length—as well to aid the institutions, as to shew that this unfortunate class of persons are not so destitute of the means of happiness and comfort as is generally supposed.

A new discovery.

Mr. Daniel Bartling, of Baltimore, has lately discovered a new mode of clarifying coffee and all other decoctions made by boiling, which will answer as well for malt liquors, cider, wines, &c. This menstruum may be compounded of all animal and vegetable mucilages, and yields a bright, beautiful and transparent substance, which may be put up after the manner of muslin and gauze, suitable either for exportation, or home consumption. In the usual mode of refining liquors, a great deal of time and labor are consumed, to say nothing of the materials. This new mode avoids all of those difficulties; it is always certain, and the cost of preparation will not amount to one per cent.—The mode of using this discovery, is simply to pour boiling water on its surface, and a pure and transparent mucilage is immediately produced: it instantly then expands to the dimensions of the vessel containing the liquor intended to be clarified, and will sink to the bottom carrying every mote, speck and particle in its descent. The experiment has been repeatedly made in several respectable families; in the first hotels in Baltimore, as well as in the adjoining towns. It will be found essential for the use of seamen, and is perfectly unaffected by the change of climate. One inch of this new preparation will be but half a cent's expence to the purchaser, which when dropped into

one gallon of coffee after decoction, will clarify the liquor in a very few moments in the manner above described. Mr. Bartling has already applied for letters patent, and deposited his specification in the department of state.

To the preceding account from the Federal Republican, the editor of the Weekly Register may add, that this mode for clarifying coffee has been used in his family for several days past, with completes success.

Wonderful Law Case.

From the Hartford Mercury of the 17th Dec. 1816.
CASE OF CAPT. BOARDMAN.

"Last week, before the county court now in session in this town, came on the cause of the state v. Elijah Boardman, captain in the U. S. service, for causing drums to be beat through the public streets of this "populous" city, while on the recruiting service in the summer of 1814. The jury returned a verdict of—GUILTY. On what law this prosecution is founded, we know not, for we can assure our readers that we have no statute or city law that applies to the offence, and we defy even that limb of the law, the state-attorney, to prove that it comes within any provision of the "common law." It is supposed however, that captain Boardman was convicted on our "blue laws," one of which, if we mistake not, ordains that no one shall play upon any instrument, except the "jaws-harp and trumpet." We are not in the habit of arraigning decisions of courts—but we do believe in this case, had he been tried by the numerous spectators of both parties who were present during the trial, that at least nine-tenths would have acquitted him. Capt. Boardman stood in this queer predicament—either to be cashiered for not doing his duty, for he was ordered here on the recruiting service, or to do it and suffer punishment therefor by a state court; of the two evils he choose, as every other officer would have done, the latter, and has thereby been subjected to pay nearly three hundred dollars. After all, Connecticut was assisting with all her might to carry on the war, and is now demanding of the general government \$145,000 for her services!!!"

☐ With the termination of the war we hoped for an end of the fooleries, or something worse, which did so much to make our eastern brethren "a reproach among all nations." There is something so coarse and indecent—so insurrection-like and anti-federal in this persecution of capt. Boardman, as to make it too low for the indignant comment upon it that naturally springs up in the mind of every American on seeing it, and we shall content ourselves with simply recording it.

Capt. Boardman, in performing his duty, must be supported; it is impossible, we think, that the matter can stop here. As an officer of the United States, we should suppose, he has a right to a trial in an United States court, where it may be seen whether a blue law, or any other law of Connecticut, is paramount to the constitution, which especially delegates to the general government the power of raising armies. Now if, among a people so holy that they will not brew beer on Saturday lest it should work on Sunday, captain B. had disturbed the sabbath by his drums through the streets, he might have been fairly arraigned for it; but nothing of the kind is imputed to him.

It is stated that during the war, the corporation of the town of Hartford was so much infatuated and so prone to mischief, as to pass a bye-law forbidding an officer or soldier to use the side walks

of the streets, and confining his walks to the cart ways. If this be the fact, the editor of the Register will thank some friend there to furnish him with a copy of the law for preservation in this work.

Annual Treasury Report.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual report on the state of the finances.—December 20, 1816.—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Treasury Department, December 16th, 1816.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report prepared in obedience to the "act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the treasury department." I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The honorable speaker of the house of representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "act supplementary to the act, entitled an act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates.

REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and incidental receipts which accrued during the year 1814, amounted to

\$11,500,606 23

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1815, amounted to

49,893,219 02

Viz.

Customs, as appears by statement	A.	36,643,598 77
Internal duties	B.	5,963,225 88
Direct tax	C.	5,723,152 23
Public lands		1,287,959 28
Postage and incidental receipts		275,282 84

49,893,219 02

The revenue which has accrued from the same sources during the three first quarters of the year 1816, and that which will accrue during the remaining quarter, is estimated to amount to 38,650,000 00

Viz.

Customs	30,000,000 00
Internal duties	4,150,000 00
Direct tax (nett proceeds)	2,700,000 00
Public lands (exclusive of receipts in the Mississippi territory)	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts	300,000 00

\$38,650,000 00

The receipts in the treasury from the same sources during the year 1816, are estimated

46,900,000 00

Viz.

Customs	36,000,000 00
Direct tax	4,200,000 00
Internal duties	4,900,000 00
Public lands	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts	300,000 00

\$46,900,000 00

Receipts from loans and treasury notes:	
Loans under the act of 15th Nov. 1814,	243,911 39
Do. do. 3d March, 1815,	318,675 52
Do. temporary loans	150,000 00
<hr/>	
Amount actually borrowed to 30th September, 1815,	712,586 91
Treasury notes: amount issued prior to the 1st Oct. 1816, under the act of 24th Feb. 1815.	
Notes bearing interest per statement	
L. 4,274,000 00	
Small treasury notes not bearing interest, amount issued & re-issued	
5,773,168 00	
10,047,968 00	
<hr/>	
	10,760,554 91

Making the total amount estimated to be actually received in the treasury during the year 1816, 57,660,554 91

Cash in the treasury at the commencement of the year (including an item of \$6,361,129 43 in treasury notes) which had been paid for duties and taxes, 13,106,592 88

Making the amount estimated to be actually received into the treasury, during the year, including the sum in the treasury on the 1st day of January last, 70,667,147 79

The application of the moneys actually received into the treasury during the year 1816, will be as follows: To the 30th September the payments have amounted to the following sums nearly:—(the accounts being not yet made up the precise amount cannot be given)

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses,	2,359,404 99
Military service (including an arrearage of \$11,212,560 00)	14,079,009 27
Naval service	2,707,927 00
Public debt, viz.	
Interest and reimbursement	8,009,936 34
Reimbursement and interest of treasury notes	5,606,650 21
<hr/>	
	13,616,586 55
<hr/>	
	32,762,416 84

During the fourth quarter of the year the payments are estimated to amount to the following sums, viz.

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses 750,000 00

Military service	2,450,000 00
Naval service	1,200,000 00
Public debt, viz. interest & reimbursement to the 1st of Jan. 1816, inclusive,	2,100,000 00
Ditto. Reimbursement of treasury notes	13,000,000 00
<hr/>	
	15,100,000 00
<hr/>	
	19,500,000 00
<hr/>	
	52,262,416 84

The receipts into the treasury during the year have been estimated at 57,660,554 91
 And the balance at the commencement 13,106,592 33
 70,767,147 79

Leaving in the treasury, on the 1st January, 1817, the sum of \$18,504,730 95
 Of which sum it is estimated that 10,006,000 will be in cash, and the remainder in treasury notes, principally issued under the act of the 24th of February, 1815, which cannot be reimbursed without an appropriation for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the favorable situation of the treasury, the disordered state of the currency still continues to embarrass the fiscal operations of the government. The expectation which had been formed, that the demands upon the treasury, in the eastern section of the union, might be paid in the local currency by the end of the year, has not been realized. To discharge the claims in that quarter, arising from the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, which will be payable on the 1st of January next, small treasury notes must be issued, or a temporary loan must be obtained from the bank of the United States, to the amount of those demands. The latter alternative has been embraced, and a proposition for that purpose has been made to the bank and has been favorably received by it.

When those claims are satisfied, there will be no further embarrassment until the next quarterly payment of interest. To prevent the necessity of resorting again to loans, for that object, the re-issue of treasury notes, of all descriptions should be discontinued. When this course is adopted and persevered in, the revenue in that quarter will be collected in current money, and will be more than sufficient to satisfy all the claims of the public creditors.—The more certainly to effect that object, it is respectfully recommended, that an appropriation be made during the present session of congress, for the reimbursement of the whole of the treasury notes, issued under the act of the 24th of February, 1815. The treasury notes issued under the preceding laws, have either been reimbursed, or provision made for that object during the last quarter of the year. The acts under which they issued having, by appropriations, provided for their reimbursement, no further appropriations are necessary for that purpose.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.
 The funded debt contracted before the late war, which was unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1816, amounted as appears by statement B. to 38,340,000 00

By the same statement, it appears that the funded debt contracted on account of the late war, amounted on that day to 65,944,434 29

Making the whole funded debt, on the 1st of January, 1816, amount to 104,258,341 06
 To which must be added temporary loans viz.
 Due the state bank,
 Boston, \$500,000 00
 Cumberland bank,
 Maine, 50,000 00
 Banks in the district of
 Columbia, 175,000 00
 State of New-York, 350,000 00
1,075,000 00

Making an aggregate amount, on that day, of 105,350,341 06

To this amount there has been added between the first day of January, 1816, and the 30th of September, the following sums :

Viz.
 6 per cent. stock of 1814, 229,801 31
 6 per cent. stock of 1815, 335,448 90
 6 per cent. treasury-note stock, 58,245 78
 7 per cent. do 4,570,621 00
5,257,116 99

From which deduct temporary loans paid off, 1,025,000 00

Reimbursement of old six per ct. and deferred stock, 846,639 76

1,871,639 76
3,385,477 23

Making the whole public debt on the 30th of September, 1816, as appears by statement C. amount to 108,745,818 29

Viz :—
 Old funded debt, 37,494,267 01
 New funded debt, 71,201,551 28
 Temporary loan, 50,000 00

\$108,745,818 29

Add the amount of 7 p. cent. stock, which it is estimated will be created during the last quarter of the year, by funding small treasury notes, 520,405 00

Makes the estimated amount of the public debt, on the 1st of Jan. 1817, 109,266,223 29

The subscription to the bank of the United States, on the part of the government, will create 5 per cent. stock to the amount of 7,000,000 00

And the compromise with the Yazoo claimants has created stock to the amount of 4,098,615 29

ably, be reimbursed by the sales of the public lands, in the Mississippi territory, during the three succeeding years, no further provision for their ultimate redemption appears to be necessary.

SINKING FUND.

According to the existing laws, the sinking fund consists of a permanent appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars per annum, which is vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund; to be by them applied to the payment of the interest of the public debt, and to the redemption of principal. Of this sum there will be required, during the year 1817, for the payment of the interest, 6,084,415 93; leaving the sum of \$1,915,584 07 to be applied to the redemption of the principal of the debt. This sum, operating upon the principal of compound interest, will not redeem the whole amount of the funded debt before the year 1842. An attentive examination of the rise and progress of public debts in other countries, cannot fail to impress the American republic with the necessity of making suitable exertions, in periods of peace, to release the national revenue from so heavy an incumbrance. Although, from our happy form of government, and from our fortunate geographical position, we may reasonably calculate upon being less frequently subjected to the calamities of war, than has hitherto fallen to the lot of other civilized nations, yet, reason and experience forbid the expectation that we shall be exempted from its evils until the redemption of the public debt shall be effected by the operation of the existing sinking fund.

By referring to the laws authorising the several loans, which, during the late war, have swelled the public debt to its present amount, congress has uniformly pledged the faith of the nation to provide sufficient funds for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the debt so created. The time has now arrived when that pledge ought to be redeemed. It is therefore, respectfully proposed, that there be annually appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000, in addition to the sum of \$8,000,000 now applicable to the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt; and, that that sum be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be applied in the same manner as the existing sinking fund. It is, also, proposed that when the six per cent. stock can be purchased at par, or the 7 per cent. stock can be purchased at 6 per cent. premium, or when a greater amount can be redeemed, according to the conditions attached to the different loans, of which the funded debt is composed, than the amount of the sinking fund applicable to the redemption of the principal of the funded debt within any one year, there be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the further sum of \$1,000,000 out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, if such payment can be made; leaving a balance in the treasury, at the end of the year, of \$2,000,000; which additional sum shall be applied to the redemption, or purchase of the principal of the debt.

As the funded stock which may be subscribed by individuals to the bank of the United States is redeemable at the will of the government, and as the Louisiana stock is to be reimbursed in four annual instalments, commencing in the year 1818, the effect of the provision will be, an annual addition of \$1,000,000 for the succeeding six years, if the state of the treasury will admit of its execution.

By the operation of the sinking fund, thus enlarged, the whole funded debt will be extinguished within the term of fourteen years. In the present unsettled state of the revenue, arising from exces-

But as the first is only an exchange for the same amount of bank capital, which will, probably, produce an excess of dividends, beyond the interest payable on the stock, equal to the reimbursement of the principal, before the expiration of the charter, and the second bears no interest, and will, prob-

since importations of foreign merchandise during the previous and present year; from the change in the rate of duties imposed on merchandise; and from changes made in the various branches of internal revenue, it would be unsafe to vest the whole of the surplus revenue of the present year in the commissioners of the sinking fund, as there is strong reason to believe, that the revenue which will accrue during the year 1817, will fall considerably below the permanent annual expenditure, inclusive of the addition proposed to be made to the sinking fund. That deficiency, as well as any other which may occur in the two succeeding years, will be covered by the balances which it is estimated will be in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1817, and 1818. *Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1816.*

The probable authorized demands upon the treasury, during the year 1817, are estimated to amount to \$21,751,797 76

Viz.—

Civil, diplomatic, & miscellaneous expenses,	\$1,765,313 03
Military service, (including an arrearage of \$1,540,000,)	7,999,625 79
Naval service, (including \$1,000,000 for permanent increase of navy,)	3,986,658 75
Public debt,	8,000,000 00
	<u>21,751,797 57</u>

Deduct war arrearage 1,540,000 00
\$20,211,797 57

Add for annual incidental expenditures, not embraced in the estimate, 288,202 43

Making the permanent annual expenditure 20,500,000 00
To which, add the sum proposed to the sinking fund, 3,000,000 00

Making in the whole, an aggregate amount, for the permanent annual expenditure, until the public debt is redeemed, of 23,500,000 00

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury, for the year 1815, estimated the revenue which would accrue during the year 1816, under the modifications proposed by that report to the existing laws for raising revenue, at \$25,600,000 00

Viz:

Customs,	\$17,000,000 00
Internal duties,	4,500,000 00
Direct tax, (nett proceeds,)	2,700,000 00
Public lands,	1,000,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts,	400,000 00
	<u>\$25,600,000 00</u>

But the revenue which has actually accrued during the year is estimated as already stated, at 58,650,000 00

Making an aggregate excess, beyond the estimate of the last year, of 13,050,000 00
Which excess has arisen, principally, in the customs.

By the same report, the money receivable into the treasury during the year 1816, arising, principally, from revenue which accrued during the year 1815, was estimated at \$33,400,000 00

Viz:

Customs,	21,000,000
Internal duties, -	5,000,000
Direct tax,	6,000,000
Public lands,	1,000,000
Postage, and incidental receipts,	400,000
	<u>33,400,000</u>

But the actual receipts into the treasury during the year, from those sources of revenue, are estimated at 49,600,000 00

Leaving an excess of receipts beyond the estimate, of \$13,500,000 00

The actual excess in the customs, beyond the estimate of 1815, being 15,000,000 00
In the internal duties, direct tax, and postage, there is a deficit of 2,000,000 00

And an excess in public lands, of 13,000,000 00
500,000 00

Making, as before stated, the whole excess \$13,500,000 00

The comparative statements just presented prove the extreme difficulty there was in 1815 of making any estimate upon which reliance could be placed. The excessive importations of foreign merchandise, during the past and present year, have, but in a slight degree, diminished that difficulty. The revenue which accrued from imports and tonnage during the three first quarters of the year 1816, have averaged nine millions of dollars a quarter; while that which will have accrued during the last quarter, is estimated at not more than one third of that sum. As the redundancy of foreign merchandise in the country, which has produced this extraordinary reduction of duties in the fourth quarter of the year, will continue to influence the importations of the year 1817, the revenue accruing from that source during the year, probably cannot be safely estimated above twelve millions.

We must look, therefore, to the revenue accruing in the year 1818, as the average revenue arising from duties and taxes of a permanent character, by which the permanent expenditures of the government should be regulated. From the facts in the possession of the department, the revenue which will accrue during that year is estimated as follows: viz.

Customs	18,000,000 00
Internal duties	2,500,000 00
Public lands	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts	250,000 00

Making an aggregate amount of \$22,250,000 00

In the year 1819 the first installment of the bonus, payable by the bank of the United States, becomes due, 500,000 00

During the same year, it is believed that the claim of the state of Georgia will be paid, and the Mississippi stock will be absorbed by the sale of public

lands in the Mississippi territory, which will give an additional revenue from the public lands for the year 1820, and for subsequent years, of 1,500,000 00

Making the revenue for the year 1820 amount to 24,250,000 00

Which may be estimated as the permanent annual revenue after that period.

But the receipts into the treasury, during the year 1817, are estimated as follows: viz.

Customs	24,000,000 00
Internal duties	2,900,000 00
Direct tax, (outstanding and receivable that year.)	2,000,000 00
Public lands,	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts	250,000 00
	<hr/> 30,650,000 00

To which add the balance in the treasury on the 1st day of that year, 10,000,000 00

Total ways and means for 1817, 40,650,000 00

The expenditure for that year, as before stated, including the proposed addition to the sinking fund, is estimated to amount to 25,000,000 00

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1818, of 15,650,000 00

WAYS AND MEANS FOR 1818.

Balance in the treasury as before stated	15,650,000 00
Customs	12,000,000 00
Internal duties	2,500,000 00
Public lands	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts	250,000 00
	<hr/> 31,900,000 00

The permanent expenditure, including the proposed addition to the sinking fund, has been estimated at, 23,500,000 00

Balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1819, estimated at 8,400,000 00

WAYS AND MEANS FOR 1819.

Balance in the treasury as above stated	8,400,000 00
Customs	18,000,000 00
Internal duties	2,500,000 00
Public lands	1,500,000 00
Bonus from the United States' bank payable this year,	500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts	250,000 00
	<hr/> 31,150,000 00

Permanent expenditure as before stated 23,500,000 00

Leaving in the treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1820, a balance of 7,650,000 00

After which period the permanent revenue, as before stated, is estimated to exceed the permanent expenditure, taken as the basis of this report, by the annual amount of 750,000 00

Making an excess of revenue beyond the estimated expenditure during the next four years, of \$8,400,000 00

Applicable to such objects of internal improvement or national defence as the wisdom of congress may direct.

All which is respectfully submitted. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Sec'y of the treasury. Treasury Department, December 16, 1816.

38,068,890 30	Dollars.	Merchandise
618,341 00	Dollars.	Tonnage, &c.
15,932 00	Dollars.	Passports
1,660,671 01	Dollars.	Debitures issued
91,570,824,492 24	Dollars.	Gross Revenue
40,400,803 40	Dollars.	Expenses on collection
49,069,443,988 77	Dollars.	Net Revenue

[A.] Exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances, of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise, and of expenses of collection, during the year 1815.

[B.] STATEMENT

Of the funded debt of the United States, and of temporary loans, on the first of January, 1816.

FUNDED DEBT,

Exclusive of sums passed to the credit of the sinking fund.

6 per cent. stock,	17,280,871 41
2 per cent. stock,	16,158,180 79
Deferred do.	9,388,320 34
Louisiana do.	10,923,500 00
6 per cent. do. 1796,	80,000 00
Exchanged 6 p. ct. do. 1812,	2,984,746 72
	<hr/> 66,755,619 26

6 per cent. stock of 1812, 11 million loan,	7,810,500 00
6 per cent. stock of 1813, 16 million loan,	12,109,377 43
6 per cent. stock of 1813, 7 1/2 million loan,	8,404,581 98
6 per cent. stock of 1814, 25 million loan,	15,661,818 54
6 per cent. stock of 1815, 18,452,800 loan,	11,952,700 74
6 per cent. stock, of treasury notes bearing interest funded at par,	2,481 63
7 per cent stock, of small treasury notes funded,	3,908,974 00
	<hr/> 65,954,434 29

TEMPORARY LOANS.

Due the State Bank, Boston,	500,000 00
Cumberland Bank, Maine,	60,000 00
Banks in the District of Columbia,	178,000 00
State of New-York,	350,000 00
	<hr/> 1,078,000 00

Nominal amount of the funded debt and temporary loans, 1st January, 1816, 123,775,053 55

Deduct reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks to the 31st December, 1815, per treasury settlements, (5)21,341,900 00

From this sum deduct reimbursement paid, or stock

subsequently transferred to the sinking fund, 28,748 02.
 And the difference between the nominal amount of six per cent. and deferred stock exchanged, and the amount of the exchanged stock issued in lieu thereof, 5,898,530 17
 5,898,530 17
 5,897,378 19
 18,414,712 40

Unredeemed amount, 1st January, 1816, (c) 106,360,341 00

Nominal amount, as above stated, brought down, 123,775,063 58

SINKING FUND.

The following sums are, in the Treasury books, passed to the credit of this fund.

Foreign Debt.

5 per cent. stock, 8,200,000 00
 4 1-2 per cent. do. 830,000 00
 4 per cent. 3,180,900 00
 12,300,000 00

Domestic debt.

6 per cent. stock, 1,046,026 02
 3 per cent. do. 698,555 41
 Deferred do. 1,005,179 83
 8 per cent. do. 6,482,500 00
 Exchanged 6 per cent. do. 6,294,051 12
 Converted 6 per cent. do. 1,859,850 70
 4 1-2 per cent. stock, 176,000 00
 5 1-2 per cent. do. 1,848,900 00
 Navy 6 per cent. stock, 711,700 00
 Louisiana stock, 326,500 00
 6 per cent. do. of 1812, 324 200 00
 21,673,463 98
 33,873,463 98
 (d) 147,643,517 83

NOTES.

(a)

Amount of temporary loans unpaid, 1st January, 1815, 600,000 00
 Received into the treasury in 1815—
 From the City Bank of New-York, 200,000 00
 Mechanics' do. do. 200,000 00
 Manhattan do. do. 200,000 00
 Mechanics' do. do. 75,000 00
 Bank of America, do. 75,000 00
 Manhattan do. do. 75,000 00
 City Bank, do. 75,000 00
 Mechanics' do. do. 200,000 00
 State of New-York, 350,000 00
 Banks in District of Columbia, 175,000 00
 Bank of Virginia, 450,000 00
 Farmers' Bank of Virginia, 200,000 00
 2,375,000 00
 2,375,000 00
 1,800,000 00
 1,075,000 00

Paid off in 1815, per public printed accounts, 1,800,000 00
 Amount as above stated, 1,075,000 00

(b)

This is the aggregate of the several annual settlements, predicated on the quarterly dividends payable from the 1st January, 1795, inclusive, and, after making the deductions herein stated, will, on the full payment of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, accord with their present nominal amount.

(c)

Unredeemed amount, 1st January, 1815, 89,110,337 20
 Additions in 1815—
 3 per cent. stock, 3 36
 6 per cent. do. 1815, 50,000 00
 do. do. 1814, 1,486,067 99
 do. do. 1814, 11,982,700 63
 do. Treasury notes, funded, 2,481 74
 7 per cent. small do. do. 3,908,974 00
 17,341,127 02
 2,375,000 00
 19,616,127 02

Temporary loans,

Deduct reimbursements of old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, in 1815, 1,566,123 16
 And temporary loans paid off, 1,300,000 00
 3,306,123 16
 16,250,003 86
 As above, 105,360,341 00

(d)

Nominal amount, including sinking fund, 1st Jan. 1815, 139,832,390 81
 Additions in 1815, including temporary loans, 17,816,127 02

As above, 157,648,517 83

Treasury Department,
 Register's Office, December 19, 1816.
 JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

[C.] ESTIMATE

Of the funded debt of the United States, and of the temporary loans, on the 1st of October, 1816.

FUNDED DEBT,

Exclusive of the sums passed to the sinking fund.

Six per cent. stock, 17,380,871 41
 Three per cent. do. 16,158,180 79
 Deferred do. 9,358,320 34
 Louisiana do. 10,923,500 00
 Six per cent. do. of 1796, 80,000 00
 Exchanged 6 per cent. of 1812, 2,984,746 73
 55,784,619 28

Six per cent. stock of 1812, 11 million loan, 7,810,500 00
 Ditto of 1813, 16 do. 18,109,377 43
 Ditto do. 7 1-2 do. 8,498,581 95
 Ditto of 1814 25 1-3 do. 15,984,619 85
 Ditto of 1815, 18,462,800 do. 12,988,149 04

Six per cent. stock, treasury notes, per 28th February, 1815, funded, 60,727 41
 Seven per cent. stock, small treasury notes, funded, 8,379,695 00
 71,901,551 28
 127,937,170 54

TEMPORARY LOANS.

Dos Cumberland Bank, Maine, 50,000 00

Nominal amount of funded debt and temporary loans, 1st October, 1816, 128,007,170 54

Deduct reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks to the 31st of December, 1815, per treasury settlements, 24,341,090 68
 To the 1st October, 1816, estimated at 846,639 76
 25,188,630 44
 Deduct, as per annual statement, 5,927,378 19
 19,261,252 25

Unredeemed amount, 1st October, 1816, (a) 108,745,918 29

Nominal amount, as above stated, brought down, 128,007,170 54
SINKING FUND.

The following sums are, in the Treasury books, passed to the credit of this fund.

Foreign debt.
 Five per cent. stock, 8,200,000 00
 Four and a half per cent. stock, 830,000 00
 Four per cent. stock, 3,180,000 00
 12,300,000 00

Domestic debt.
 Six per cent. stock, 1,046,026 02
 Three per cent. stock, 698,555 41
 Deferred stock, 1,005,179 83
 Eight per cent. stock, 6,182,500 00
 Exchanged 6 per cent. stock, 6,294,051 12
 Converted 6 per cent. stock, 1,859,850 70
 Four & a half per cent. stock, 176,000 00
 Five & a half per cent. stock, 1,848,900 00
 Navy six per cent. stock, 711,700 00
 Louisiana six per cent. stock, 326,500 00
 Six per cent. stock of 1812, 324,200 00
 21,673,463 98
 33,873,463 98
 (b) 161,890,634 83

NOTES.

(a) Unredeemed amount, 1st January, 1816, 105,360,341 00
 Additions to 1st October, 1816—
 Six per cent. stock of 1814, 308,801 31
 Ditto 1815, 335,448 90
 Treasury note six per cent. stock, 58,245 78
 Ditto seven per cent. stock, 4,374,621 00
 5,287,116 99

Deduct temporary loans, paid off, 1,025,000 00
 Do. reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stock, 846,639 76
 1,871,639 76
 107,748,818 29

Unredeemed amount, as above, 107,748,818 29
 (b) Nominal amount, including sinking fund, 1st Jan. 1816, 127,648,517 83
 Additions in 1816, 5,287,116 99
 128,965,634 83

Deduct temporary loans paid to the State
 Bank, Boston, 200,000 00
 Banks in the District of Columbia, 175,000 00
 The state of New-York, 350,000 00
 1,025,000 00

Nominal amount, as above, 127,648,517 83
 Treasury Department,
 Register's Office, Dec. 19, 1816.
 JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Assessment of Baltimore County and City.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER, BY THOMAS BAILEY, ESQ.]

Aggregate statement of the lists of Taxes payable on lands, lots, dwelling houses and slaves, under the act of congress of March 5th, 1816, within the 4th district of the state of Maryland, as prepared by Thomas Bailey, principal assessor of the said district, and by him delivered to Stephen H. Moore, collector for the same.

DISTRICTS AND WARDS.	Lands, lots, and dwelling houses	Slaves.....	Aggregate.....	Taxes payable.....
	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.
<i>County of Baltimore—</i>				
1st District,	2,006,130	102,495	2,180,625	2,635 93½
2nd District,	1,724,033	229,164	1,953,197	2,441 61½
3rd District,	812,127	15,010	827,137	1,033 97½
4th District,	1,548,310	107,272	1,655,582	2,069 51½
5th District,	885,308	59,167	944,475	1,180 69½
6th District,	1,304,198	112,710	1,416,908	1,771 27½
7th District,	1,581,343	143,460	1,724,803	2,156 10½
<i>City of Baltimore—</i>				
1st Ward,	9,861,449	769,278	10,630,727	13,289 02
2nd Ward,	2,625,484	54,135	2,679,619	3,349 55
3rd Ward,	2,650,093	76,640	2,726,733	3,408 51½
4th Ward,	2,205,550	52,250	2,257,800	2,822 27½
5th Ward,	2,096,555	31,060	2,127,615	2,659 53½
6th Ward,	1,489,746	39,045	1,528,791	1,911 03½
7th Ward,	1,272,818	44,750	1,317,568	1,647 04
8th Ward,	1,794,453	74,995	1,869,448	2,337 15½
	932,925	33,476	966,395	1,208 00½
Eastern Precinct,	24,929,073	1,175,623	26,104,696	32,632 13½
Western Precinct	1,106,154	17,140	1,123,294	1,404 39½
	3,836,917	119,625	3,956,542	4,945 69½
Non-residents, 6th district,	29,872,144	1,312,388	31,184,532	38,982 22½
Non-residents, Western Precinct,	129,204	1,380	130,584	163 26½
	19,790		19,790	24 73½
	30,021,138	1,313,768	31,334,906	39,170 22½
Amount of the resident's list,				38,982 22½
Amount of the non-resident's list,				188 00½
				39,170 22½

(Errors excepted.)

THOMAS BAILEY, Principal Assessor,
Of the 4th collection district of the state of Maryland.

Baltimore, 6th December, 1816.

NOTE—The rate of tax is 12½ cents on each \$100, or one eighth of one per centum on the amount of assessment.

T. B. F. A.

Foreign Articles.

London dates of November 15.

ENGLAND, &c.

Stocks, Nov. 9—3 per cent. con. 62½. Am. 6 per cents 88½ a 89.

The admiralty navy list, corrected up to November, contains 198 admirals, 854 post captains, 814 commanders, 3,980 lieutenants, 688 masters, 946 surgeons, 442 assistant surgeons, and 935 pursers.

Old king George, though less composed than heretofore, still enjoys good bodily health.

The grand duke Nicholas, brother of the emperor of Russia, was daily expected in England, on a visit.

The distresses of the people are daily increased, for want of employment and want of food. A London paper of Nov. 11, congratulates the public that

there was no account of any new disturbance that day.

There was a great storm in the British channel about the 13th of November, by which many lives were lost.

It appears that the British have abolished the Mediterranean passes. This is honorable to them—but they ought never to have suffered them.

Most of the continental nations are making arrangements, in one way or another, either to exclude British manufactures, or reduce their consumption. Every where, except in the United States, the necessity of a home market seems apparent. In them, it is a kind of jacobinism to wish its encouragement!

There is a talk that an application will be made to the German diet for the general exclusion of British manufactures.

At the "lord mayor's day, November 9," it was expected that every person invited would appear dressed in the manufactures of the country.

A late London paper says—A very fine regiment of infantry, the 85th, is under immediate orders to proceed to Manchester, to strengthen the force under the command of J. Byng, in the northern district.

Prime beef and pork were sold on Saturday last in Chester market at from 3½d. to 4d. per lb.; fine fowls at 2s. per couple; and geese weighing 8 lbs. for 3s. 6d. each.

Parliament—It is calculated that the number of persons qualified in England to vote in the election of members for the house of commons amounts to 112,875—in Wales to 6,512—and in Scotland, to only 2,697—making a total of 122,084 electors in Great Britain. What proportion does this number bear to a population of nearly fourteen millions?

Tax on light.—A house in Dublin, the annual rent of which is thirty pounds, pays nine pounds ten shillings for window tax!

MOB AT LONDON—NOV. 15.

A great crowd of distressed people, artisans, manufacturers and marines, were assembling at Spadfields, at the last moment of our advices from London. The procedure had excited great sensibility. All the high authorities of state had been exceedingly busy with justices of the peace, constables &c. &c. the lord mayor was also on the alert, and something very formidable was apprehended. To guard against it, however, the military were prepared to march in an instant, as required. The usual thoroughfare through the tower had been stopped.

The meeting was called for 12 o'clock, and those present were 3000, every moment rapidly increasing—the object was said to be to form a procession and present a memorial in person to the prince regent—to force themselves into Carlton house, if refused admittance!

In the memorial said to be intended to be proposed at the meeting, is inserted the following paragraph:—

"We therefore presume to believe, that some other mode of management ought to be devised, by which the hungry may be fed, the naked clothed, and the oppressed relieved from their sufferings; for these desirable purposes we cannot imagine any measures so effectual as to restore to the people the land and houses of which, by divers means they have been dispossessed; and this we conceive may be easily accomplished by granting indemnities to the dignified landholders, by way of hereditary pensions, by national funds or rents for the duties they may perform!!!"

At a quarter past 12, a person harangued the meeting, saying, "You are no longer under the government of Pitt—Be firm, and you will conquer. Individually you are nothing—collectively you are every thing. You have enemies here, so mind. Indeed wherever you meet for good, you have enemies."—This was a specimen of the first orator's speech.

The following hand bill had been circulated a day or two before—

"Britons to arms!—Break open all gun and sword shops, pawnbrokers, and other likely places to find arms—No rise of bread, &c.—No Castlereagh, off with his head. No national debt; the whole country waits the signal from London to fly to arms.—Stand firm now or never.—N. B. Printed bills, containing further direction will be circulated as soon as possible."

"We must wait for the next arrival to learn the end

of this business. The rioters continue in force about Nottingham—another mob at Birmingham had been suppressed by the military. It commenced about the breaking of the windows of a bookseller who had been active in circulating some "anti-jacobinical publications," as the *London Courier* has it.

"The state of England is really this—the government owes its existence to its military force.—The whole country is as a garrison. When the moment arrives that the soldiers shall refuse to fire upon their half-starved fathers and brothers—confusion is the order of the day. If the state of distress progresses much further, and how the people are to be relieved, except by revolution, we cannot discover, some dreadful convulsion must be expected. Articles of subsistence are daily rising in value, and the means of earning wherewith to purchase them seem daily to be lessened. *Wheat was up to 20s. for 70lbs.—the average had been struck and the ports were open for its importation.*

At Walsall, a large body of people attacked and destroyed the mills in the neighborhood, clamoring for bread. The military was called in to disperse them.

The military is the only thing relied on in England to keep the people down. The state of society must be dreadful where cries for food are to be silenced only by the bayonet.

Lord Castlereagh has been treated to a public dinner at Belfast!!

At a general meeting of the people of Manchester (40,000 persons being assembled) several decided resolutions in favor of retrenchment were passed. Some of the pensioners were freely named.

FRANCE.

The vicar-general of France, in a late address to the king said—"The power of the king comes from God." His reverence was mistaken—he ought to have said, the power of the king of France is in the bayonets of the allied troops.

It is said that the French ministry are preparing to make great concessions to the chambers, in order to conciliate them. This is like begging pardon after stabbing.

Paris, November 4.

Opening of the sessions—king's speech.

At one o'clock this day the king proceeded in state to the chamber of deputies, and the peers and deputies being present in the costume of their respective houses, his majesty delivered from the throne the following speech:

"Gentlemen—In opening this new session, it is extremely agreeable to have to rejoice with you on the benefits which Divine Providence has deigned to bestow upon my people and upon me.

"Tranquillity reigns throughout the kingdom; the amicable dispositions of the foreign sovereigns, and the exact observance of treaties, guarantee to us peace without; and if a senseless enterprize has for an instant caused alarm relative to our interior tranquillity, it has only served to elicit further proofs of the attachment of the nation, and of the fidelity of my army.

"My personal happiness has been increased by the union of one of my children (for, you know, my brother's are mine) with a young princess, whose amiable qualities seconding the attention of the rest of my family, promise me a happy old age and will give, I trust, to France, new pledges of prosperity, by confirming the order of succession, the first bases of this monarchy, and without which no state can be in safety.

"To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the seasons has

delay the harvest: my people suffer, and I suffer more than they do: but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption.

Great changes are unhappily necessary. I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expenses that are indispensable, and of the means for meeting them. The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of the administration, and I labor without ceasing to make it still more so. Always united in sentiment and intention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as the last, and, for the rest, I rely upon your attachment and your zeal for the good of the state and the honor of the French name.

I continue with more activity than ever my negotiations with the holy see, and I have the confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the Church of France. But this is not all, and you will be of opinion with me no doubt, that we ought not to restore to divine worship that splendor which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it—(that would unfortunately be impossible) but to ensure to the ministers of our holy religion an independent income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of him, of whom it is said, *that he did good wherever he went.*

Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of our religion, let us be also attached to that charter, which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the pre-eminence that is due, and which, in the civil order, guarantees to all a wise liberty, and to each the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer my attack to be made upon that fundamental law—my ordonnance of the 5th of September sufficiently shews it.

In fine, gentlemen, let all hatreds cease—let the children of the same country, I dare add, of the same Father, be really a people of brothers, and that from our past evils, there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object, and to attain it I rely upon your co-operation; but, above all, upon that frank and cordial confidence, the sole solid basis of an union so necessary between the three branches of the legislature. Rely also upon the same dispositions in me, and let my people be well assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impetuosity of a too ardent zeal.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Preliminary conferences have commenced at the office of foreign affairs with the ministers of Austria, Russia, France and Prussia, for the execution of the measures already agreed upon at Vienna, relative to the abolition of the slave trade, including a general system of defence against the Barbary powers.

Count Mole and the duke of Ragusa are the new secretaries of the chamber of peers.

NETHERLANDS.

The export of potatoes and pearl barley is prohibited—great distress exists in Holland on account of the failure of the harvests.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

Jerome Bonaparte (prince of Morfort) and the princess his wife, who is near her lying-in, are still with madam Murat at Hamburg.

The emperor of Russia's journey into the interior of his empire is stated to be for the suppression of disorders existing therein.

A liberal essay has appeared in the government paper, (superintended by the ministry of the inter-

rior) of St. Petersburg, in favor of the liberty of the press.

Carnot has left Warsaw to repair to Berlin to solicit an asylum; which has been assigned under severe restrictions.

The guards of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in July, August and September, arrested 2161 individuals, being robbers, vagabonds, beggars and deserters.

The king of Wirtemberg is dead—his son succeeds to the throne—his widow, a sister of the prince regent, is expected to take up her residence in England.

The marriage of the emperor of Austria with the princess Charlotte, of Bavaria, has been solemnized at Munich.

The king of Prussia amuses his people with the prospect of a constitution. The king's will is the present constitution of that country.

Remarkable meteor.—The Gazette of Dusseldorf speaks of a very remarkable meteor. "On the 19th ult. at nine in the evening, a large mass of iron fell in one of the streets of our city: this mass, when cool, was hard, but it was easily broken, and emitted a sulphurous smell. Meteors of this kind are very rare here."

SPAIN.

Don Josef Garcia de Lezury Pizarro, is appointed first secretary of state, vice don Pedro Cevallos, resigned on account of ill health, and his duties as minister of justice, &c.

PORTUGAL.

It is reported that Portugal is to receive a share of the French contributions.

The beautiful church of St. Julian, at Lisbon, was burnt on the 4th of October, while performing the funeral ceremony of the old queen.

NAPLES.

The English papers speak of sanguinary quarrels between the American and British seamen at Palermo.

The money returned from Algiers has been appropriated to the pay of the foreign troops.

Naples, Oct. 18.—Mr. Pinckney has taken leave of our sovereign, and has set out for St. Petersburg. There is every reason to believe that all the differences between the United States and our court are terminated. Our honor has received no stain, and it could receive none under a prince who is fully conscious of the dignity of his crown and the rank which his dynasty holds in Europe.

Austria has shewn upon this occasion, that she was ready to support our just pretensions.

It is thought that a treaty between our court and the United States has been proposed and that it will be very advantageous to us. Advantages have been guaranteed to the Americans in the ports of Sicily.

TURKEY.

The seraglio of the grand seignor of Constantino-ple, took fire and burnt down on the 26th Sept.—All his wives, fifty-one in number, narrowly escaped the flames.

BARBARY STATES.

Some Tunisian vessels are said to have made prizes on the coast of Zante.

BONAPARTE

Is represented in good health, but very impatient at his confinement. He has ordered that no strangers should be admitted into his presence.

Some idle reports have been circulated about an attempt to enable him to escape.

HAYTI.

From the Baltimore Patriot.—A respectable mer-

cantile friend has put into our hands a French copy of the correspondence between *Petion* and the commissioners sent by Louis 18th to negotiate with him concerning the recolonization of Hayti. The following proclamation may be considered as exhibiting the spirit in which that negotiation was treated by *Petion*, and his resolute rejection of any attempt to encroach upon the liberty and independence of the people of whom he is the chief.

LIBERTÉ.

EQUALITY.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

PROCLAMATION.

Alexander Petion, president of Hayti, to the people and the army.

The French flag has appeared on our coast, and the king of France has sent commissioners to Hayti.

Under what circumstances did they present themselves? at the moment that we were about consecrating the edifice of our laws!—At the moment that I was called by your choice to defend it! at the height of the enthusiasm of a nation the most jealous of its rights, have they proposed to compromise them! for what advantages? Are there any preferable to those we enjoy?—There does not exist a Haytian whose soul is sufficiently lukewarm to consent to retrace his steps in the path our glory has urged us on; our duties are pointed out; nature gave them birth; she has created us equal with other men; we will sustain them against all who dare conceive the criminal desire of subjecting us. They will find only on these shores ashes mixt in blood, the sword, and an avenging climate.

On this occasion, as on that which preceded it you have shewn the same circumspection and the same respect for the rights of men. You have calculated your strength, and in leaving to your magistrates the task of explaining your dearest interests, you have patiently awaited until they explained what they had done for you; your confidence shall never be betrayed.

The authority rests on your will, and it is your will to be free and independent; you shall be so; and we will give the terrible example to the universe of burying ourselves under the ruins of our country, sooner than return to servitude even in its most modified form.

Whilst Europe entire unites at the call of philanthropy to annihilate even the trace of that most dishonorable traffic; whilst the most polished nations meditate and plan a general emancipation of those who still groan under oppression; we observe with grief, governments, who style themselves the most religious, nourishing principles which justice and humanity condemn.

Haytians, your protection is your arms; reserve them for those that may disturb you, and let your labour enrich a soil whose fruits you only shall collect.

I have had printed my correspondence with the commissioners of the king; it will be placed under your eyes—I have done my duty and my duty is yours.

Signed at the national palace of Port au Prince, 12th November, 1816 the 13th year of the independence of Hayti. &c. &c. PETION.

B. IGÉNAC, secretary general.

General Chandler and the Affair of STONY CREEK.

General Chandler has made an appeal to the public on his military conduct at Stony Creek, on the 6th of June, 1813, for the twofold purpose, it would seem, of repelling what he terms calumnies, and of

fixing a stigma on the reputation of his then superior officer, major general Lewis. Had his statements been confined to the single object of self-justification, his ignorance and his errors might have quietly accompanied him into obscurity, unnoticed and undisturbed; but, having indulged in malice unprovoked, in assertion unwarranted, and in vanity unparalleled, to exhibit him, *as he is*, becomes a duty.

The appeal, which may be seen in a late number of the Boston Patriot, the Aurora of the 12th ult. and the eighth number of the 11th vol. of Niles' Weekly Register, I do not hesitate to ascribe to general Chandler himself.—Not that I mean to charge him with having written any thing so voluminous, but, I do assert on its intrinsic evidence, that he furnished the materials for the fabrication, the miserable attempt at deception, imprinted on its front, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Involved in Cimmerian darkness, with "no officer about him, by whom to transmit orders, or gain intelligence," what wizard discovered that "his horse was killed under him, while in full speed; that stunned with the shock, and perhaps not sensible how long he laid on the field, he arose as soon as was possible," &c. that afterwards, unable, from the darkness, to distinguish friend from foe, "he was captured in the rear of the artillery, seized, disarmed, and taken to the rear of the British forces." These facts, if facts they are, could be known to the general only, or to some one endued with a portion of that spirit, which inspired "the Grecian bard to sing the visions of the Thracian king, wrapped in his sleep of death: "So dreamt the monarch, and awaked no more."

The attention of the reader is here called to a slight shade of difference between the present account of the direful fate of the general and his steed, and that contained in his official report under date of the 18th of June, 1813, and published by order of the house of representatives of the United States. The misfortune of Bucephalus was then represented as less severe than now. He was not stated to have fallen, *to rise no more*. In the report the general simply says, "my horse fell under me." But, that the general's horse was *killed* under him, will sound better in story.

That the first account was most correct is held the better opinion. The transaction was then recent; of course fresh in the general's memory. Besides, the circumstance of neither horse, saddle, nor bridle being found next morning, after the most diligent search, justifies the conclusion, that a courier in full speed, over ground covered with fallen trees and briars, with no other light to mark his devious way, than that which, like the flashes from Phlegeton, rendered darkness more visible, may stumble and dismount his rider, without the aid of a British bullet.

Another evidence, that the report and appeal is of one common origin, may be derived from the similarity not only of style, but form of expression. The report—"I heard a new burst of fire from the enemy's left on our right." The appeal—"When a new burst of fire was heard on his right." If these proofs are not sufficient, on closer comparison, many more may be discovered.

The appeal charges general Lewis with having made, in his official letter, incorrect statements, injurious to the credit of the army and the country. Let us look at it. As far as relates to the affair of Stony Creek, the only statements, given as his own, are in the words following: "The gallantry of the 5th, 25th, part of the 23d, and light troops saved the army. Lieut: M'Cheaney's gallantry rescued

a piece of artillery, and prevented the capture of others. The highest officers in grade with the 16th were two captains, Steel and M'Cuen; both were captured, and the command of the regiment devolved on lieut. M'Chesney"—general Lewis therefore compliments all the infantry in the action—a new mode of injuring the credit of the army and the country.

But the letter was accompanied with sundry documents, on which the writer ventured an opinion. A military officer transmits to his government an account of a singular disaster (or as general Chandler terms it, "a partial success of the enemy," or, in the language of general Dearborn, "a strange fatality,") sustained by a portion of the army under his command. Was it not his duty to endeavor to account for it, and to ascribe it to what he supposed its cause? He wrote not for a gazette, but for the information of his government; and if the representatives of the people thought proper to give publicity to his communication, it was their affair, not his. It had been prudent in general Chandler, previous to an indulgence in remarks neither liberal nor courteous, to have enquired into the nature and authority of these documents. It would have hid them from the public eye, and perhaps have saved him some uneasiness—the contrary conduct has rendered the development unavoidable:

"On the capture of the generals, the command of the troops devolved on colonel Burns of the 2d dragoons. This officer with the characteristic candor and delicacy of a gentleman, applied for the particulars of this disastrous affair, to those only who were most nearly connected with, or acting most immediately under the orders of general Chandler. His informants were major Smith, who commanded the 25th regiment, and the officers of the general's staff and family. The information consisted of—1st. A report from major Smith, with a sketch of the encampment and field of battle. 2d. A report from lieut. Frazer, acting aid-de-camp to general Chandler, with a diagram of the encampment, battle-ground, march of the British troops, disposition of the American forces, accompanied with various references. 3d. A report from major Johnson, acting adjutant-general—the officer whose death the general justly regrets, for he was honest, generous and brave. 4th. A report of capt. Jones, his brigade major.

These documents, except the last, which was subsequently received, accompanied the letter of col. Burns to gen. Dearborn; extracts from which may be seen, page 32 of the pamphlet publication of the president's message, of the 2d of February, 1814. On the 9th of June, general Lewis, in obedience to the orders of general Dearborn, brought back to Fort George the remains of general Chandler's discomfited army. On the 10th, general Dearborn resigned the command in chief to general Lewis, and on the 12th sent to him, by his aid colonel Pinkney, the letter of colonel Burns, and its accompaniments, which were forwarded on the 14th to the war office, with a remark, predicated on Frazer's diagram, and the facts reported. "The very head and front of general Lewis's offending hath this extent, no more."

Had general Chandler been treated with more severity, no injustice would have been done him. If ignorance merited censure, a large portion of it was his due. Before he set out on his command, he knew that the British army, consisting of nearly 1700 regulars, a body of incorporated and ordinary militia, with the Grand River and Messisage Indians, had gained Burlington Heights on the evening of the 20th May; and that it had been subsequently reinforced by a battalion of the 8th, or King's regiment, 300 strong. On the morning of the 5th of

June, according to major Johnson's report, now before me, his own force, at the Forty Mile Creek, amounted to 2643 men; who, in the course of the day, were disposed of as follows:

Left sick at Forty Mile Creek,	90
Left at that place as guards,	90
Rear guard halted three miles in rear of Stony Creek,	95
4 picquets, a distance from the field of battle, which could not have come into action,	240
Colonel Christie's command on the lake, 2½ miles distant from the field of action;	800

In the action, 1328

Total, 2643

(Signed) J. JOHNSON, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

It will be recollected that the appeal states Christie's command to have been at a distance from the scene of action, *something over a mile*—Johnson's official report says 2½ miles—others have computed it at *three*. The appeal gives general Chandler credit for the ground he selected; by his own shewing accident placed him on it.

"The 25th (says this singular production) did not return from the pursuit of the enemy's picquet until after sunset; and the general finding his position tenable, concluded to halt there for the night." That the position was a strong one will be admitted; and that in the hands of an experienced soldier, or a man of even decent talents, it was tenable against the efforts of a superior force, cannot be denied. But the march from the anvil and the dram shop, in the wane of life, to the "dearest actions of the tented field," is not to be achieved in a single campaign. Had it been impossible for the unfortunate gentleman to have learnt scientifically the art of blundering, he could not have exhibited a more complete series of errors.

Advancing to the attack of an enemy, equal, if not superior to him in numerical force, he idly fritters away his own; places the one half of it *hors de combat*; his two strongest regiments on a duty to which a subaltern's guard was competent; and with the remainder encamps in the face of the enemy, where, from the gross want of foresight, he is compelled to light fires and cook provisions by night. Under these circumstances, and expecting (as he declares) an attack on the very point at which it was made, would not a commander of the most ordinary capacity, have brigaded his artillery, and made his order of encampment, his order of battle. Instead of which his artillery is placed in park, on the margin of the high road, unsupported by a single battalion. The 25th infantry is advanced 150 yards in front, on the opposite side of the road, with the elite, composed of three companies, on its right. His three remaining regiments are encamped in line, from three to four hundred yards on the left of the road, fronting to, and parallel with it; its left flank towards the enemy, and on a line with the artillery. This was the first position which was taken (he informs us) with intent to be changed afterwards, as a deception on the enemy. The second position was taken after midnight, when surrounded by impervious darkness. A circumstance extremely favorable to the echellon movement, he so scientifically describes! It appears however, that the regiments on the left were not so far advanced in front of their first position, as to prevent the frequent rekindling of their fires, to his great annoyance.

The second position as respects the 25th, was certainly judicious. But was it a part of the general's original plan? Is he entitled to the merit of it? Let us hear major Smith and lieutenant Frazer on the subject. The first reports are as follows: "The 25th encamped in a lane on the right of the road, 100 yards in advance of the artillery, and of all the other regiments of infantry. It was in low land, in an unsafe position, and exposed by our fires. With consent of general Chandler, precisely at one o'clock, I left that ground, and posted the regiment immediately on the right of general Chandler's tent, and on the brow of a hill which overlooked and commanded its first position, &c." Frazer says previous to the commencement of the action, probably two hours, I suggested to general Chandler the propriety of our men removing from their fires; that in case we were attacked, the Indians would be upon us unawares. He then gave me directions to order out some fires, and the 25th to remove on the bank, which was immediately done. Thus was this regiment removed, and it is believed, without even notice to the elite, who were left in this exposed situation to shift for themselves; fortunately they were led by officers of talent and information.

Under the orders of general Winder, the third position was taken by the troops on the left, when the alarm was given. The 5th and 16th were wheeled to the left, and advanced to the fence. The 23d wheeled in like manner, and was directed to wait further orders. No further orders were received. Its commander surprized at the circumstance, sent ensign Tappen in quest of the generals to inquire the cause, neither of them was to be found. As general Chandler casts imputations without reserve, to entitle him to credit, he should give some evidence of *by whom* and *to whom* his orders were sent and delivered. This omission connected with a few facts, leaves room to doubt the correctness of the general's statement, as to the repeated breaches of orders by the 23d. The facts referred to are.

1st. That the general in his official of the 18th June, does not state (as in the appeal,) the designation of the 23d to cover the artillery, as a part of his original plan; but as a thing which happened to him after the action commenced, from observing that the artillery was not covered; neither does he there state that any orders were given to the 23d, but to general Winder; who, I am told, has since induced him to retract that assertion. Look at his own words. After describing the fire in his rear, he proceeds: "I had observed that the artillery was not covered, and directed general Winder to cause the 23d to be formed so far to the right, that *their* right should cover the artillery!"

2d. That lieutenant Frazer in his report, after mentioning an attempt to rally, in the rear of the artillery, some troops which were in confusion, (doubtless British) says "and at the same moment ordered me to go to gen. Winder, and order him to send a regiment to support the artillery. I ran, and could not find general Winder, the general opinion was he was taken. I went to report the same to general Chandler, where I left him, and found myself when I arrived there, in company with guests, I did not like, one of which claimed me as a prisoner; I however declined the honor."

With one single observation, I dismiss this calumny on the 23d. When day appeared it was found on the ground gen. Winder had placed it on; and the 5th finding its right flank no longer covered, fell back with Towson's artillery, and formed on its right.

Notwithstanding general Chandler's pompous display of his foresight, and precautionary measures, when the attack actually commenced all his dispositions, (except as to the 25th) were to be made. After general Winder had placed the 5th and 16th regiments at the fence, on the bank of the creek, to oppose the main attack, a firing is heard in his rear, and general Chandler immediately orders the 5th regiment to that point, where his reserve ought to have been, instead of where they were, at three miles distance. Fortunately this injudicious order did not reach col. Milton. Had it been otherwise, the artillery, which was then actually in possession of the enemy, had been irretrievably lost. For, if the statement of gen. Chandler be true, that "the 16th broke on the first yell of the savages," the whole left wing would have been *hors de combat* on the removal of the 5th.

For the truth of the fact that his artillery was then in the possession of the enemy, I refer to his own authority. In a letter written by him at Kingston, seven days after the affair, viz. on the 13th speaking of his capture, he thus expresses himself—"to my surprise, I found it to be the British 49th, who had advanced with charged bayonets and *taken the pieces.*" And here let me ask how this accords with his subsequent statement: that the confusion was occasioned by a body of the enemy, who had penetrated his centre, and *were broken and retreating.*

As an additional proof of the general's inaccuracy, I shall mention a fact or two more, in other respects of little moment. "Our loss, (says he) did not exceed thirty killed and wounded." Major Smith on the contrary, reports 42 of the 25th alone to have fallen in their ranks—"42 brave fellows of our regiment fell, either killed or wounded, in their ranks," are his words. Nor is the general more accurate with respect to the operations and loss of the enemy; a circumstance not a little singular, as he was so long among them. In his report of the 18th, he speaks of their column, and the 49th's having pushed forward the head of the column, (a movement of every military cast) and gained the rear of the artillery. And in the appeal he states the British ~~loss~~ to have been little less than 500. It is, at this day well known, that the British force, engaged in the sortie, consisted of 200 men of the 8th (king's) regiment, under the command of maj. Ogilvie, and a column of 430 of the 49th under maj. Plenderleith, the whole under lieut. col. Harvey. The 49th marched direct for the artillery: the 8th to the attack of the 25th, but failing to force it, concentrated with the 49th in the road. A loss of nearly 500 out of 710 is incredible. The returns on either side, make the loss nearly equal on each. In killed, there appears not to have been the difference of a man.

On the preceding exposition, candor is called on to decide. Whether gen. Chandler who ~~charges the~~ 23d with repeated disobedience to orders, and the 16th with having deserted their colors, on the first Indian yell; or gen. Lewis, who applauds the escape though not their commander, detracted most from the credit of the army and the country. And further, whether, from the general's own showing, his centre was not his weakest point whether ~~his~~ the 25th was not cut at that point; and whether the ~~movement~~ movement of his camp was not among the principal causes of his misfortunes. Should the decision be ~~in favor~~ (if it must) in the affirmative, whereas, I will also general Lewis misrepresented, or ~~was~~ deceived?

As soon as leisure will permit, I shall ~~submit~~ submit gen. Chandler's statements as to the ~~same~~ same.

George, which if his feelings can be effected by any thing short of a blow from his own sledge hammer, I think I shall make an impression on them.

ONE OF THE STAFF.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday Dec. 30.—Mr. King, of New York, appeared and took his seat.

The president of the senate communicated a memorial from the legislative council of Mississippi territory, praying the admission of that territory into the union as an independent state. [A similar memorial was received in the house of representatives.]

The president also laid before the senate a communication from the acting secretary of war, transmitting a statement of the expenditure and application of all monies by the war department, during the year ending the 30th September last. [A similar communication was also received in the house of representatives.]

The resolution submitted by Mr. Troup on Friday, directing the committee of claims to enquire into the expediency of authorising the payment to the state of Georgia of certain claims for the services of militia called out under the authority of the United States in 1792, and 1793, for the defence of said state against Indian invasion—was taken up and agreed to.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Wilson on Tuesday last, was agreed to.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to the senate such information as he may possess concerning the progress made in surveying the several tracts of military bounty lands, appropriated for the late army of the United States, and the probable time at which said survey will be completed.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Taft, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising, by law, the exchange of territory with any of the Indian tribes; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dana offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of foreign relations be instructed to consider the propriety of making provision by law for declaring the extent of the maritime precincts of the United States, and for the safe guard of friendly vessels which may be within the same.

This resolve lies on the table.

The senate adjourned on Tuesday.

Thursday Jan. 2.—The senate went into the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Sanford, on Tuesday, to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law uniform rates of damages and interest cases of protests of foreign bills of exchange.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 26.—[Proceedings omitted in our last.]—A number of petitions were presented and referred to various committees; among them, was one by Mr. King, from sundry inhabitants of Lincoln county, in the District of Maine, complaining of the advantages enjoyed by British vessels over the vessels of the U. S. in the commerce carried on between Great Britain and the United States, and praying that such measurers may adopted as will secure to the shipping interest of this country the advantages to which they conceive it to be entitled, or which shall remedy the evils of which they com-

plain; also, a petition by Mr. Archer, from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, stating their apprehension of a scarcity, arising from the deficiency of crops, combined with other causes, and praying the prohibition by law of the distillation of spirits from grain and the exportation of bread stuffs, for a limited time; also, by the speaker, the petition of Elizabeth Matilda Shubrick, widow of the late captain John T. Shubrick, of the navy, who commanded the brig Epervier, and was lost with that vessel, on her passage to the United States, praying some provision for herself and the infant of capt. Shubrick; also, by the Speaker, the petition of D. W. Boudet, portrait and historical painter, praying that he may be allowed to collect, under such restrictions as congress may think proper, the national trophies, presents and other articles of curiosity, to be displayed in a museum which he has for several years been making arrangements for establishing in the city of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the committee on military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the president of the United States to establish a manufactory of small arms at Newport, on Licking river, in the state of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the committee on roads and canals were directed to enquire into the expediency of granting a sum of money, to be expended under the direction of the president of the United States in removing the obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, created by the falls near Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Desha offered the following resolution:

Resolved, As the land south of Green river, now within the limits of the state of Kentucky, was, by the state of Virginia, set apart for the purpose of satisfying claims for revolutionary services, and a portion of which land has since been, by the general government, ceded by treaty to the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, by which cession many of the revolutionary patriots have been deprived of the benefit arising from grants for meritorious services—that the president of the United States be requested to take the necessary steps to have the Indian title to the land, lying within the limits of the state of Kentucky, extinguished as soon as practicable.

Mr. Calhoun thought, as the resolution was on a subject new and somewhat local in its nature, it would be better not to decide on it immediately, and moved that it lie on the table.

Mr. Hardin, also, joined in the hope that the resolution should lie on the table, as it stated facts with which he was before unacquainted, and which required some examination.

Mr. Desha, after repeating his belief in the necessity and propriety of the resolution, acquiesced in the motion to lay it at present on the table; and it was accordingly so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill to provide for the regular publication of the decisions of the supreme court.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. moved to fill the blank for the salary of the reporter with the sum of 1000 dollars; and supported his motion and the general object of the bill by a short speech.

Mr. Hardin, of Ky. moved to strike out the first section of the bill—in effect to reject it.

This motion and the preceding one, gave rise to a debate of some length: Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. H. Nelson and Root in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Robertson, Hardin, Ross and Wright in opposition to it.

The question of the striking out the section was

decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 76 to about 40.

The committee rose and reported their decision; which was concurred in by the house, (the call of Mr. Root for the yeas and nays having been refused) by about the same vote. The bill is therefore rejected—And the house adjourned.

Friday, December 27.—Mr. Cannon submitted a motion to enquire into the expediency of establishing a separate surveyor's district in the Mississippi territory, adjoining the southern boundary of Tennessee, with a view of bringing the public lands into a state of preparation for sale.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. offered, a resolution, which after some discussion and modification, was agreed to as follows:

Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes, passed April 16th 1816, as to require a relinquishment of land bounty on the part of the heirs and representatives of volunteers enlisted under the act authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps, passed February 6, 1812, previous to placing the widows or children of said volunteers upon the Pension list, under the first mentioned act.

Mr. Thomas of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the Muscle shoals in the Mississippi Territory.

The house agreed to consider the motion; and on the question of adopting the resolution, it was without debate decided in the negative. So it was rejected.

After refusing to take up several orders of the day—amongst them the bill for the appointment of circuit judges.—

The house, on motion of Mr. Harlan, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the act of last session, authorising the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, in the military service during the late war,

Mr. Harrison of Ohio stated his intention to prepare an amendment, to strike out the whole bill and introduce a provision for adding two commissioners to the present one, to constitute a board of three commissioners.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. offered an amendment to strike out the whole bill, and insert in lieu thereof, a provision that all the decisions of the commissioner of claims, under the existing law, should pass under the revision of the secretary of the treasury.

The committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again; and the house ordered the amendment of Mr. Johnson to be printed.

The house adjourned on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of adopting such restrictions as will be calculated to prevent the formation of companies to monopolize public lands in the Mississippi territory.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the 'enemy' while in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

The amendment moved by Mr. Johnson of Ky.

to strike out the whole of the bill excepting the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof to insert the substitute offered by him on Friday, being under consideration—

An animated debate arose, not confined wholly to the limited question before the house, but occasionally embracing some of the most important points of national policy and of national law connected with the state of national war.

The committee rose, a little after four o'clock, without coming to a decision; and the house adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 30.—Among the petitions presented, was one from certain manufacturers in New Jersey, praying an increase of duty on imported iron—and one from certain inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, praying a division thereof.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the present Real Estate Bank, of Alexandria, by the name of the Franklin Bank.

Mr. Condict, from the committee on revision and unfinished business, reported in part a list of thirty seven bills, remaining unfinished at the close of the last session in various stages of progress.

Mr. Pleasants, from the committee on naval affairs, made a detailed report on the petition of Thomas I. Allen, representative of Wm. H. Allen, late commander of the United States *Argus*, and the surviving officers and crew of that vessel, &c. concluding with a resolution unfavorable to the petitioners. The report and resolution were, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.—No important business done this day—the debate respecting the bill to amend the act authorising payment for property lost, &c. occupying the day.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1817.—The house did not sit.

Thursday, Jan. 2.—Among the petitions presented was one from the inhabitants of Newburyport, Mass. praying indemnification for French spoliations, prior to the year 1800.

The speaker presented to the house certain documents forwarded to him by Edwin Lewis, embracing charges of misconduct in judge Toulmin, of the Mississippi Territory. An objection was made even to the reading of these, but they were finally read, and, after much remark, referred to the judiciary committee.

The further proceedings were various but not important.

A London paper notices the capture of a Spanish vessel called the *Ceuncia*, off Cadiz, with a large quantity of dollars on board, after a sharp action, by the *Potosi*, Buenos Ayrean privateer. The crew of the Spanish vessel had arrived at St. Ubes.

The *Baltimore Patriot* observes:—we have collected intelligence from New Orleans to the 1st inst. The Venezuelan privateer *Jupiter* had captured with in pistol shot of the Balize the Spanish brig *La Regina de los Angeles*, and the Spanish schr. *Hippolyta*, both bound from Campeachy to New Orleans. The crews of the two vessels were landed, except the captains, who were detained on board the privateer. In consequence of this unwarrantable outrage, committed within the jurisdiction of the U. States, in violation of their neutrality, commodore Patterson had taken prompt measures to capture and bring in the privateer. The New-Orleans Gazette remarks upon the occasion, that "anxious as we are for the success of the patriots, we are not less anxious that they should be taught to respect the laws and dignity of the United States."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 19, OF VOLUME XI.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. - VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Revolutionary speeches, orations, &c.

On the 23d ultimo, a correspondent proposed that the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER should undertake to publish "a collection of the speeches and orations of the revolution," in support of which he offered many very interesting considerations—see page 194. This proposition has received an extraordinary attention. We rejoice to find that the men and principles of '76 are so much respected and revered—and, in obedience to what appears to be the will of his friends, the editor has resolved to attempt the task, and issue the collection as supplementary to one of the volumes of this work, if the materials for it can be had.

The primary inducement to this resolution, the editor flatters himself with an entire belief, is to embody, as it were, and preserve, a faithful portrait of the men and things of the revolution, and hold them up to posterity for edification and example. The price of the extra sheets cannot be ascertained—but will be in proportion to the quantity of matter given, at the usual rates charged for this work; and, if the expences are cleared, the editor promises to be satisfied. It is much to be regretted that some person, competent to this interesting act of duty, had not thought of it long since when the materials were more abundant; but the time for it has not altogether passed away, and many valuable things may be snatched from oblivion. It appears to us as an affair in which the nation is interested, and we trust that it will be made a national concern.—That the collection may be as extensive and as useful as possible, every American, possessed of papers suited for the purpose of building up a literary monument, in honor of those who labored and suffered at the birth of his nation, is respectfully invited to furnish them: if the originals are too valuable to be parted with, to have them copied—or at least, to permit the editor to have them copied at his expence.

The first proceeding necessary to accomplish the object desired, appears to be this—

That gentlemen interested in our purpose and able to assist in it, should furnish lists of revolutionary speeches and orations, or other papers calculated to shew the manner and spirit of the memorable period alluded to, which have not already been given to immortality by the pages of history; to state whether they will contribute the originals, or copies thereof, or permit them to be taken. A record kept of such communications, will soon enable the editor to ascertain his prospect of success, and reference shall be made to individuals as the case may require. It might also facilitate the work, if gentlemen were to direct the editor's attention to books in which suitable subjects may be found. For such communications the editor will cheerfully pay the cost of postage.

Persons friendly to this undertaking, will please to send them in their several papers, as to them shall appear best calculated to effect the object.

H. Niles, editor of the Weekly Register

Legislature of Indiana.

Much debate has taken place on a petition or letter from W. E. Sumner, of Williamson county, Tenn. requesting that the legislature may enable him to bring into the state a number of slaves, with the view which he expresses in the following words:

"I have about 40, and my intention is, if permitted by the laws of Indiana, to bring and free them; to purchase land for them and settle them on it; to give them provisions for the first year, and furnish them with tools for agriculture and domestic manufactory, and next spring with domestic animals. You must be aware, sir, that this will be attended with no small expenditure of money and trouble.—I think that, after a man has had the use of slaves and their ancestors 30 or 40 years, it is unjust and inhuman, to set them free, unprovided with a home, &c. &c. All that I have were raised by my father and myself, and the oldest is about my age (46.) I am also very desirous to leave the slave states, and spend my few remaining days in that state where involuntary slavery is not admissible; and will, with the blessing of God, prepare to do so, as soon as I can settle my affairs."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nov. 27.—Mr Dumont, from the committee to whom was referred the communication of Mr. Sumner, of Tennessee, on the subject of the emancipation of slaves, made report by draft of an answer to the communication.—The substance of which is, that it would be impolitic to sanction by any special act of the general assembly, the admission of emancipated Africans into this state; the reasons alleged are that the negroes being a distinct species, insuperable objections exist to their participation in the rights of suffrage, representation in the government or alliance by marriage, and that in consequence, they never could feel themselves completely free. It further suggests the probability of an intestine war at a future period in case they should become numerous; in consequence of the prejudices which would prevent their assimilation with the whites, and closes with a suggestion that congress can only effectually relieve the country from the evil by their separate colonization.

Nov. 28.—Mr. Furguson moved that the further consideration of the report of the committee on Mr. Sumner's letter should be postponed.—yeas Messrs. Car, Furguson, J. K. Graham, Johnson, Lane, Little, Mills, Milroy, and Blackford, speaker; nays Messrs. Alexander, J. Boone, R. Boone, Browlee, Connor, Dumont, Dunn, Floyd, William Graham, Hogan, Holman, Lynn, Lindley, Mounts, Overman, Powell, Scott, Wilson and Zenor.

On this question Mr Lane had the reasons for his vote of which the following are the substance, entered on the journals.

1. That the committee had reported contrary to the expectations of the house and particularly of those who had voted for the reference, by reporting an answer to Mr. Sumner, instead of the expediency of legislating upon the subject.

2. That it was inexpedient to answer Mr. Sumner otherwise than by reporting on the propriety of le-

gisating on such subject, a copy of which report might be transmitted to Mr. Sumner.

December 2.—On motion of Mr. Floyd the report of the committee relative to Mr. Sumner's communication was again taken up, and on motion for concurrence by the house was lost—yeas 11—nays 15.

On motion of Mr. Wilson it was resolved that any further consideration of the said report is inexpedient—yeas 18—nays 8.

It was then moved by Mr. Lindley, that the letter of Mr. Sumner be stricken from the journals. Lost. Yeas 5—Nays 21.

Finances of Ohio—1816.

Cash in the treasury, Dec. 4, 1816,	\$5,032 53
Amount of taxes received	201,775 82
— of money borrowed	104,000 00
— received from sundry banks, agreeably to the act for raising a revenue from	5,676 77
	<hr/>
	316,485 12
Cash paid sundries	223,946 66
United States' tax, assumed and paid	88,527 62
Cash in the treasury, Dec. 2, 1816	4,010 84
	<hr/>
	316,485 12

Ohio Penitentiary.

The report of the board of inspectors, Nov. 18, 1816, gives the following results:

The whole cost of the establishment, including the costs of prosecution and transportation of convicts, for the past year, amounts to \$10,765 84
 Product of manufactured articles sold 3,126 41
 Articles on hand 572 60
 Materials on hand 60 00

So that there appears a balance against the institution of about 7000 dollars.

At the date of the report in 1815, there remained four convicts in confinement—since that time twenty-eight were admitted, one had been pardoned, and there remained 31, employed in various ways.

Finances of Virginia—1816.

A statement of the commonwealth's revenue, for the year ending 30th September, 1816.

Nett amount of the tax on lots, land, and other property	\$469,660 76
Do. surplus on tobacco exported	14,308 83
Do. tax on law process, &c.	26,018 88
Do. register's fees	2,123 09
	<hr/>
	\$512,111 56
Amount of the revenues above	512,111 56
Amount of expenditures charged on the above	567,711 61
	<hr/>
Balance against the revenue	55,600 05

The following communication from the governor was received and read in the house of delegates.

Council Chamber, Dec. 21st, 1816.

Sir—Through you, I have the honor to present, to the house of delegates, the enclosed accounts, in obedience to a request expressed in their resolution, transmitted to this department.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
 JAMES P. PRESTON.
 The honorable the speaker of the house of delegates.

REPORT.

In obedience to a resolution of the house of delegates, and an order of council of the 16th of December, 1816—I beg leave to submit the following:

Total sum charged to the U. States to the 30th Sept. 1815,	\$1,665,138 82
Charged the year ending the 30th September, 1816,	61,579 77
	<hr/>
	\$1,729,718 59

Refunded by the United States, viz.

1816.—February 20,	\$150,000
March 2d,	250,000
March 7th,	200,000
November 7th,	350,000
	<hr/>
	\$950,000

Refunded by sundry persons who had drawn money on account

60,594 60	<hr/>	1,010,594 60
-----------	-------	--------------

Balance due from the U. States, \$719,124 90

Interest paid on the different loans contracted for during the late war, 220,763 41

JOHN BURFOOT, Auditor.

Auditor's office, Dec. 20th, 1816.

Legislature of Maryland.

In the house of Delegates, December 16.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the following preamble and resolutions were read:

As the representatives of the freemen of Maryland, we deem it our sacred duty to contribute our utmost efforts to stem the tide of public corruption, and to arrest the progress of guilty and audacious ambition. Holding it as an incontrovertible truth, consecrated by the wisdom of ages, and rendered impressive by the solemn experience of other nations, that the purity and freedom of elections are the seminal and vital principles of genuine and vital republicanism; and that as the sanctity and vigor of these principles decline, in the same ratio the stability and growth of political prosperity and happiness decay: And viewing with honest indignation, and painful sensibility, the open and daring violation of those fundamental principles of our government, in the virtual substitution of appointment, by a congressional caucus, in the place of a free and unbiassed choice by the people, of a president; and believing that there exists among the people of the United States, that incorruptible integrity and enlightened perception, which alone are able to redeem our happy constitution from the abuses of venality and corruption, and to rescue our liberties from the grasp of lawless power; and being fully impressed with the conviction, that the time has arrived when this redeeming power must be exercised, or our great charter of national rights rendered a mere budget of deceitful promises and empty assurances; and trusting that public sentiment, the great and salutary corrective of public voices in a free government, will exert its wholesome influence over that "catacomb of living death," a presidential caucus:—Therefore,

Resolved, That the new mode of disposing of the chief magistracy of our country, by a portion of the members of congress, is unconstitutional, venal and corrupt; because it changes in effect the nature of our government, by transmuting it into an oligarchy; and because it robs the people of their dearest and most invaluable privilege, by feloniously transfer-

ing to a few individuals, what of right belongs to every free citizen of the country. That we view such a proceeding as an open outrage on decency, and a wanton insult of our feelings and understandings; and that we regard it as the solemn duty of every good citizen, to use all constitutional means to crush this new born monster of political corruption.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the conduct of those electors of this state who nobly declined acting a part in that great national farce, of electing where no election was to be made, and of deciding, when nothing remained to be decided. By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

Royal Affairs.

[Translated for the Boston Palladium.]

CAPE-HENRY, (Hayti) August 20.—As soon as the people of the city of Cape Henry understood that our august and well-beloved sovereign was about to return to the capital, with the royal family, to celebrate the fete of her majesty, the queen, our most gracious sovereign, they testified their joy by the most lively transports, and in their enthusiasm they went in crowds to the avenues of the city by which their majesties were to enter; the streets were levelled and covered with boughs of trees; and triumphal arches were erected on the bridge of Cape Henry and on the Queen's road.

For a long time the people of this city have desired to have their king among them; but his great military occupations in the interior would not suffer him to be often among us; the approaching arrival of their majesties could not, therefore, but occasion the greatest joy among the inhabitants of this capital.

To give a just idea of the truly triumphal entry of their majesties into their good city of Cape Henry, we think our readers will be pleased if we relate the proceedings on this honorable day, and on the following days which glided away in festivity and rejoicing.

On the 14th, in the morning, detachments of the different corps of the household troops of the king, who were about to return to the capital, moved from their garrisons of castle Henry, and from the barracks of the palace of Sans Souci, and set forward with the greatest regularity, in the following order, viz—

A detachment of the troops of royal artillery, with two pieces of cannon, commanded by his excellency the count of Gros-Morne, marshal de Camp, and major commanding said corps.

A detachment of body guards, commanded by colonel the baron of Athis Richer.

A detachment of five brigades of Haytian guards, commanded by the chevalier de Nere, second major of said guards.

A detachment of five brigades of chasseurs of the guards, commanded by his excellency lieut. gen. count Eanery.

The four corps of artillery and infantry of the king's guards were under the immediate orders of his excellency count de Valiere, lieut. gen. and second commander of the Haytian guards.

Next to the infantry were detachments of three corps of the light horse of the king, of the queen, and of the prince royal, under the command of his excellency count Ouanaminthe, lieut. general commanding said corps.

All these troops entered a little after mid-day into the capital, and in the greatest order.

Their majesties quitted the palace of Sans Souci at 12 o'clock; they were followed by a large and bril-

liant assemblage; the march was commenced by a detachment of light horse; then came the king's aid de camps, bearing the royal standard.

The carriages were placed according to rank, as follows:—

The carriage of the king, with eight horses; on the right and left, were the baron of Monpoint, grand usher, and the duke of Fort Royal, grand marshal of the palace; and at their sides were the duke d'Advance, first chamberlain to the king, major commanding the light horse of the king, and the chevalier David, first usher to the king.

After the carriage of the king, rode the minister of state, the count of Limonade, the secretaries of the king, and other officers of his majesty.

The carriage of the queen, with eight horses; at the doors on the right and left, were his excellency the count of Terriere-Rouge, chevalier of honor to her majesty, and the duke of Artibonite, grand marshal of Hayti, major commanding the body guard.

The carriage of the prince royal, with eight horses.

The officers of the household.

The carriage of her royal highness madame Premiere, with eight horses.

The carriage of her royal highness madame Athenais, with eight horses.

The carriage of her royal highness the princess Jane, lady of honor to her majesty the queen, six horses.

The carriage of her royal highness the princess Noel, lady of the bedchamber to her majesty the queen, six horses.

The carriage of the countess of Ouanaminthe, governess of her royal highness madame Premiere, four horses.

The carriage of the countess of Terrier-Rouge, governess of madame Athenais, four horses.

Many court carriages.

Next came the carriages of the dignitaries of the kingdom, which formed a long file, as follow, viz:

The carriage of the princess of Limbe, with six horses.

The carriages of the duchesses of Plaisance, Artibonite, Avance, and Marmalade, with six horses each.

The carriages of the countesses of Valiere, Latavon, Eunery, Richeplaine, and Terre Neuve, four horses each,

The carriages of the baronesses of Sicard, Ferrier, Dupuy, Charier, and Yastey, with four horses each.

An infinite number of persons of all ranks and sexes, followed the procession in carriages and on horseback.

At some distance from the bridge of the city of Cape Henry, his majesty was saluted by his royal highness prince John, grand admiral of Hayti, who met him at the head of the officers of the royal marine; his royal highness, after having presented his felicitations to the king, took his station, and the officers of the marine joined the procession.

On the bridge, the foreign merchants established at Cape Henry, appeared on horseback to meet his majesty.—As soon as they perceived the king they alighted, and placing themselves on each side of the way, they received his majesty with huzzas, throwing their hats in the air.

In front of the bridge there had been raised a triumphal arch, ornamented with inscriptions, and another was placed on the road of Limbe, to Cape Henry, and seemed to invite their majesties to take the road to the capital.

At some distance from Barriere Bouteille, his majesty descended from his carriage, and mounted

a horse; at the gate of the city was the duke of Marmalade, governor of the capital, with the officers of his *etat-major*, who received his majesty and complimented him.

The king's regiment lined the road, and preceding them was the queen's regiment.

The forts and batteries of the city saluted their majesties with one hundred discharges of cannon; the ships of war belonging to the king, and the foreign nations, fired the same salute.

The inhabitants of the capital, men, women and children, ran to meet their majesties, and were ranged on each side of the way, and rent the air with cries of—"Long live the king."—"Long live the queen."—"Long live the prince royal."—"Long live the princesses royal."—"Long live the whole royal family." We do not recollect ever seeing the like enthusiastic joy, on any occasion—the happiness which they felt was pictured upon their countenances.

The king, in the uniform of the Cheval-Legers, mounted upon a superb horse, richly caparisoned, saluted the people every instant, with his hand and with his hat, who could not contain their joy, and who almost stunned him with their applauses and shouts.

At the entrance of the city was a magnificent triumphal arch, elevated with much elegance and taste, decorated with garlands, and covered with inscriptions.

His grace, my lord the duke of Anse, archbishop of Hayti, and grand Almoner of the king was under this arch with the Clergy of the capital, to receive his majesty beneath the canopy: here were also the attorney generals, and king's advocates; the counsellors of the high court of justice, and the counsellors of the courts of jurisdiction and admiralty. The merchants of Cape Henry, the most respectable inhabitants and ladies of the city, were also at this place, for the purpose of receiving their majesties.

On their majesties passing under the arch, the archbishop had the honor of presenting the canopy; which their majesties refused with modesty; they slowly traversed the Spanish street, preceded by the Clergy, and officers of the finances and of justice, to proceed to their palace.

The Spanish street, and all the streets bordering on it, were filled with people, who rent the air with their acclamations. The most lively joy shone in the faces of their majesties, who testified to the people by salutations with their heads and hands in the most gracious manner, the satisfaction which penetrated them. In this manner were their majesties accompanied even to the gates of the palace, by the acclamations of an immense crowd.

The people have manifested in this instance how much they love their august sovereigns.

In the night every house in the city was illuminated; there were fire-works and balls in different parts of it.

An immense crowd covered the ground opposite the palace, in the evening and during the night.

The entry of their majesties into their capital was the most magnificent spectacle ever seen in Hayti. The row of superb carriages richly harnesssed, which extended an immense distance, the beauty and richness of the uniforms of the troops, who were all armed, the shouts of joy, together with the firing of cannon, gave to it a martial and warlike appearance! which made it truly triumphant.

During this memorable day, the eye of the spectator has reposed upon objects the most gratifying; the richness, the variety and the elegance of the cos-

tumes, the good appearance of all classes of society, announce ease and happiness, which is a most pleasing object to behold. But the tears come to the eyes, and the heart expands itself, on seeing the spontaneous movements of the people, on the approach of their majesties, rending the air with cries of joy, of love, and of gratitude, and which flow from their hearts. Oh! that our august sovereigns, may have been penetrated with an exhilarating joy, with a satisfaction the most pure, at receiving so many proofs of zeal, fidelity and love.

Sovereigns are often deceived by the falsehoods of flatterers; but the unanimous voice of a people cannot deceive, it is the voice of truth; if happy, they manifest their joy, by shouts, which are dictated by gratitude; if unhappy they keep silence, a sign expressive of their grief! O you, our august sovereigns, who are the causes of our joy and happiness; you have been witnesses of our transports; you can judge of our happiness and how you are loved, always be our tutelary angels, love, protect and cherish your good people; you will find in our devotedness, our fidelity, and our gratitude, the recompense due to your virtues; for the greatest favorites and the best friends of kings are their people.

August 21.—The 15th of August, the anniversary of the birth day of her majesty, the queen, was celebrated with the greatest pomp. In the morning, the firing of cannon announced the approaching solemnization of the fete.

At 8 o'clock, the grand dignitaries of the kingdom, went to the palace of their majesties to render their homage, and to offer to the queen, their felicitations on the happy occasion.

When the grand dignitaries and their ladies had been placed in the audience-chamber, according to rank, their majesties the king and queen, the prince royal, the princess royal, and all the royal family, accompanied by the grand officers of the crown, appeared, and were received with plaudits and cries of—"Long live the king—long live the queen—long live the whole royal family"—by the dignitaries.

Then the baron of Dessalines, in behalf of the grand dignitaries, advanced respectfully towards the queen, and addressed her in the following speech:—

Madam—It is glorious and highly gratifying to us, to partake of the joy which animates this capital; you see the inhabitants of all sexes and of all ages, emulous who shall celebrate with the greatest pomp, the anniversary of the birth day of the queen of the Haytiens.

At a view of this pomp, at a time so impressive to the wishes and offerings which are sent up to you by the unanimous voice of the people, permit us, madam, to add ours; they are a just tribute to the virtues and eminent qualities with which your majesty is endowed; those qualities which are an example to all mothers and wives.

May you, O amiable queen, perpetuate the happiness of your august Spouse; may this hero find, in your virtues, a consolation for all his cares, and an alleviation from the fatigues inseparable from government; may the Supreme Being shower down upon you, and upon your family innumerable blessings.

Her majesty, the queen, replied in the following words:—

I accept, my lords, of the felicitations and of the wishes, which you have expressed on this occasion. I am highly sensible of the marks of attachment which I have received from the people of Cape

Henry, and of the value of the wishes they have professed to me. To do every thing that is agreeable to my august spouse, and that will contribute to the happiness of the Haytiens. will always be the only objects of my solicitude. Receive, I pray you, my sincere thanks, and rely on my gratitude.

ROYAL COURT OF HAYTI, &c.

The royal almanac of Hayti, for 1816, contains 127 pages. Its court lists may vie with those of any empire of whatever standing or complexion. The king, who has attained the 6th year of his reign, will be 49 years of age on the 6th Oct. The queen is in her 39th year. The prince royal James Victor Henry, entered his teens on the third of March—he has two sisters, princesses. There are five princes of the blood. The ministers and grand officers of the crown amount to twenty. In the peerage are 8 dukes, 19 counts, 34 barons, and 9 knights. The king's household consists of about 140 chamberlains, pages, professors, almoners, secretaries, &c. The queen has 14 ladies of the bed chamber, besides her male attendants.—There are six regiments of guards.—The order of Henry boasts of 130 members. In the army we find 6 marshals, 9 lieutenant generals, and 21 generals; of artillery 2 regiments; of engineers 1 corps; of infantry 24 regiments filled up, and 8 others named; of cavalry 2 regiments; of naval officers including the grand admiral, 39, besides cadets.—Long lists are also given of the fiscal and judicial department. The queen holds her court on Thursday at 5 o'clock.—The king receives petitions at tea o'clock on the court days, and returns an answer on the Thursday following. The code Henri, which has been published, is a thick volume. The laws of course on the French model.

There is much amusement, as well as instruction, in the preceding—for we must bear in mind that all this pomp and parade is carried on by poor despised negroes—a good type, however, of the black things belonging to the European courts.

Experiments on Wines.

BY DR REECE.

From the seventh number of the Gazette of Health.

It is proper to observe, that all wines naturally possess a proportion of alcohol (ardent spirit,) but to the foreign wines a quantity is added to prevent their running into acetous fermentation during their voyage to this country, and this is proportioned to the quality of the wine. In order therefore to ascertain the quantity the different wines contain on an average, the experiments have been made on wines from different venders. Brandy and rum are sold at different degrees of strength; indeed, some termed white brandy and white rum are highly rectified. The brandy and rum employed in the following experiments, were obtained from a respectable wine merchant, who was desired to send samples of the articles as generally sold to the public.

A bottle of port wine, containing 26 ounces which had been in bottle seven years, produced 2 ounces and 7 drachms of alcohol (ardent spirit.)

Ditto of port wine, containing 25 1/2 ounces (one year in bottle and two years in wood) 2 ounces, 6 drachms.

Ditto of pale sherry, 3 years old, containing 25 ounces, produced 3 ounces.

Ditto of Madeira, two years old, containing 25 1/2 ounces, 2 ounces 5 drachms.

Ditto cape ditto, one year old, containing 25 ounces 2 1/2 ounces.

Ditto old hock, containing 21 ounces, nearly an ounce.

Ditto brandy, containing 24 ounces, 10 ounces.

Ditto rum, containing 24 1/2 ounces, 9 1/2 ounces.

A quart of public house ale (not bottled) from the brewery of Mr. Wyatt, 1 ounce.

From a quart of common draught Porter, from the brewery of Messrs. Elliott and Co. 5 1/2 drachms.

From the foregoing results, it appears that four bottles, either of Port, Sherry, or Madeira, contain more ardent spirit than a bottle of brandy.

Three bottles of Sherry are nearly equal to one bottle of rum.

That 10 bottles of hock, or 10 quarts of ale, or 14 1/2 quarts of Porter, are equal to a bottle of brandy.

The residuum of port wine contains an astringent extract, and more tartaric acid than that of Madeira. In one bottle of port, a small portion of vitriolic acid was detected. The hock also contains a considerable portion of tartaric acid. The residuum of the rum contains raw sugar, and the brandy burnt sugar, with a pungent aromatic, resembling capsicum. The residuum of the ale and porter was very bitter, and the spirit of the former was slightly flavored with the essential oil of the hop. Both contain saccharine matter.

As a tonic medicine, the preference is generally given to port wine, on account of its astringency, but in cases of indigestion and irritability of the bowels, the tartaric acid is a very great objection to it. When this wine is on (what the merchants term) the fret, it is a practice with some to add to it a little vitriolic acid, which more effectually checks it than brandy.—Sherry wine appears to be the best fermented, and more free from tartaric acid and saccharine matter than any other. It is, however, at best only a dilute spirit.—Brandy is preferable to rum, on account of being entirely free from sugar.

The Sage of Monticello.

From a series of letters published in the Cape Fear Recorder, at Wilmington, N. C. we copy the following interesting account of our late president and his favorite Monticello.

The village of Milton is three miles from the seat of Mr. Jefferson, late president of the United States. My stay there did not exceed three hours; and my opportunity of converse with this great man was much shorter than I wished. However from my own observations, and from correct and authentic information, I am enabled to give you such an account of Monticello, and its philosophic owner, as may afford you gratification and entertainment; as the most minute particulars respecting so eminent a character, and whatever may concern him, must interest you, I hope I shall not be accused of prolixity. Thomas is the oldest surviving son of Peter Jefferson; he had six children, two daughters alone lived to maturity; one married to Mr. John W. Eppes, the other to Mr. Thomas M. Randolph. The patriotism and talents of both these gentlemen are well known to the community. Mrs. Eppes died about twelve or thirteen years since, and left two children, one of whom is since dead. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph live near this place.

Mr. Jefferson is very regular and temperate in his mode of living; he retires to his chamber about nine o'clock, and rises before the sun, both in summer and winter; and it is not easy to conceive a more grand or sublime sight than the rising of the sun viewed from the summit of Monticello. Until breakfast, which is early, he is employed in writing; after 10

he generally visits his workshops, laborers, &c. and then until twelve o'clock he is engaged in his study, either in drawing, writing, or reading; he then rides over his plantation, returns at two, dresses for dinner, and joins his company. He retires from table soon after the cloth is removed, and spends the evening in walking about, reading the newspapers, and in conversation with such guests as may be with him. His disposition is truly amiable, easy of access, quick and ready in dispatch of business, and so condescending and naturally pleasing in his manners and address, that no person at all acquainted with him, can feel in his presence perplexity or embarrassment.

Monticello is a conical hill; its summit, on which stands the house, is five hundred feet above the adjoining country. The view from hence is extensive, variegated and charming. To the west, the Blue Mountains, at a distance of about fifteen miles, bound the prospect; while to the north and east, the eye wanders in rapture over an expanse of, I think, forty miles, and can distinguish particular objects at that distance. It is near a mile from the public road, which leads between Charlottesville and Milton.

The house is an irregular octagon with porticoes on the east and west sides, and piazzas on the north and south ends. Its extent including the porticoes and piazzas, is about 110 by 90 feet; the external is finished in the Doric order complete, with ballustrades on the top of it. The internal of the house contains specimens of all the different orders except the composite, which is not introduced. The hall is in the Ionic, the dining room is in the Doric, the parlor is in the Corinthian, and dome in the Attic. In the other rooms are introduced several different forms of these orders, all in the truest proportions according to Palladio. On the ground floor are eleven rooms, on the second six, and on the Attic four; there are cellars under the whole.—Through the antes of the house from north to south on the cellar floor, is a passage of 300 feet leading to two wings, or ranges of buildings of one story, that stand equi-distant from each end of the house, and extend 120 feet eastwardly from the passages, terminated by a pavilion of two stories at the end of each. The roofs of the passages, and range of buildings, form an agreeable walk, being flat and floored, and have a Chinese railing round them—they raise but a little height above the lawn, that they may not obstruct the view. On the south side are the kitchen, smoke house, dairy, waste house, and servants rooms; on the north are the ice-house, coaches, &c. The library is extensive, and contains, as it might indeed be expected, a vast collection of rare and other valuable works, on all subjects, and in all languages.

Mr. Jefferson has a large collection of mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments and Indian curiosities. Among the latter are busts of a male and female, sitting in the Indian position; they are supposed to be of great antiquity, and to have been formed by the Indians; they were ploughed up in the state of Tennessee; are of very hard stone, but considerably defaced. There is also in the hall a representation of a battle between the Panis and Osages, also a map of the Missouri and its tributary streams, both executed by Indians on dressed buffalo hides; bows, arrows, poisoned lances, pipes of peace, wampum belts, mockasins, &c. several dresses, and cooking utensils, of the Mandan and other nations of the Missouri.

The statuary in the hall consists of a colossal bust of Mr. Jefferson, by——. It is on a truncated column, on the pedestal of which are represented

the twelve tribes of Israel, and the twelve signs of the zodiac. A full length figure of Cleopatra, in a reclining position, after she had applied the asp; and the busts of Voltaire and Thurgot, in plaster; there is likewise a model of one of the pyramids in Egypt.

In the parlor are busts of the emperors Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France sitting on columns, and a sleeping Venus.

In the bow of the dining room, are busts of Gen. Washington, Dr. Franklin, Marquis de la Fayette, and Paul Jones in plaster.

The collection of paintings is considered by connoisseurs to be of the first rate; among them is the Ascension, by Poussin; the holy Family, by Raphael; Scourging of Christ, by Reubens; Crucifixion, by Guido; and at great many other scriptural and historical pieces, by the first masters; portraits, prints, medallions, medals, &c. of celebrated characters and events.

The collection of natural curiosities, is tolerably extensive, and consists of mammoth and other bones, horns of different kinds, a head of the mountain ram, petrifications, chrysalizations minerals, shells, &c. In short, it is supposed there is no private gentleman in the world, in possession of so perfect and complete a scientific, useful and ornamental collection. His lands adjoining Monticello, are said to be about eleven thousand acres; of which about fifteen hundred acres are cleared; he has a large tract of land in Bedford county, where he raises annually about 40,000 wt. of tobacco, and grain sufficient to maintain the plantation. He keeps no stock of horses and cattle here; but uses mules for his waggon. The number of his negroes are about two hundred. His flock of sheep is valuable; they consist of the cape or large tail, Shetland and Merino breeds. The manufactories at present carried on by him, are at Bedford, of smith's work, and at Monticello a nailery; the latter conducted by boys, and a manufactory of cotton and woollens. Mr. Jefferson proposes making considerable improvements, useful and ornamental, both here and in his pleasure grounds.

Society of Friends.

The epistle from the yearly meeting held in London, by adjournments, from the 22d of the fifth month, to the 31st of the same inclusive, 1816—To the quarterly and monthly meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

We esteem it a favor which calls for our grateful acknowledgement, that we have been afresh made sensible, on this occasion, of our Heavenly Father's love, and have felt that it reaches to all our dear friends, wherever they are situated. Our minds have been humbled in gratitude to Him, who by his divine power raised us up to be a people, who has from one generation to another blessed our religious society, and who is still to be felt at times in great mercy to preside amongst us. We have earnestly desired that these impressions may be an additional motive for us to consider, how far we are seeking to be established on Jesus Christ, the Rock of ages, "the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever." To this foundation of our predecessors, we desire to direct your most serious attention. Let it, dear friends, be our daily concern to seek for his divine guidance and support. Great will be the advantages which we shall thence derive. The bitterness of our conflicts will be sweetened by the remembrance, that He unto whom we are seeking,

and who is "not a high priest that cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities," is "able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him." A sense of victory over our evil affections, through his power and mediation, will be a sufficient consolation. It will, if the watch he maintained, strengthen us to proceed in the way of allotted duty; and though new trials and temptations may await us, and we may continue sensible of the dangers with which we are surrounded, the blessing of true Christian experience, the result of patient perseverance in well-doing, will be ours. Thus from what we have known and what we have felt, we shall be constrained to acknowledge that there is no joy like unto the joy of God's salvation.

We observe with pleasure the increasing desire manifested by friends to obtain a guarded and useful education for their children. The reports on the schools under the notice of this meeting indicate the religious care and good order prevailing in them, and have yielded us great satisfaction. The improvement of the understanding, and the communication of that knowledge by which it may be more extensively prepared for the service of Him to whom we must all render our account, are duties not to be neglected. We desire however to impress upon all, whether parents, or those to whom they intrust their tender offspring, the supreme importance of inculcating the first of duties, the love and fear of God.

A watchful parent will at no time be more alive to the welfare of his children, than when they are passing from the age to which we have just adverted, to the succeeding stage of life. The situations in which they are then placed, and the companions with whom they associate, may have a decided influence on their future character. We would therefore encourage both parents and masters not to relax at this critical period, either in care or counsel, or in proper restraint tempered with kindness. Here we would advert to the importance of good example, and to the great blessing which will attend the labours of those whom we are now addressing, as they seek to become preachers of righteousness, in life and conduct, to those around them. How inviting, how instructive, it is, to behold such as by the purity of their lives, by the meekness of their spirits, and by the benevolence of their characters are adorning their profession! This is a duty which is enjoined by the highest authority; and we earnestly pass upon all to consider whether their moderation, their self-denial, their habits of life, are such as become the Christian religion.

Our solicitude has at this time been awakened for our young men employed as travellers in business. The exposure of these to the temptations to which they are often unavoidably subjected, has tended to draw aside some from that simplicity, that purity of heart and thought, that strict morality, which our christian principles require. We would submit to the serious consideration of their parents and employers, the extreme danger of sending forth into such service any young persons whose religious principles are not fixed, nor their habits formed, and we would encourage friends in different places, where those in this line of employment may travel, to continue and extend that kind and hospitable notice which has been already manifested. The situation of some of our young friends in other occupations, may deprive them of the advantage of virtuous and instructive associates; these also we hope will not be overlooked by those to whom they are known.

We lament that reproach should have been bro't on our society by the failure of any of our members in discharging their just debts. We consider it to be the duty of all, but especially every person under pecuniary difficulties, to inspect narrowly into the state of their affairs; and this, we conceive, might often prevent such an issue. Let all friends be careful to live within their income, retrenching, if necessary, their expences; and we desire that it may be their uniform endeavor to conduct their business in such a way as may subject them to the least risk or danger. For those who, possessing integrity, yet from the pressure of the times, are, with honest and upright intentions, struggling under many difficulties, we feel near sympathy—Let these be encouraged; they will not fail, we trust, if they seek it, to obtain the kind advice of their friends. Let it be their earnest concern, under these trials, to hold fast their confidence in our all-wise and gracious Helper; as likewise their love to their brethren.—This love, we believe, is peculiarly endangered, whenever the mind is disturbed by the perplexing cares arising from embarrassed circumstances.

The amount of sufferings reported this year, occasioned by claims for tithes, and other demands of an ecclesiastical nature, with a few for military purposes, is upwards of fifteen thousand pounds. Our brethren of all the yearly meetings on the American continent have again given proofs of their love by written communications. The interesting work of Indian civilization still occupies their attention. In some of the tribes, the improvements which, notwithstanding the late commotions, have been gradually going forward, are truly encouraging. In others, those who are concerned in this good work, have, probably, already renewed their exertions, where the ravages of war had desolated many of the settlements. The persevering labors of friends in Virginia and some other parts, to procure the freedom of many negroes, illegally as well as unjustly held in slavery, have in several instances been crowned with success; and it is very gratifying to observe, that the rights of this injured people are still dear to our American brethren. We hope that in this country, friends will continue to feel a deep interest in the welfare of the African race, and not dismiss the subject from their thoughts, until such wise and prudent measures may be adopted as shall promote and finally secure universal emancipation.

So excellent is christian love in its nature and effects, that it is deeply painful when we hear of any differences existing amongst us. How can those who are at variance one with another, unite acceptably in the performance of worship to Him who is emphatically styled Love? It is an awful consideration that that disposition which separates man from man, does at the time estrange him, and will, if it continue, eventually separate him from his Creator. We, therefore, earnestly recommend to friends, to watch the first appearances of discord; patiently and kindly to endeavor to assist those who may be thus affected, or who are in danger of becoming hardened towards their brethren. Christian charity and tenderness for the infirmities of our friends, are bonds in religious society. These do not preclude that kind and tender admonition, that exercise of our discipline in the spirit of the gospel, which we have from time to time been engaged to recommend. Although we are not a numerous society, yet if we are preserved in love, and dwell under the government of Christ, we may hope to fulfil the designs of Divine Providence in having gathered and established us as a separate religious body—we may show forth the excellence of christian re-

ligion by the spirituality of our worship, and by the purity of our lives.

Dear friends, we desire, in conclusion, reverently to acknowledge that this yearly meeting has been a time of renewal of our strength, and of the increase of our confidence in the goodness of Israel's shepherd. We cordially bid you farewell. May "the Lord direct your hearts in the love of God, and into the patient waiting for Christ."

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting, by
WM. DILLWORTH CREWDSON,
Clerk of the meeting this year.

French Frigate Medusa.

On the 2d of July the French frigate Medusa, was wrecked near cape Blanc, on the coast of Africa, 12 or 15 leagues from land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in the boats, and the residue, 147, were placed on a raft, the officers in the boats promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5th of July they left the wreck. On the raft there were five barrels of wine, two of water, and 20 pounds of biscuit. Some of the persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than three days. But immediately after leaving the ship the tow-cable was cut, and the boats abandoned the raft. The night following 20 persons were lost from the raft or were pressed to death between its divisions. The second night several persons were washed off from the extremities of the raft, and the survivors crowded to the centre overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a disposition to destroy their officers, and to break up the raft by cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet, was killed by an officer. The revolted drew their sabres, and those who had none armed themselves with knives. One of them raised his sword against an officer, and was instantly put to death. The seditious then withdrew to one end of the raft. One feigning to be reposing, had already cut some of the ropes. The officers rushed upon him. A soldier assumed his defence. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The mast broke, and in falling wounded capt. Dupont so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard—but recovered again. A mutineer afterwards endeavoured to cut out his eyes with a pen-knife. After a desperate struggle this mutiny appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour, and very soon the raft was strewn with their bodies. There were not more than 12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury.

At last day-light came, to shew a scene of horror. A great number of the seditious had thrown themselves overboard. Sixty or sixty-five men had perished during the night. A fourth part of whom had drowned themselves in despair. On our side we had lost but two. The rebels had thrown two bbls. of wine into the sea, and all our water. There now remained only one cask of wine, and there were yet sixty-seven men. We were obliged to resort to extreme means to maintain existence. Those whom death had spared in the disastrous night threw themselves greedily on the bodies which covered the raft, and cut pieces from them, which some devoured immediately. The 4th morning after leaving the wreck, shewed ten or twelve more persons dead on the raft. These were committed to the deep, only one was reserved for food. Towards evening the survivors caught upwards of 300 flying fish. A

fire was made, the fish and some human flesh was cooked. A new mutiny was attempted this night, but the leader, a Spaniard, was thrown into the sea and order restored.

On the morning of the 6th day, it was found that only 30 persons remained. Those who survived were in a most deplorable state. Their feet were swelled, and they were covered with wounds and bruises, which compelled them at times to utter the most frightful cries. There only remained wine for four days, and hardly a dozen fish. Two soldiers bored the wine cask behind, and drank till discovered. A law had been made that such conduct should be punished with death, and they were immediately throne overboard.

Thus we were but 28—of these only 15 appeared likely to exist a number of days. The other 16 were covered with wounds and had lost their reason, yet they consumed our wine and fish. A council was held, and it was agreed to throw them into the sea, which was done, and secured for the survivors six days of provision. On the fourth day afterwards these 15 were saved by the French brig Argus.

They had on the raft no means of giving it progress. It went as the wind and waves carried it.

Scientific.

From No. 1, of the quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

"Thursday, Feb. 22, sir Everard Home presented an account of the feet of those animals, whose progressive motion can be carried on in opposition to gravity.

"It is well known, that the house fly is capable of walking upon the ceiling of rooms, in which situation its body is not supported on the legs; but the principles upon which it does so, has not been explained, because the animal is too small for the feet to be anatomically investigated.

"Sir Everard was not aware that any animal of a much larger size was endowed with the same power, till sir Joseph Banks told him that the *Jacerto Gecko*, a native of the island of Java, was in the habit of coming out of an evening from the roofs of the houses, and walking down the smooth hard polished chum walls in search of flies that settle upon them, and then running up again. Sir Joseph, while at Batavia, was in the habit of catching this animal by standing close to the wall with a long flattened pole, which being made suddenly to scrape its surface, knocked it down. He procured sir Everard a specimen of a very large size, weighing five ounces three quarters, avoirdupoise weight, which enabled him to ascertain the peculiar mechanism by which the feet of this animal can keep their hold of a smooth hard perpendicular wall, and carry up so large a weight as that of its own body. Sir Everard particularly described the anatomy of the foot of this lizard, which is so constructed as to enable them to produce a number of small concavities which act like so many cupping glasses, and atmospheric pressure retains him in his position. The author, having ascertained the principle on which an animal of so large a size as this, is enabled to support itself in progressive motion against gravity, felt himself more competent to examine into the mechanism by which the common fly supports itself with so much facility in still more disadvantageous situations. An account was then given of the structure of the fly's feet, which shewed that it possessed concave surfaces capable of action in the same manner as those of the *Jacerto Gecko*; and that, therefore, its progressive motion against gravity was effected by the same means."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 20 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1817.

[WHOLE NO. 280.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY N. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Geographical information.

A little while since, captain *Young*, to whom the following letter is addressed, proposed several queries to the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, who referred him to *Samuel Williams*, esq. of Chillicothe—to whom the public at large and the readers of this paper especially, have been indebted for many interesting and useful articles, of various character. Mr. Williams politely complies with the request of captain *Young*, by forwarding the reply to the editor, who gladly gives it a place in his paper for general information.

Chillicothe, Oct. 20th 1816.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 17th ult. requesting information on several points, respecting the United States' lands on the *Sandusky* and *Maumee** rivers; and shall with pleasure communicate to you such as I may possess, in answer to your several enquiries.

Your first enquiry is "whether the land is equally as good as it is in the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

In the southern part of the territory of *Illinois*, or towards the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the face of the country is in general rather flat and wet, abounding with cyprus swamps and ponds. The land notwithstanding is rich and fertile, especially on the borders of the rivers and smaller streams. Receding northwardly from the Ohio, at the distance of forty or fifty miles, the region of *prairie* may be said to commence, and continues for about as many more, alternated with peninsulas and islets of woodland, and separated by narrow strips of wood on the water courses. Some of those prairies are many miles in extent. Those which border on the larger streams are dry, rich and fertile; while many of those at a greater distance therefrom, or toward their sources, are of a cold and sterile soil, covered with long coarse grass. Northwardly still of these prairies, and westwardly towards the Mississippi river, the country improves very much, being variegated with low flat hills, with gentle acclivities; a rich soil, well watered, and well adapted to cultivation.

The territory of *Missouri* contains a large proportion of land of inferior quality below or south of the Missouri river, and approaching to within a few miles of the Mississippi. But some districts contain extensive tracts of fine land, especially on the rivers. We know but little yet of the interior of this extensive territory—too little to hazard an opinion concerning the general quality of the soil.—The government has authorized the survey of a large portion of it, in the vicinity of St. Louis, extending on both sides of the Missouri from its confluence with the Mississippi. These surveys are now progressing under the direction of that excellent and indefatigable officer, gen. Wm. Recker, the principal surveyor of the United States for the territories of Illinois and Missouri. By these surveys much light will be thrown on the topography of that interesting country.

Much might be said concerning those territories,

in a detailed view; but my present purpose, by this brief notice, is merely to enable you to draw a comparison between them and that part of this state to which your enquiries are directed.

The *Maumee* (or as it sometimes called the *Miami-of-the-lakes*) and the *Sandusky*, are rivers of the state of Ohio, lying principally in that part of it to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.—The former has its source in the state of Indiana, and is formed by the junction of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, at Fort Wayne; thence pursuing a north-easterly direction, it falls into Miami bay about eight or ten miles from the lake. The latter rises in the Sandusky plains, and running north, falls into Sandusky bay seven or eight miles from the lake. On these rivers and their tributary streams, there are large bodies of rich and fertile land, some part of which is prairie, but mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber, such as oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, sugar-tree, ash, beech, mulberry, locust &c. &c. The most extensive bodies of such land, lie on the St. Mary's and Auglaize rivers (both branches of the Maumee) and their waters. The face of the country, where the land is of this description, is generally what is termed here, "rolling"—that is, numerous low flat hills, having a gentle slope or descent on all sides. Some part of the country, however, is rather flat and wet for cultivation; but such tracts are generally found at some distance from the streams, or at their sources. The black swamp, well known from the difficulties which it presented to the transportation for the army in the late war, lies between the Maumee and the Sandusky, parallel to the former, and distant about twenty miles from it. The Sandusky plains, is, perhaps, the highest land between the Ohio river and the lake; the Sandusky and some branches of the Scioto having their sources in them. These plains are about twenty miles in extent, and quite level, variegated with little islets and peninsulas of wood; but towards the middle of the plains there is little or no wood, to interrupt the delightful view of a level smooth plain, covered in the spring and summer with long coarse grass. The soil on these plains is not so favorable for cultivation, but well adapted for grazing. It contains, however, some extensive tracts of rich land on the borders of the Sandusky.

But it is probable that the United States' *reservations* at the foot of the lower rapids of the Sandusky and Maumee rivers, that are more particularly the objects of your enquiry. Of these, then, I shall now give you some account.

The reservation at the lower rapids of the Sandusky, is two miles square, embracing the head of the navigation and the foot of a rapids of fifteen miles long. From the fort on the west side, which is near the centre, to the upper line of the reserve, there is a fine rich bottom, mostly prairie. Below the fort the prairie extends to the lower line of the reserve, but part of it is rather wet. On the east side of the river there is also some bottom. From these bottoms on each side of the river, to the eastern and western lines of the reserve, the land is mostly rich and rolling timbered land, well adapted to cultivation.

*Sometimes called *Miami-of-the-lake*.

There has been a town laid off lately in the reserve, under the direction of the surveyor general, and in conformity with an act of congress passed at the last session. It is situated in the north east quarter of the reserve, on the east side of the river, on a high and beautiful plain. The streets run parallel to the river, crossed by others at right angles. Two avenues of 132 feet wide, cross each other in the centre of the town. The lots are four poles in front by eight poles back; a proportionate number of out lots are laid off adjoining the town. There is a safe and convenient harbor opposite the town, to which vessels, such as are used on the lakes, can ascend. The remainder of the reserve is laid out into lots of eighty acres as nearly as may be, having each one to front on the river, and extending back in form of a parallelogram.

The channel of the Sandusky river through the whole course of the rapids is solid rock, forming a number of excellent mill seats. There has been a mill erected lately at the foot of these rapids, near to the fort. Several families reside here, and have built a number of houses and made other improvements; probably, either with the view of purchasing at the sales, or under the fallacious expectation of obtaining pre-emption rights.

There is a very valuable fishery at the foot of the rapids, where the inhabitants take prodigious quantities of the various kinds of fish with which the lakes abound, but more particularly the white bass as they are called, a fish broader, but not so long as the herring, which it otherwise very much resembles, and is highly esteemed. The quantities which may be taken at this fishery is almost incredible. So profusely have some of the inhabitants used this bounty of a good Providence, that large quantities of bass were thrown out at the fishery in heaps, and suffered to putrify; the pernicious effects of which on the atmosphere, is believed by intelligent persons who have visited the place, to have caused the sickness of some of the inhabitants contiguous thereto. A profitable market for these fish has been found in the towns and settlements of the state, into which they have been brought in great quantities. They have been sold at Chilicothe, this summer, at \$25 per barrel, and retailed at one dollar per dozen. They are likely to become a considerable article of trade. This fishery, together with the valuable scites for water works, and other local advantages, must render the lots adjacent to them immensely valuable.

The reservation at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee river, is twelve miles square, which has been laid off and surveyed into four townships of six miles square, each township containing thirty-six sections, of 640 acres each. The whole tract contains about 92,000 acres, the greater part of which is good second rate upland, timbered with oak and hickory. There are some large and rich tracts of bottom on the river, which are mostly prairie; and in the river are some valuable islands, particularly one immediately below the foot of the rapids, which contains about acres of rich prairie, and has been under cultivation several years. This island is surveyed into four tracts and will be offered at public sale with the other lands of the reservation.

A town has been lately laid off within this re-

†Dr. Mitchel of New York, in a late notice of some additions to the Ichthyology of the U. S. mentions, among others, the *herring of the lakes*, with some interesting remarks on it, which I have no doubt is the white bass here described:

serve also, agreeably to an act of congress passed at the last session. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river, opposite to the large island before described, and a short distance below Fort Meigs, on high and level ground, where the river bank has a handsome slope or descent to the water. The streets and avenues, which are spacious, run parallel to the river, crossed by others at right angles. Two avenues of 132 feet wide, cross each other at right angles at the centre of the town, running parallel with the streets. The in-lots are poles in front by — poles back; the out lots contain — acres each. The channel of the river opposite the town is deep, and affords an excellent harbor for vessels. Vessels of the tonnage of those with which the lake is usually navigated may ascend the Maumee as high as the town. The local advantages enjoyed by this town are likely to make it a place of importance. Situated at the head of the lake navigation of a large river, which waters a tract of country exceeded by none in richness and fertility, it must one day become the emporium of an extensive commerce. It enjoys likewise the advantage of being contiguous to the rapids of the river, which is eighteen miles in length, affording a great many excellent scites for mills and manufactories. Above the rapids there is little or no obstruction to navigation to Fort Wayne, a distance of 70 or 80 miles, and I believe the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's may be navigated many miles higher; the latter to my own knowledge may be, to Fort St. Mary's, within 12 miles of Fort Lorain, on a creek of the same name, a navigable branch of the Miami of the Ohio.

The fishery at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee is, in every respect, equal to that at the rapids of Sandusky, with this advantage, that the quantity of fish is, perhaps, as much greater at the former, as that river is larger than the Sandusky.

The sections adjacent to the river are to be subdivided as those at the rapids of Sandusky, but into tracts of 160 acres instead of 80; having a small front on the river and running back to a length twice or thrice their breadth.

Fort Meigs, which is rendered memorable by having successfully withstood two vigorous sieges in the late war, is situated about three fourths of a mile above the town, and near the foot of the rapids. The old British fort, Miami, memorable in Wayne's campaign against the Indians in 1794, stands on the west side of the river, on a commanding eminence, opposite to the lower end of the large island before described, and perhaps about three fourths of a mile below the town. It was here that Wayne so signally defeated the Indians in August, 1794.

This country, I believe, is as well supplied with springs as most parts of the state. There is a large and fine one at the upper end of the town, on the Sandusky; and several others within the Reserve. There are also good springs within the reserve at the rapids of the Maumee. There is a remarkable one at upper Sandusky, which rises within the fort, from under a large oak tree, at the summit of a high bluff, on which the fort stands.

All the several kinds of grain, such as Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. which are cultivated in the western country, may, I believe, be raised in great perfection on the waters of the lakes in this state. I have seen as good corn grow at the rapids of Maumee as in any part of this state; and as good wheat on the river Raisin, 40 miles further north. The cultivated grasses will also thrive well, which many parts of the country seem pro-

adapted. Such tracts of the country as lie low, and are partially covered with water some part of the winter and spring, might, in most cases, be easily drained, which would render them as fertile as they are now rich. The soil is a black, loose, friable loam. Of this description is the black swamp; which probably derived its name from the blackness of the soil. I am persuaded that the land, in general, of the lake side of this state, is not inferior in point of fertility to the Ohio side.

The climate, on the borders of the lake, is colder than on the Ohio, in proportion to the difference between their respective latitudes. But the weather is not so changeable—for when the winter sets in on the lakes, with frosts and snows, it generally continues with little or no thaw until spring. The rivers and lakes become frozen up, and the inhabitants frequently cross the lakes on the ice, in their *carioles*, with great expedition. This difference, between the climate of the lakes and that of the Ohio, beyond what arises from the difference of latitude, is, in my opinion, owing to the prevalence of a northerly wind on the former; which, meeting no obstruction on an extensive sheet of water, communicates continually to the southern coast of the lake the temperature of a much higher latitude.—The winds, I believe, which are found to be most prevalent in every country, are those which set in from the outlets of the rivers towards their sources—or from the lower towards the higher parts of the country. To apply this principle to the difference of climate above mentioned, it may only be necessary to observe, that from the sources of the rivers and streams which fall into the Ohio and the lakes, there must be more or less descent towards each. In the latter case, the rivers of this state which fall into the lake, run a *northerly* course; the prevailing wind, therefore, would be from that point, and would bring with it, as before observed, the temperature of a more northern latitude. In the other case, the general course of the Ohio is *westerly* and *southerly*; the prevailing winds, therefore, are from those points, and bring with them the milder temperature of the Mississippi. The climate of that part of Ohio bordering on the lake, is somewhat colder, perhaps, than that of the Potomac; while this part of the state is much warmer, though something more northerly. On the foregoing principle also, the meeting of two counter currents of wind may, with propriety, be assigned as the cause of the frequent and sudden changes of weather, which the southern part of this state is subject to. The limits of my letter, and the necessary attention to your other enquiries, will not permit me to add more on this subject.

The public land in the reserves, on the Sandusky and Maumee rivers, together with the towns directed to be laid out, have just been surveyed. But it is not probable that the sales will take place before May or June next. Public notice of the time will be given in the Washington City and other papers. These lands are attached to the Canton district, and will be sold at Wooster, within the district, and at which place the land offices are kept.

Agreeably to the treaty of Brownstown, and in conformity with the acts of congress authorising the same, a road has been laid out and surveyed, under the direction of the surveyor-general of the United States, from the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, to the western line of the Connecticut reservation. This road commences near the new town at the former place, and passes through the princi-

pal avenue, and pursues the most eligible ground for a road and settlement, crossing the Sandusky about a mile below the new town laid off on that river, and intersects the western line of the Connecticut reserve, about 23 miles north of the south-west corner thereof. The whole length of the road is about 48 miles. By the treaty of Brownstown, likewise, all the land, within one mile on each side of the road, was ceded to the United States. This tract of two miles wide will be surveyed into sections and prepared for sale, it is expected, immediately after the location of the road shall have been approved by the President of the United States. In case the location of the road shall be approved, it is very probable that the reserves on the Maumee and Sandusky, together with the lots in the new towns, and the tract of one mile wide on each side of the road, will be offered for sale together, some time next summer. The intercourse between this state and the Michigan territory, will render this road a very public and important one, and the land on each side valuable.

I will next offer a few thoughts on the subject of your enquiry, "whether I think the market on the lakes is likely to be as good as it is at New-Orleans?"

On this subject a wide field is opened for reflection, and a variety of important considerations present themselves; but as I have already exceeded the limits I had prescribed to myself for this letter, I shall call your attention only to a few points.

New-Orleans is the great emporium of the commerce of the extensive and fertile regions watered by the Mississippi and its thousand streams; and, from the unequalled commercial advantages it possesses, it is like to become the greatest commercial city in the world. But, hitherto, the trade to New-Orleans has not been very profitable to the western farmer. The great distance to it, from the upper part of the Ohio, generally obliges the trader (instead of storing his produce to wait for better markets) to sell to New-Orleans' merchants at such prices as they may be pleased to give him. Thus the merchants, or exporters, have the profits of the trade; and they will continue to have it while it is carried on in the present way. But let our merchants and other enterprising men, build and equip sea-vessels in our own waters, and freight them at their own wharves, with the produce of the country, for foreign markets, and we shall soon see trade flourish, and our markets, at home, become as good, perhaps, as they are now at New-Orleans. Sea-vessels of 150 or 200 tons burden may, with full cargoes, be navigated down the Ohio and Mississippi with perfect safety, in the same manner that large flat bottomed boats are, and with no little difficulty.

From the lakes the export trade, except in furs and peltry, is inconsiderable, because there is yet no channel through which the productions of the country can be conveyed to market. The cataract of Niagara presents an insuperable obstacle to the navigation between the upper lakes and lake Ontario; and even from the latter, the only outlet to the ocean (the St. Lawrence) passes through the dominions of a foreign country. To obviate these difficulties, the legislature of New-York have passed an act and made large appropriations for opening a grand canal to connect the navigable waters of the Hudson river with lake Erie, and thereby open a direct water communication between the upper lakes and the ocean, through the state of New-York. This stupendous work is already commenced, and will doubtless be completed with as little

work of such magnitude will permit.* The produce of the country bordering on the lakes, may then be conveyed to New-York with less expence, and in one-half or one-fourth of the time that it would require to perform a voyage from Pittsburg to New-Orleans. At New-York the markets are always better, and goods cheaper, than at New-Orleans; and this is likely to be the case, while we continue to import the manufactures of European countries, and to supply their markets with the produce of our soil; because the length and risk of a voyage from New-Orleans to a European port is much greater than from the eastern ports of the United States. I am unable, from my limited knowledge of commercial affairs, to go into a calculation of the comparative expences and profits of the trade from the western country to New-Orleans and New-York respectively, through the channels here pointed out; but it is evident to me, and I think must be so to every unprejudiced mind, that the advantage is, or will be when the New-York canal is completed, decidedly on the side of the lake trade.

The western states are yet in their infancy, as well in agriculture and commerce as in population; but, in each of these respects, they are steadily and rapidly advancing to manhood. Possessing, as they do, a mild and salubrious climate, and a rich and fertile soil, with so great an extent of territory, the western states must shortly become the most wealthy and populous in the union. The centre of population and wealth is rapidly inclining *westward*; and within a very years hence it will "cross the mountains." The tide of emigration to the westward this season, principally to the states of Ohio and Indiana, has exceeded all example! These two states contain, I believe, a greater body of good land, in proportion to their extent, than any other two states or territories in the union. Towns, villages and settlements are rising where, a few months ago, there was nothing but a trackless forest—and I look forward to the time, as at no great distance, when the great western rivers and lakes shall be covered with hundreds of steam boats, performing regular voyages between New-Orleans and the numerous ports on the Mississippi and its great tributaries—between New-York and the upper lakes, through the grand canal; and even the great inland voyage from New-York to New-Orleans! and when we shall be regularly supplied with "ship news" from numerous great and flourishing "ports" on the lakes and great western rivers! These "notions" may to many seem extravagant, but I verily believe that the event will justify them.

I come lastly to answer your enquiry, "whether there is any danger to be apprehended from the Indian tribes on the frontier of Ohio?"

The number of Indians, who inhabit the unceded part of the state, is but small—too small to create any alarm whatever among the frontier settlers. They consist of only a few scattered families, principally on the Sandusky and Auglaize rivers. These Indians remained friendly to the United States during the whole of the late war, notwithstanding the various means made use of by the hostile tribes, and our more than savage neighbors at *Malden*, to

*For much interesting information concerning the grand New-York canal, I refer you to the memorial of the citizens of that state to the legislature thereof—(see Niles' Weekly Register, supplement to vol. 9, page 145)—to the reports of the commissioners, and a committee of the legislature, (Weekly Reg. vol. 10, page 10) and to the act of the legislature, (Weekly Reg. vol. 10, page 198.)

seduce them from their friendship with us. A number of them have become agriculturalists and own valuable farms, and are much more civilized than the western Indians generally are. These tribes have every inducement to continue peaceable and friendly towards us. They are nearly insulated, by our settlements, from the other tribes. Those of this state bound them on the south and east, and Michigan territory on the north; besides a considerable body of the United States lands in that territory is now surveying, and it is expected will be brought into market the ensuing summer, by which means the settlements will be much strengthened. I mention these things to shew the perfect security with which families may reside in any part of the public lands on or near this frontier.

There is good reason to expect, that within a few years at most, the United States will purchase from the Indian tribes which claim them, all the unceded lands in Ohio, Indiana and the territories of Illinois and Michigan, of which

Ohio contains about	6,000,000 acres
Indiana,	17,000,000
Michigan ter.	11,000,000
Illinois ter.	7,000,000
Total,	41,000,000

Of which, by far the greater proportion, is rich and fertile, capable of sustaining as great a population as any other tract of equal extent in the United States. The unceded Indian lands in this state amounts to nearly one fourth of its whole extent; and the rapid increase of the population and wealth of the state, and the rising value of the lands, seem to call aloud for the purchase of this tract, to be placed in market. If this were done, the greater part of it would probably sell immediately.

Should this hasty sketch afford you any interesting and satisfactory information, on the several subjects of your enquiries, I shall be gratified.

I am, with much respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L WILLIAMS.

Samuel W. Young, esq.

Hillsboro', Loudon county, Va.

Commissariat.

We call the attention of our readers to a letter from major general GAINES, on the subject of a commissariat; a subject very important, and we believe not generally well understood. [Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 16, 1816.

Sir—In reply to your communications relative to the supply of rations to the army, I have the honor to state—

1st. I have not a doubt but a well organized commissariat would insure a *safer*, a *cheaper*, and in every respect a better supply than the present system of contract; nor have I heard of a doubt upon the subject, excepting only as to the expence.

Upon this point it may be remarked, that most of the contractors have made very handsome profits, and many of them indeed great fortunes, under contracts apparently reasonable.

Contractors are in the habit of employing an agent for each post, and in some cases confiding to sub-contractors the supply of particular department or posts.

It is not likely that a man of business, who is honest and discreet, would bid off the contract without a pretty certain prospect of profit.

Could the government find no man to place at the head of the commissariat, as well qualified to

superintend the supply of rations, as one of the late contractors, or none equal in honesty, industry and capacity, to the late agents of the rich contractors; in this case the contract system should be preferred.

If a contractor can make a clear profit, the public, by their commissariat, may do so likewise, and therefore the latter will be the cheaper mode of supply.

The public would, in this case, save the exact amount which, under the contract system, would fall into the hands of contractors. But, even supposing the contract to be bid off at too low a rate, to enable the contractor to make any clear profit; supposing the contractor to be actuated alone, in the supply of rations to the troops, by the purest patriotism, without the prospect of making money, still the commissariat would be preferable; because, a contractor, having no possible prospect of making money, would be constantly embarrassed with the apprehension of losing money—and in every purchase he would see before him the wretched alternative of selecting the cheapest, and consequently the worst provisions, or being involved in bankruptcy and ruin.

The choice of these evils can readily be imagined. It is a choice, as most officers who have had separate commands, can testify, that has imposed upon our troops the cheapest and coarsest provisions; and which have, on many occasions, been so much damaged as to sicken and kill hundreds of our men.

Upon this subject, I beg leave to call the attention of your honorable committee to the official reports and returns of the army, stationed at French Mills, in the autumn and winter of 1813, to February 1814; by which it will be seen that out of about — men — were sick at once, and that from the 18th November to the 1st February, there were — deaths; and I feel warranted by the reports of the medical staff, particularly those of Doctors Ross, Lovel and Woodbury, as well as by my own observation, in saying, that for the most part the diseases and deaths at that place proceeded from the damaged provisions which the troops were compelled to eat, or to eat nothing.

The suffering of the troops, from a similar cause, at many other places, during the war were not much less severe than at French Mills; inasmuch, that I have not a doubt that we have lost more men by disease, contracted principally in the use of bad provisions, than we have lost by the fire of the enemy. Besides, the military system which comprehends individuals not subject to military law, and under the positive control of the commanding officer of an army, is radically defective, and calculated to paralyze a military body. An army, immediately dependent upon any other, except the single military head, is a monster; and although its native prowess may often force it, with all its deformities, to victory; yet, to make victory more sure, the immediate military head should command the whole strength and resources immediately connected with the army under him.

The supply of rations is vitally important to the very existence of an army; it is infinitely more so than the supply of clothing, of pay, or even of arms and ammunition.

An army could, by sudden changes of position, preserve itself for weeks or months without the latter, but the most patriotic band could not be kept together for more than a few days without rations. Should any officer of the ordnance department attempt to palm upon the army damaged powder, or even damaged flints, surely no man could doubt the propriety of prompt military

punishment for such an offence; and yet, under the present system, damaged rations have been forced upon the troops, and many of them thereby sickened and killed, without any remedy being provided against contractors, save only the miserable farce of an *action upon the case*.

It is true, that, under the contract system, damaged provisions may be refused and destroyed, and the general may order the quarter-master, upon the failure of the contractor, to purchase the proper supplies.

These regulations look very well indeed upon paper. They seem to afford reasonable security against the evils which they were intended to obviate. But what are they in practice?

The general requires the contractor to furnish twenty day's complete rations for ten thousand men, at a given point upon the frontier. The contractor reports the supply deposited at the place and time appointed. The army arrives near the enemy; every officer and every man is necessarily occupied in preparing for action. In the mean time, it is found, in reviewing the provisions, that a great portion of them are damaged. The inspection takes place, and the provisions are condemned, and the army left destitute.

The general will probably be compelled either to make a premature effort to bring on an action—be beaten, or make a disgraceful retreat, or he must endeavor to subsist his army upon damaged rations. The troops are dispirited, sickened, and many of them desert—and yet the contractor is screened from military punishment. He abandons his contract whenever he finds it to be unproductive of gain. The quarter-master is then compelled to leave his regular duties, and without due time, or any previous arrangements, to avail himself of the best markets, and in a country where little can be got at any price, he is obliged to purchase such supplies as the country will at once afford, and is often compelled to give any price which a knowledge of the pressing calls of the service may induce the avaricious seller to demand.

2d. The organization of the commissariat should be as follows:

The chief should have the rank, pay and emoluments of the adjutant and inspector general, and be stationed at the seat of government. Next to the chief there should be attached to each division of the army a commissary-general, with the rank pay and emoluments of an adjutant-general; also, an assistant for each department, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an assistant adjutant-general, and for each post an issuing commissary, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant.

Candidates for these appointments should be required to exhibit to the department of war proper evidence of character and qualifications, and be appointed and commissioned in the same manner, and take the same oath, as officers of the line of the army, and enter into bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of their duties.

The rank of these officers should in no case entitle them to command in the line, except when specially ordered thereto by the commanding general. Rank, however, should be given them, because without it they would often be subject to the embarrassing control of young inexperienced officers, and would fail to command, in the lower grades of the army, that respect which rank is necessary to produce.

The chief of the commissariat should have the control of the officers and other persons employed in his department. And, under the direction of the

war department, should superintend the purchase and supply of rations, &c. &c.

It should be the duty of the commissaries of divisions and departments to make all purchases of the component parts of rations, and forward the same to such place and in such quantities for issue as the general or officer commanding the departments may direct respectively, and to make unexpected visits to the different posts, inspect the provisions and regulate the issues, the accounts and abstracts, &c.

The purchasing as well as the issuing commissaries to be required to make monthly as well as quarterly statements of the amount of cash received and expended, and the quantity of provisions purchased and the quantity issued since last return as well as the quantity and quality of the provisions on hand. These statements to be certified upon honor and forwarded to the chief of the department and a duplicate thereof sent to the general or public officer commanding. They will moreover be required to render quarterly accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the war department.

In this way the state of the supplies and accounts of each officer of the commissariat will be distinctly understood monthly, and quarterly, by the chief of the department; who, possessing the power to arrest or suspend any delinquent, would prevent or promptly detect every irregularity. But the most effectual check will be found in the general officer commanding divisions, departments and principal posts, who in addition to the power to arrest and try officers, should be authorized to receive from them all public monies, and supply the place of such delinquent officers by temporary appointments until the casual vacancies should be filled.

It is the duty of the inspector, to inspect the troops and supplies of each post and corps once in two months—in addition to this he may be instructed to inspect the provisions particularly as to quality and quantity, and compare the same with the monthly report of the commissary, and in all cases of neglect or omission on the part of such commissary he will be punishable by the sentence of a general court martial.

It seems to be admitted by all, that in time of war the commissariat would be decidedly preferable to the contract system.

This I consider to be a conclusive argument in favor of the immediate adoption of the measure. If any branch of military knowledge is necessary for a state of war, its practical introduction in time of peace cannot but be proper if it be practicable.—The commissariat particularly should be organized and put into operation in time of peace.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your most obedient servant

EDMUND P. GAINES.

The hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, of the senate,
Chairman of the military committee.

Treasury Circular.

Treasury Department, Dec. 30th 1816.

SIR—I have received notice from the president and directors of the bank of the United States, that the bank will commence its operations in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of the next year, and that they will be ready on that day to receive the public monies deposited in the state banks, and hold them subject to the orders of the treasury.—Like notices are expected upon the establishment of branch banks in the principal commercial cities.

Before any definite decision is made upon this proposition, it is deemed expedient to ascertain the course which the state banks, in those cities will pursue in relation to the resumption of specie payments. If the determination of the banks to resume specie payments on the 1st of July, 1817, which has been communicated to this department, is persevered in, there will be no hesitation in ordering the transfer to be made with as little delay as the interest of the community will admit. As an inducement to change that determination, it is proposed on the part of the treasury, that if the state banks will resume specie payments on the 20th day of February next, that the public money now in their vaults shall not be transferred to those of the bank of the United States, and that between that day and the 1st of July next as small a portion of that sum shall be drawn as the demands upon the treasury will admit. As the receipts into the treasury during the year will probably exceed the current demands upon the treasury, it is proposed to discharge those demands principally from the current receipts, until after the 1st day of July, 1817; subsequent to that day, the money will be drawn for as the demands upon the treasury may require; but, in no case shall it be drawn for the purpose of being deposited in the bank of the United States, except to sustain it against any pressure which may be attempted to be made upon it or its branches. The means of the treasury to aid the operations of banks in effecting a revolution in the state of the currency, so imperiously necessary to the public interest, are considered ample, and the strongest disposition exists to apply them so as to produce the most beneficial results. The power of transferring such portion of the deposits, with a view to equalize the benefits resulting from them among the banking community, as the situation of the several banks may require, is expressly reserved.

In making this proposition to the state banks, the strongest reliance is placed in their disposition to join in the effort necessary to relieve the community from the evils to which it has been subjected, by the disordered state of the circulating currency. It is confidently believed, that the interests of the banks and of the community are not in opposition to each other, and that any sacrifice which the effort may cost them will be compensated by the advantages and facilities which it is in the power of the treasury to afford them. In deciding upon the question submitted to their consideration, the friendly character and disposition of the bank of the United States towards them ought not to be overlooked.

The deep interest which the treasury has in the support of bank credit, and the connection which it has with the bank of the United States, would, independent of the known disposition of that institution to conciliate the state banks, be sufficient to protect them against an illiberal policy on its part.

In closing this communication, candor compels me to state, that there exists no reason to expect that the resolution of the last session of congress, relative to the collection of the revenue after the 20th of February next, will be rescinded.

An early communication of the decision of the institution over which you preside is respectfully requested.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The president of the bank of —

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Lowrie, in senate, on the 20th December ult.

Whereas, by a resolution which passed the congress of the United States on the 30th of April last, it is resolved "That from and after the 20th day of February next, no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States."—And whereas a number of the incorporated banks of this state have signified their intention of not paying their notes in the legal currency of the United States, till the first of July next:

And whereas, during the continuance of this state of the circulating medium, the citizens of this commonwealth will be embarrassed and subjected to heavy losses in procuring a sufficiency of the legal currency to discharge the duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States—and until the paper of the different banks be restored to the value of metallic currency, the mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural interest are subject to serious loss and inconvenience:

And whereas, it is the duty of the legislature to enquire into, and as far as circumstances will justify, give relief, in all cases of general distress and embarrassment, arising among the citizens: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the incorporated banks of this state to resume specie payments; and also to enquire whether any legislative provision be necessary to define more specifically the manner in which suits may be brought and supported against banks or other incorporated companies for the payment of their notes in the legal currency of the United States, and make report.

Legislature of South Carolina.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. J. L. Wilson on the 11th December ult. was concurred in by both branches of the legislature, viz.

Whereas, the highest tribute of respect which a republican government can pay its officers, is the approbation of its free men, unequivocally and candidly expressed; and whereas James Madison, has, with wisdom, firmness and patriotism, exercised for near eight years, the high and important office of president of the United States, preserving and supporting the character of the nation in peace and war; and is soon about to return to the peaceful shades of retired life:

Resolved unanimously, That the legislature of South Carolina called, with grateful recollections, the past services of James Madison, president of the United States; and whilst they, in common, yield this venerable statesman and patriot, to retirement, discharged from those arduous public duties, so long, faithfully, wisely and promptly rendered the republic; they request he will receive their unfeigned approbation and regard, assuring him, their fervent benedictions and best affections accompany him to the scenes of private life.

Resolved, That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, communicate this resolution to James Madison, president of the United States.

On Saturday, the 14th December ult. his excellency Andrew Pickens, esq. governor elect, appeared in the hall of representatives, at Columbia, S. C. where both houses of the legislature were assembled, for the purpose of qualifying—previously to which ceremony, he addressed them as follows:

"Fellow-citizens of the senate, and of the house of representatives,

"Called by you, to a highly honorable station, I take this opportunity of offering my acknowledgements for the honor conferred, and the confidence reposed. If it should be my good fortune to gratify the wishes and expectations of my friends, the measure of my happiness will be full; but in pursuing what I believe to be my public duty, neither the gratification of friends nor the censure of enemies, shall divert me from my purpose.

"The public and general interest, shall be my ruling principle; and personal independence, my constant guide. I rely, gentlemen, upon your candor and liberality; and the candor and liberality of our fellow-citizens, in judging of my official conduct.

"If my errors, for errors I will most certainly commit, proceed from the head and not from the heart, the white mantle of charity should cover them; but if they can be traced to a depraved mind, and a corrupt heart, then let the censure and approbation of all, rest upon me. I am now ready to qualify."

His excellency then took the oath of office, and was installed and proclaimed with due solemnity.

Claims for property lost, &c.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the house, of the 6th instant, the proceedings of the commissioner appointed under the act to authorise the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States!

To the house of representatives of the United States.

In compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 6th instant, I transmit to them the proceedings of the commissioner appointed under the act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," as reported by the commissioner to the department of war.

JAMES MADISON.

December 21, 1816.

The acting secretary of war, has the honor to submit to the president the report made by the commissioner of claims, relative to his proceedings under the act "authorising the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes."

GEO. GRAMAM.

December 20th, 1816.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF CLAIMS, &c.

Washington, December 17th, 1816.

The commissioner appointed pursuant to the law entitled, "an act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," in obedience to a letter from the acting secretary of war, enclosing a resolution of the house of representatives, passed on the 6th instant, in the following words, "Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to lay before this house the proceedings of the commissioner, appointed under the act, passed at the last session, entitled, "an act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes,"

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS—

That as soon as he received from the President a notification of his appointment, he proceeded to the execution of the initiative duties required from him, by preparing such rules and regulations, relative to the mode of presenting claims, and taking and authenticating evidence as appeared to him to be necessary; which rules and regulations, having been approved by the President, were published in the form of notices, as enjoined by the said act, on the third and twenty-fourth of June last.

In forming these rules and regulations, the commissioner endeavored to enter into the views of the legislature, by giving such an interpretation to the provision of said act, as might secure substantial justice to the sufferers intended to be relieved, and at the same time, guard against fraud and imposition. On this part of the subject he begs leave to refer to a copy of the said notices, in paper marked A.

The multifarious losses which it appears to have been the intention of the legislature to provide for, required no little attention to

separate and define. The first section of the act being confined to "volunteers or drafted militiamen, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen or infantry," and limited to the payment of horses only, admitted of an easy interpretation; as did also the second section, confined to "cavalry, mounted militia of volunteers," which the commissioner construed also solely to apply to the persons belonging to corps, not in the regular service; though the word "cavalry," used in contra distinction to "mounted militia or volunteers," may at first view seem to indicate a different meaning, and to be intended to extend also to cavalry in the regular service. This section too related solely to the loss of horses.

The third section taking a larger scope, and involving a variety of cases, he found it more difficult to satisfy himself as to its true import. The words of this section are, "that any person, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage, by the loss, capture or destruction, by an enemy, of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk, to which the property would be exposed, it was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner; and any person who, during the time aforesaid, has sustained damage by the death of any such horse, mule or ox, in consequence of failure, on the part of the United States, to furnish the same with sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

The commissioner was at first disposed to consider the first clause of this section as providing only for such injuries as proceeded from the acts of an enemy. But inasmuch as damage by an enemy, must almost universally happen in two ways, either "by capture or destruction," and as there were many other losses sustained by our citizens, "without any fault or negligence on the part of the owners," such, for instance, as waggon and teams, lost by being forced to attempt to pass streams not fordable, contrary to the opinion of the owners, by the compulsive orders of military commanders; on further reflection he was inclined to give this clause a more extended meaning, and to consider the word "loss" as intended to be contra distinguished from the words "capture or destruction by an enemy," and to denote such injuries as might have happened in a manner other than "by capture and destruction of any enemy," but "without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner." But the opinion of the executive government being in favor of adhering to the first interpretation, the commissioner has felt it his duty to conform his adjudications thereto. See paper marked B.

The two first sections of the act being strictly confined to military corps, other than regulars, the change of expression in the third section, in which the broad words "any person" are used, seemed to denote that its provisions were intended to apply to every description of citizens, whether they belonged to the regular army, or to the militia or volunteers; inasmuch as the militia and volunteers, while in actual service, received the pay and emoluments of regulars, the commissioner ultimately inclined to the opinion that losses happening, under similar circumstances, to persons engaged in either service, were intended to be provided for. The word "contract" appeared to him to be of extensive import; and in every case as well in the regular as in the militia or volunteer service, in which the rank of the officer required that he should furnish himself with a horse, that by accepting of his appointment he entered "into a contract" with the government to do so; and having done so, provided such horse died in consequence of a failure, on the part of government, to furnish sufficient forage, or was taken by the enemy; that a regular officer ought to be paid for his horse in the same manner as if he had belonged to the militia, or volunteer corps. But on this point, the executive government having considered the regular officer as excluded from this benefit, the commissioner has felt it also his duty to adopt his adjudications to that opinion. See paper marked B.

The fourth section admitted of an easy interpretation, applying solely to the loss of "arms and military accoutrements" of volunteers or drafted militiamen, who had furnished themselves with the same.

The fifth section is in these words, "that where any property has been impressed or taken by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This section has been construed to apply to all property, real, personal or mixed, which has been impressed or taken by public authority, without the consent of the owner. See papers marked A. and B.

The ninth section of the law, providing for losses of greater magnitude, and necessarily involving the payment of large sums of money, the commissioner endeavored to avail himself of every assistance which appeared to be within his reach, to enable him to give to it a fair, a reasonable and a just interpretation. With this view, erroneously supposing that he had a right to do so, he addressed to the attorney-general, the great law officer of the government, the letter marked C. In reply to which he received the answer marked D.

Having been disappointed in obtaining this important aid, the commissioner, regarding the office that he filled as a kind of appendage to the department of war, addressed to the secretary thereof the letter marked E. enclosing copies of his correspondence with the attorney-general.

From this officer the commissioner indulged the hope, that he should receive such an exposition as would enable him to fulfil the views of the legislature, by affording a just redress to the sufferers intended to be relieved. Nor was this expectation disappointed, when the secretary, after due consideration, and no doubt consulting with the best opinions addressed to him, on the 7th Sept. a note in the following words:

Department of War, Sept. 7th, 1816.

Sir—The President has been pleased to direct, that the occupation of houses and buildings, by the military force of the United States, is embraced by the ninth section of the act "to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," and that compensation shall be allowed for damage sustained in consequence of such occupancy, in the same manner as if such houses and buildings had been occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States. I have the honor to be, your most obedient, and very humble servant.

(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.
Richard Bland Lee, esq. commissioner
for settling claims for property lost, &c.

The commissioner considered this letter as sanctioning his own interpretation of the ninth section of the said law; and it was not till after he received this note, that he felt himself authorized to give to it a practical construction by a formal adjudication.

On the twenty-first of October, the commissioner received from the department of war, as the organ of the executive government, a more general interpretation of the law in the following words:

War Department, 21st Oct. 1816.

Pursuant to the eleventh section of the act making provision for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, the President has been pleased to direct,

That the first and second sections of the said act, do not embrace the case of officers of the regular army, and that the property which a regular officer may have taken with him in the service, or which he may have been required by law to keep, is not covered by the terms "impressed or by contract," used in the third section.

That the provisions of the third section extend only to losses resulting from the acts of the enemy or from the failure of the government to supply the necessary forage.

That the ninth section of the act extends only to cases of destruction of property by the enemy, which are justifiable by the laws of civilized warfare. The occupation of houses or buildings as places of military deposit, or by an armed force, must be continued up to the time of the destruction. That the occupation of houses or buildings by an armed force for a night upon a march, is not within the meaning of the said section, unless in the immediate presence of an enemy: That no compensation by way of interest, rent or damage, can be allowed, under the act, for the time which elapses between the destruction of the property and the decision of the commissioner.

That the act does not extend to the case of consequential injury, resulting from the destruction of houses or buildings under the ninth section.

No compensation can, therefore, be allowed for the destruction of houses or buildings not occupied as a military deposit or by a military force.

That in all cases of doubt, or of great importance, the commissioner shall submit the evidence to the executive before any decision is made.

(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.
Richard Bland Lee, esq. commissioner, &c.

The commissioner will close this subject by referring to his correspondence with the department of war, marked F.

The number of adjudications made and entered by him since the first of July, under special acts, and under the general law of the 9th of April last, amount to 350: the total sum awarded, to \$20,003 dollars 15 cents.

The proofs, in every case decided by the commissioner, are put into a trunk, the key of which will be delivered to the acting secretary of war; which papers are so sent, in conformity to the direction of the president, and pursuant to a letter from the acting secretary of war, bearing date on the sixteenth instant; a copy of which letter is referred to in paper marked G.

In the office, a record of all adjudications was made, and the evidence in each particular claim was filed with it. The office was at all times open, and free liberty allowed to every citizen to examine either the adjudications or the evidence. All which is most respectfully submitted,

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner, &c.

P. S.—The commissioner thinks proper to send a copy of his letter to the secretary of the navy, in the case of William O'Neale and Robert Taylor, dated on the second of October last, marked H.

He also begs leave to refer to certain acts, passed at the last session of congress; many, if not all, of which he considered as contemporaneous or posterior to the law which created this office.

An act for the relief of William Flood.

An act for the relief of the supervisors of the county of Clinton, in the state of New-York.

An act for the relief of Joseph Wilson.

An act for the relief of Asher Palmer.

An act authorizing the payment for the court house of Hamilton, in the state of Ohio.

An act for the relief of the president and directors of the Washington Bridge Company.

An act for the relief of Charles Todd.

An act for the relief of Paul D. Butler.

An act for the relief Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, surviving executors of John Ross, deceased.

[A]
The notices of the commissioner, published in the last volume of the Weekly Register.

[B]
Copy of a letter from the hon. William H. Crawford, secretary of war to the commissioner.

War Department, Oct. 21st, 1816.

Pursuant to the 11th section of the act "making provision for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," the president has been pleased to direct:

That the first and second sections of the said act do not embrace the case of officers of the regular army; and that the property which a regular officer may have taken with him in the service, or which he may have been required by law to keep, is not comprehended by the terms "impressed, or by contract," used in the third section:

That the provisions of the 3d section extend only to losses resulting from the acts of the enemy, or from the failure of the government to supply the necessary forage:

That the fifth section of the act extends only to cases of destruction of property by the enemy, which are justifiable by the laws of civilized warfare. The occupation of houses or buildings as places of military deposit, or by an armed force, must be continued up to the time of the destruction:

That the occupation of houses or buildings by an armed force, for a night, upon a march, is not within the meaning of the said section, unless in the immediate presence of an enemy:

That no compensation, by way of interest, rent, or damage, can be allowed, under the act, for the time which elapses between the destruction of the property and the decision of the commissioner:

That the act does not extend to the case of consequential injury resulting from the destruction of houses or buildings under the sixth section. No compensation can, therefore, be allowed for the destruction of houses or buildings not occupied as a military deposit, or by a military force:

That in all cases of doubt, or of great importance, the commissioner shall submit the evidence to the executive before any decision is made.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Richard Bland Lee, esq. commissioner, &c. &c.

[C]
Office of claims for property lost, &c.
Washington, July 1, 1816.

SIR—Several claims have been submitted to me as provided for by the 9th section of the law of the United States, entitled "an act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes." The words of the law are, "where any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his or her house or building, by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit under the authority of an officer or an agent of the United States he shall be allowed and paid the amount of such damage: Provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of its destruction."

I find a difficulty in determining what shall be deemed "a military deposit" in the meaning of the law.

1. Must the term be limited to the storing of munitions of war?
2. Can it be extended to a military occupation, however transient, as quarters for soldiers for a month, a week, a day, or a less time?
3. In a day of battle, if soldiers retire to a house to use it as a fortress from which to annoy the enemy, without the order of an officer, will such occupation be the meaning of the law?
4. In a day of battle, if soldiers occupy a house for such purposes by order of an officer, however inferior may be his grade, will such occupation be within the meaning of the law? Your official answers to the foregoing questions will very much oblige,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

The hon. Richard Rush, attorney-general.

[D]
Copy of a letter from the honorable Richard Rush, attorney-general, to the commissioner.

Washington, July 3, 1816.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter dated the first of this month.

The 33th section of the act of congress of the 24th of September, 1789, is the only law marking down the public duties to be performed by the attorney general; and I have never felt myself at liberty to assume the responsibility of official opinion not enjoined by the terms or scope of that law.

I beg you, sir, to be assured that nothing but an unwillingness to depart from this rule, (which has also, I believe, governed those who have heretofore been attorney generals,) leads me to decline giving answers to the questions which your letter has propounded for my consideration.

With great respect, I am your most obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD RUSH.

R. B. Lee, esq.

[E]
Office of claims for property lost, &c.
Washington, July 5th, 1815.

SIR—I enclose to you a copy of my letter of the 1st inst. to the honorable attorney general, and a copy of his reply of the 3d.—Inasmuch as he declines answering the questions propounded to him, I must request from you such opinions and instructions on this subject as you may deem pertinent.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your most obedient servant.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

The hon. secretary of war

[F]
Office of claims for property lost, &c.
Washington, October 23, 1816.

SIR—As I find from conversation with Mr. Graham, chief clerk

of the war department, that a doubt is entertained by him, whether the claims of the inhabitants of Buffalo, whose houses were destroyed by the enemy on the 30th of December, 1813, and on the 1st of January, 1814, came within the provisions of the ninth section of the law of the 9th of April last, under which I act, I deem it proper to submit to the consideration of the president, the testimony in the case of Gilman Fulson, before I definitively decide. This case does not rest on such strong evidence as the few in which I have made awards. From my conversation with Mr. Graham, the principal objection to the Buffalo claims is derived, as I understand, from the official declaration of the enemy, to our government, that the village of Buffalo was burnt by way of retaliation. I will observe, that I have not been furnished with this information in an official form, or received any information from the executive government, how far it must be regarded in opposition to the testimony of our own citizens, taken in pursuance of the directions of the aforesaid law of the ninth of April last.

It is certain that this office has not the power of going out of the limits of the United States to take testimony; and the most natural place to obtain the best testimony which the nature of the case may admit of, appeared to be where the destruction was made. In selecting persons to take this testimony, I have sought out such as stood high in the confidence of the government of New-York, and who held respectable judicial stations. I have endeavored, in every instance, both in the regulations concerning the mode of taking and authenticating the testimony, and examining that testimony when furnished, to fulfill the injunctions of the law, by "paying a due respect, as well to the claims of individual justice as to the interest of the United States," which, in my opinion, will be more certainly promoted and permanently established by acts of justice and retribution to its citizens who have innocently suffered in a war waged for the common benefit, than consigning them to undeserved misery and want, in imitation of governments which are created and supported by military force, and do not rest, like ours, on the basis of justice and equality of rights.

I am very sensible that in the adjudications which I am bound to make, it will be extremely difficult always to hit precisely the middle course of rendering a reasonable justice to the claimant, without, in any degree, trenching upon the interest of the nation. But here humanity, considering the relative situation of the parties, will excuse, (if any should be discovered) a bearing to the side of poverty and wretchedness. Enclosed I send, also, a newspaper, which exhibits the course which the British government has pursued relative to the losses sustained by their Canadian subjects during the late war, as well from acts of their enemy as their own army.

I shall be happy to receive from the president his instructions relative to the case herewith sent, which I shall consider it my duty to obey. Till then I shall suspend all adjudications under the ninth section of the law. I am confidently impressed that the awards in all the cases which I have hitherto decided, relative to buildings destroyed by the enemy in the late war, will be found in conformity to the interpretations and instructions which I have received from him, unless the Buffalo cases shall be excluded by the official declaration of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

The hon. secretary of war.

[F]
Office of claims for property lost, &c.
Washington, November 1st, 1816.

SIR—I have received your note of to-day, and beg you to inform the president, that I feel it my duty to conform strictly to any interpretation which he may please to give to the law of the 9th of April last, to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," and that no decision shall be made in any case depending on the ninth section of the said law, till I receive his further instructions.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, your most obedient servant;

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

Hon. Geo. Graham, acting secretary of war.

[G]
Copy of a letter from the hon. Geo. Graham, to the Commissioner, War Department, November 1st, 1816.

SIR—Your communications, dated the 23th and 28th of last month, have been submitted to the president, who has instructed me to say, that the third section of the act, "to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed," &c. will not justify the payment of claims for partial injuries to oxen or horses.

I am also instructed by the president, to request that you will suspend all decisions under the ninth section of the above mentioned act, until further advised.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE GRAHAM.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

The British indulge themselves with many remarks about our mission to Naples, shewing at once their jealousy and hate. What is the result of that mission, is not yet understood; it is said that some vessels have been given up, and there is a talk about a port in the Mediterranean, which the English however, say the European powers in general will

not permit us to have—by European powers, meaning *England* only; for none else can easily be effected by a rendezvous for our shipping employed to keep the pirates of Barbary in check.

A very numerous meeting of the "burgesses and other inhabitants" of *Glasgow*, was held on the 30th Oct. to consider of the propriety of addressing the prince regent on the state of the country.—The resolutions adopted, speak of the distresses of the people as "unparalleled" and beyond the "reach of ordinary expedients"—saying that if something effectual be not applied, they "tremble for the approach of an alarming crisis." They speak of the "40,000 weavers and other mechanics" of that city and its neighborhood, "*whose scanty pittance only mocks existence.*" The debt, "unjustly called national," they say is 1000 millions; the interest 45, and the grand total of "profusion and extravagance," 70 millions a year. They deprecate that these burthens were imposed to put the "despicable Bourbons" on the throne of France, to "restore" the pope, and "re-establish the jesuits and inquisition in Spain, and build up the bigotry and despotism" of the dark ages. They allude to the profligacy of ministers, run foul of the civil list, lash the pensioners, and speak of the intolerable burthen of an army of 145,000 men, kept up in time of peace, "in contempt of the principles that placed the house of Brunswick on the throne." The corruption in the house of commons is freely spoken of, saying that the people have lost all control in the affairs of government. In Scotland, 98 persons elect the 15 members for the royal burghs, and the members for the counties are chosen by 2600—in all 2700 electors for all Scotland. That nothing but a complete change in the administration can "tranquillize the people"—and invite all persons to unite to bring it about, &c.

The meeting directed a petition to the prince regent to be drafted on these resolutions, with some strong additions about purging parliament of pensioners and place-men.—And afterwards voted its thanks to lord A. Hamilton, the lord mayor and livery of London, the electors of Westminster, sir F. Burdett, lord Cochrane, maj. Cartwright, Mr. Cobbett, and the Hampden club; and also to the editors of certain newspapers for their exertions in favor "of the liberty of mankind." They state that the lord Prevost had refused them liberty to meet in the Trades-Hall, and compelled them to meet on the public green, and denounce him as having forfeited all claims to their confidence. The meeting recommended that similar meetings should be held in every town and village of Scotland.

The proceedings occupy three columns of an newspaper. But the preceding abstract may shew their substance and design.

Munificence!—"The bishop of Durham (says a *London* paper) at present gives to the laboring poor of his neighborhood (*exclusive of his usual workmen*) not less a sum than £30 a month, to be expended amongst them, at 1s. 2d. per day."

Now this bishop, besides "candle-ends and cheese pairings," is in the direct receipt of 24,000 pounds a year. His whole dues, perquisites, &c. &c. may amount to 40,000, wrested by the bayonet from the people—out of which his lordship returns them, "at present," £30 a month, or at the rate of 1500 a year—besides, O, generous man! paying those that *work* for him!—With due reverence for church dignity, and to shew my desire to relieve the distresses of the people of England, I propose that they shall make *me* bishop of Durham, and, with the same resources, I will engage to give to the

poor £570 per week, and make, or *have made*, like his lordship, as many sermons a year, and preach them too, if required, as the bishop does!

To be serious—with this bishop, as a member of a particular church, I have nothing to do. All national churches are alike detested and detestable. But there is a species of impudence in the trumpeting-forth of the £30 charity of such a man as this, that can hardly be too severely reprehended.

A *Greenock* paper notices the return to that place of 30 persons who had emigrated to the United States, disappointed in their calculations—several of them weavers, which could not get employ "*while British manufactures were selling far below the original cost*"—adding, that other descriptions of mechanics and laborers had done better, and found employ &c. yet that the master of the vessel reported, that if he would have brought them back gratuitously, he might have had a thousand passengers from New York.

"To shew the height (says this paper) to which this emigrating mania has risen, we may notice that as we are told, among the persons returned by this vessel, is a *gamekeeper*, belonging to Yorkshire, who could not believe, until he had ocular demonstration of the fact, that the Yankees had no more use for his services, than the people of Buenos Ayres, had for the stoves and hearth mats which some of our sage speculators sent out a few years ago, in the infancy of our commerce with that quarter."

Lord mayor's day. On the 9th of Nov. the usual civic feast was given at Guildhall, London, to a very distinguished company. After some other toasts, the mayor gave "the American ambassador," with three times three. The American ambassador returned his lordship thanks for the honor conferred on him, an honor which he had frequently experienced, and in returning thanks now he could only repeat what he had said on former occasions. Gratitude however, was fond of repetition. The citizens of London had recently proved the truth of this assertion; they had shewn theirs to his lordship by repeating this year the honor which they had conferred upon him the last. He begged to thank the company for the honor they had done him, and to give in return—"Prosperity to the city of London." (Loud applause)

Frost. On Thursday (says a paper of Nov. 11) the frost set in with remarkable severity in London. On Friday forenoon the mist was so thick as to render it impossible to do business in the narrow streets without candles. In Scotland, since Saturday the coldness has the keenness of settled winter.

From the London Morning Chronicle. Yesterday seventeen persons were brought up by the officers of Bethnal-green parish, who found them on the preceding night sleeping in the brick fields, some of them actually on the kilns that were burning. They all exhibited a most wretched and deplorable appearance, and were strictly examined by the magistrates with regard to their place of nativity, the business they were brought up to, &c. they all proved to be discharged sailors, who could get no employment, and had no means of subsistence; most of them had not slept in a bed for several weeks, and were almost in a state of starvation. There was only one foreigner amongst them. One of them said he expected a ship immediately; he was discharged and the rest were committed under the vagrant act."

Welsh Genealogy. From a *London* paper.—At a sale of an ancient Welsh lady's library, the best lot but one was, "An account of the principal Welsh families, with their descent from Adam!"

TITHES—A writer in the London Morning Chronicle discusses the policy of abolishing tithes, and lays down four propositions, which he endeavours to prove.

1st. That tithes are a vexatious tax, impost or burthen upon land.

2dly. That they prevent the improvement of the land.

3dly. That they engender hostility between the rector and his parishioners: and produce defection from the established church.

4thly. That the remedy for these evils is for government, to sell the tithes, and to undertake to pay the clergy after a manner to be *some how* contrived and adjusted.

[The government had better leave the payment of the clergy to the *people*, at their own will. The cause of pure and undefiled religion would be incalculably promoted by it—but the British are not yet, perhaps, prepared for so broad a proposition.]

FRANCE.

"The ordinance of the king of France of the 5th Nov. authorises the princes of the royal family, and the princes of the blood royal, who were resident in France at the date of the same ordinance, to sit in the chamber of peers during the present session.

This clause therefore excludes the duc d'Orleans and the duc de Bourbon.

The course of events will no doubt disclose to us the meaning or the object of an exclusion so extraordinary.

A commotion occurred at Pambœuf in consequence of the high price of bread. The people broke open the granaries and distributed the grain. Scarcity seems to be apprehended.

POLAND.

A London paper of Nov. 7, observes:—It is said that the emperor Alexander means to revisit the Polish capital in the month of June next, when it is expected the promised constitution will be completed and a diet called together. What degree of liberty will be secured to the Poles under the forthcoming charter, remains to be ascertained—but let us hope for the credit of Alexander "the Deliverer," that it will at least equal that guaranteed them by the institutions granted them by Bonaparte.—The star did more, during the short course of his rule, for the mass of the Polish people, than all their other kings, with the exception of the unfortunate Poniatowski, had done. By one dash of his pen, he crumbled the whole superstructure of the feudal law. He broke the chain which for several centuries, had bound the leg of the peasant to the plow—and the humblest Pole, we mean of course the inhabitant of the Duchy of Warsaw, was equal to the eye of the law, to the proudest noble.

ITALY.

An edict has been lately published at Turin, denouncing the Piedmontese Nobles from the contracts they had entered into with their farmers. By this extraordinary provision all leases of land are to be annulled, and the whole tenantry of the country ejected from their farms, or left at the mercy of their landlords.

ASIA.

The sovereignty of the island of Java has been transferred by the British to the Dutch.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter from an officer in *Mina's* expedition, dated at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 25, notices that they are ready to sail for Mexico, full of confidence and hope. Their naval force consists of a frigate, 2 arm-

ed brigs and a schooner—the military, of a regiment of artillery, two of infantry and one of cavalry.

Buenos Ayres, &c.—A Portuguese squadron arrived at Moldanado, on the 23rd October, consisting of one 74, two frigates, two sloops of war and two gun brigs, with some troops on board, to co-operate with the land forces against Monte Video. The patriot general Artegas, with 20,000 men, is in the neighborhood, and it is supposed he had adopted measures for completely capturing the Portuguese army. *May he succeed!*

Caracas.—We have accounts of several late battles in the provinces of Caracas, or Venezuela.—M'Gregor evidently appears to have lashed the royalists most heartily. In the fight, near Barcelona, they are said to have lost 1000, dead on the field, besides prisoners, among whom were 15 officers.

The master of a vessel, arrived at Nantucket from St. Thomas, says that sir Gregor M'Gregor had arrived there, to proceed to Mexico. The reason given for his leaving the patriots of Venezuela was on account of their conduct in not respecting *neutrals*—saying, however, that they had possession of the whole country.

The London Courier, of Nov. 12, has an article of considerable length about a restlessness in America for a war with Spain. It is in the usual style of *friendship* and *respect* for us, that belongs to that paper. The following paragraph is all, however, that is worth quoting—"France and Spain assisted the United States in carrying on war against this the mother country—(what bitter fruits they have gathered from that policy we need not say!) and now the Americans seem to be anxious to assist the colonies of Spain against their mother country.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, November 25, received at Boston.

"The famous admiral Brown, of South America, in the *Heroules*, has been brought in here, and vessel and cargo have been condemned, and are to be sold on the 1st January. The cargo is of very great value, and consists of dollars, gold dust, steel, gold in bars, dry goods, elegant watches, set in diamonds, church plate, golden images, with diamond eyes, and in fact the successful plunder of many months.

AFRICA.

The voyage of discovery, lately prepared for in England under the most flattering prospects, to ascend the Congo, and penetrate into the interior of Africa, has been defeated by the death of the principal in the expedition, capt. Tukey, with that of most of the scientific men and other persons that accompanied him, who fell victims to the climate. The sloop of war, with the transport that carried them, had arrived at the Brazils returning home. An expedition under maj. Peddie is yet to be heard from.

Algiers is said to be rising from its ruins stronger than ever—and, in a little while, the business of keeping the dey in order will have to be done over again. The chastisement of Algiers by lord Exmouth, though there has been so much puffing about it, already shows its inefficiency—for Moorish corsairs are abroad in the Mediterranean, and have lately captured a Russian and a Prussian vessel.

HAYTI.

We published, in our last, Petion's proclamation relative to the commissioners sent to him by Louis XVIII. The whole correspondence between him and them is spread before the public. The president treated the commissioners with respect while he maintained his own dignity, and firmly supported the pretensions of his people to inde-

pendence, as may be seen in the proclamation alluded to. We copy from the *Baltimore Patriot* the following article, which is sufficient for the history of the transaction:

Terms offered by the commissioners of Louis XVIII to general Petion.

Art. 1. The abolition of slavery shall be forever decreed in St. Domingo.

Art. 2. Civil and political rights shall be granted to every class of citizens, the same as in France.

Art. 3. The army shall be retained on the same footing as present. The general and all other officers shall be confirmed by the king according to their respective ranks, and shall enjoy the same pay and distinction as the officers in the French army.

Art. 4. The king shall never send European troops to St. Domingo. The defence of the colony shall be confided to the courage and fidelity of the indigene army, which shall never be employed out of the colony.

Art. 5. The president of the republic and the senators shall retain their prerogatives, and the latter their attributes (titles), they will remain as well as the administrative and judiciary authorities, provisionally as they are, excepting there be modifications proposed and effected by themselves, with the consent of the commissioners of the king: and in case of future changes they can only be made according to the principles established in the revision of the constitutional acts.

Art. 6. The *Old Colonists* shall not arrive nor reside in the colony without submitting to the laws and regulations that shall be established, particularly those which relate to the state of persons and the civil rights.

Art. 7. There shall be established by the actual authorities in concert with the commissioners, a general regulation relative to property; in order to put an end to uncertainties and prevent fresh disturbances, which might be created to prevent the re-establishment of the colony.

Art. 8. The present president shall have the title of governor general of the colony; the actual commandant general of the army shall be appointed lieutenant general of the government. They shall both retain the powers which they at present enjoy, with the modifications which the state of things may require; but which shall not be effected without their consent. In future they shall be appointed by the king, from a presentation of three candidates chosen by the senate.

Art. 9. The ports shall continue open to all powers, on the same conditions as at present; the senate according to circumstances and the demand of the governor general, representing the king, can modify those conditions.

Art. 10. The king will exert his influence with his holiness (the pope) to obtain a bishopric for this colony, and every other spiritual succor, which must insure the people's essential happiness.

Art. 11. All the king's concessions may be extended to the north and west, as well as to the south of the colony.

Art. 12. The "Constitutional Act" shall be revised during the present year by the senate, that there may be made in concert with the commissioners of the king, every requisite regulation in the order in which they are to be established. The king shall be supplicated to receive it, after its revision, and to guarantee it as well for himself as his successors.

To the above terms the president, Alexander Petion, answered. "The people of Hayti wish to be free and independent, I also wish it; and they

shall be so. They require no foreign support; their own strength will protect their liberties."

American Rifleman.

Col. Forsyth, so celebrated in the last war, is the commander of a band of sharpshooters which harassed the enemy so much, happened, in a scouting party, to capture a British officer. He brought him into his camp and treated him with every respect due to his rank. Happening to enter into conversation on the subject of sharpshooters, the British officer observed, that col. Forsyth's men were a terror to the British camp—that as far as they could see they could select the officer from the private, who of course fell a sacrifice to their precise shooting. He wished very much to see a specimen of their shooting. Forsyth gave the wink to one of his officers then at hand, who departed, and instructed two of his best marksmen belonging to the corps, to pass by the commanding officer's quarters at stated intervals.—This being arranged, col. Forsyth informed the British officer that his wish should be gratified, and observed he would step in front of his tent to see whether any of his men were near at hand. According to arrangement made, one of the best marksmen appeared. The colonel ordered him to come forward, and enquired whether his rifle was in good order. "Yes, sir," replied the man. He then stuck a table knife in a tree about 50 paces distant and ordered the man to split his ball. He fired and the ball was completely divided by the knife, perforating the tree on each side. This astonished the British officer. Appropos, another soldier appeared in sight.—He was called and ordered, at the same distance, to shoot the ace of clubs out of the card. This was actually done. The British officer was confounded and amazed—still more so when the col. informed him that 4 weeks before, those men were in the capacity of husbandmen.—So much for the American soldiery.

[Penn. Journal.]

Flag of the United States.

Report of the select committee appointed on the 12th ult. to enquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States.—Read, January 2, 1817.

The committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States beg leave to report.

That they have maturely examined the subject submitted for their consideration, and are well aware that any proposition essentially to alter the flag of the United States, either in its general form or in the distribution of its parts, would be unacceptable to the legislature and to the people, as it would be incongenial with the views of the committee.

Fully persuaded that the form selected for the American flag was truly emblematical of our origin and existence as an independent nation, and that, as such, it has received the approbation and support of the citizens of the union, it ought to undergo no change that would decrease its conspicuity, or tend to deprive it of its representative character. The committee however believe, that a change in the number of states in the union sufficiently indicates the propriety of such a change in the arrangement of the flag, as shall best accord with the reasons that led to its adoption, and sufficiently point to important periods of our history.

The original flag of the United States was composed of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, and was adopted by a resolution of the continental congress

on the 14th of June, 1777. On the 13th of Jan. 1794, after two new states had been admitted into the union, the national legislature passed an act that the stripes and stars shall on a day fixed, be increased to fifteen each, to comport with the then number of independent states. The accession of new states since that alteration, and the certain prospect that at no distant period the number of states will be considerably multiplied, render it, in the opinion of the committee, highly inexpedient to increase the number of stripes, as every flag must in some measure, be limited in its size, from the circumstance of convenience to the place on which it is to be displayed, while such an increase would necessarily decrease their magnitude, and render them proportionally less distinct to distant observation. This consideration has induced many to retain only the general form of the flag while there actually exists a great want of uniformity in its adjustment, particularly when used on small private vessels.

The national flag being in general use by vessels of almost every description, it appears to the committee of considerable importance to adopt some arrangement calculated to prevent, in future, great or expensive alterations. Under these impressions, they are led to believe no alteration could be made, more emblematical of our origin and present existence, as composed of a number of independent and united states, than to reduce the stripes to the original thirteen, representing the number of states then contending for, and happily achieving, their independence—and to increase the stars to correspond with the number of states now in the union—and hereafter to add one star to the flag whenever a new state shall be fully admitted.

These slight alterations will, in the opinion of the committee, meet the general approbation as well of those who may have regretted a former departure from the original flag, and such as are solicitous to see in it a representation of every state in the union.

The committee cannot believe that in retaining only thirteen stripes, it necessarily follows they should be distinctly considered in reference to certain individual states, inasmuch as nearly all the new states were a component part of, and represented in the original states; inasmuch, also, as the flag is intended to signify numbers, and not local and particular sections of the union.

The committee respectfully report a bill.

[The bill is in conformity to the preceding report, and provides that the change shall take place on the 4th of July next.]

Ruins of Babylon.

From the *New York Mercantile Advertiser*.

The editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* are indebted to Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell for the following interesting communication.

The arrival of captain Henry Austen, of the ship *Persia*, from Asia, has afforded a most curious and uncommon treat to our Biblical antiquarians and historians. This gentleman is equal in intelligence and enterprize to any traveller that ever went forth to foreign parts. While he was navigating the Persian Gulf, he conceived the bold design of ascending the river Euphrates, from Basra to Bagdad. With great expence and labor, and at the risk of his life, from the difficulties of the ascent, and the barbarous character of the inhabitants, he penetrated Persia for five or six hundred miles.

During this expedition, he visited the territory

on which ancient Babylon is supposed to have stood, and succeeded in bringing away fragments of the ruins which overspread the ground. These consist of several of the bricks which are supposed to have been materials in the Temple of Belus, some of the cement with which they were connected, and a parcel of the broken reeds which were interposed with the mortar, to render the structure more firm and durable.

The bricks are in good condition, even after the lapse of three thousand years and more. They are of large size, being thirteen inches square, and four inches thick. Being now of the softest quality, they appear to have undergone some process of decay; but they bear traces of fire, that is, of having been kiln burned, as well as sun burned. Near the middle of each is a parallelogram of four and a half inches by six, impressed with literal or hieroglyphical characters. They appear to have been very regularly and beautifully done. The characters are different from every known alphabet. All the lines are straight, and there are no crooked strokes. They are evidently arranged in perpendicular columns. All the bricks seem to be marked with the same signs. Of these signs or characters, there are seven vertical rows, and seven distinct marks in each row, making forty-nine in the whole. Some of them are repeated several times.

It is believed that they are not susceptible of interpretation by any man living; but that they extend our researches far beyond the era of history, or the period of known symbols. This conclusion, derived from the face of the articles, confirms the genuineness of the offering captain Austen has made to the learned world, by bringing home those wonderful remains. The scholar may reflect that the materials survive both the language spoken at the time they were moulded, and the characters which represented the sounds of that language.—He may even look back through the vista of ages to the time when "the whole earth was of one language," and when "the city and tower" of Babel were begun; when the sons of men said one to another, "let us make brick and burn them thoroughly;" and when "they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar." All may, without any violation of probability, suppose these relics to be parcels of the primitive brick, and the inscriptions, or rather impressions upon their surfaces, to be the memorials of that remote time "when the whole earth was of one language and of one speech."—And he may further conjecture that they, both the language and writing are illegible and unknown, because the "Lord did there confound the language of all the earth."—Monuments of this kind are now submitted to the view of our admiring citizens, with all their confirmatory evidence.

The pilgrims of Persia, by permission, lately obtained from the military despots of the country, made devout visits to the tomb of the prophet Daniel, situated many miles in the desert. Our intrepid and intelligent countryman, has brought to New York, a brick, with its inscription, from the door of that resort of the religious. It is of secondary moment whether the legend is true or fabulous. Such a place is at this day famous in the East, and a relic of it is presented to the curiosity of the West.

There are various other remains of oriental antiquities, which the writer forbears at this moment to mention.

Mr. *Russel*, late minister of the United States to Sweden, has arrived in Washington city.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 6—The resolution, moved by Mr. *Varnum*, to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law (except as to the clerk and secretary) raising the salaries of the officers of the two houses which passed at the last session, was agreed to.

A resolution, moved by Mr. *Lacock* on Friday, directing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of raising the pay of the regimental and battalion paymasters of the army and giving them rank, was agreed to.

Mr. *Sanford* reported several bills—

1. To provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts—[This bill goes to discontinue the offices of accountant and additional accountant of the war department, and that of the office of superintendent of military supplies—that all claims against the United States, shall be settled in the treasury department, for which there shall be appointed four [additional] auditors, one comptroller, and a solicitor—the several species of claims are portioned to the different auditors, &c. according to the plan recommended.]
2. A bill to provide for the establishment of a home department, as proposed—and
3. A bill to allot a suitable apartment for the attorney-general as an office, with an allowance for a clerk, &c. and to allow to the supreme court, as a part of the contingent expences, the necessary expence of printed statements, &c.

Tuesday, Jan. 7—Mr. *Hardin* submitted a motion having for its object to require, that attorneys collecting monies for the U. S. should give bond, &c.

Mr. *Tait* offered a motion to obtain information of the secretary of the navy respecting any charts and surveys, in reference to a naval depot in the waters of the Chesapeake bay.

Mr. *Goldsborough* laid before the senate the following motion:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before congress, the amount of money paid by the government of the United States for the services of militia during the late war, stating the amount to each respective state, and distinguishing as far as possible, what has been paid for the militia called into service by authority of the executive of the United States, and that paid for such calls made by authority of a state, and in what cases states have been reimbursed which have made advances for their militia, specifying the state in each case as before.

Mr. *Campbell* reported a bill to the senate, requiring the directors of the bank of the United States to establish a branch in the district of Columbia—accompanied with a letter from the secretary of the treasury recommending the same, as being beneficial to the public and advantageous to the bank.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On introducing the petition of the Chesapeake Delaware Canal Company, on the 13th ultimo the following remarks were made:

Mr. *Wright* presented the memorial of the managers of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, formerly presented. He moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. *Ingham* said, he was friendly to the memorial, but suggested the propriety of its being referred to the committee on canals and roads, already created.

Mr. *Wright* remarked, that this case was not an application for a canal to be laid out, or established by law, but was materially distinguishable from that case; that already a company had fixed the scite,

and made considerable progress in the business—but finding their funds inadequate to the object, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware had each, on their application, taken a considerable share in the stock; hence we were not left to infer the propriety of cutting the canal or the scite of it. This memorial, after exhibiting the approbation of the private and public adventurers, asks the United States also to become adventurers and stockholders, to aid in the completion of so important a work. I, sir, can have no objection to that committee; but in the mass of their labors, I presume it will not be so exclusively attended to as if submitted to a select committee—to which I hope it may be referred.

It was referred, however, to the committee on roads and canals.

Friday, January 3—After a variety of business—the house then went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Rufus Easton; which report, pronounces Mr. Scott, the sitting delegate from Missouri territory, not entitled, and Mr. Easton, the petitioner, to be entitled to a seat in this house. [The committee, it appears, have framed their report on the ground of gross and undeniable illegality of the election in one of the districts in the territory—which election being set aside by the committee, gave a majority of votes to the petitioner—and, without going into the examination of individual votes, or the qualification of the voters, the election being by ballot, they declare in favor of the petitioner.]

The report and documents being read, the committee rose and reported progress, and were refused leave to sit again—thus bringing the subject immediately before the house.

Mr. *Webster* made a motion to recommit the report on the ground of its being predicated only on illegality in a separate election, without entering into an examination of the qualification of the voters generally.

A good deal of discussion followed—a motion to lay the report on the table was negatived by the speaker; the question on recommitment again occurred, with much discussion; the petitioner (as allowed by a vote of the house) rose to support his pretensions—and the house adjourned.

Saturday Jun. 4—The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Rufus Easton, contesting the right of John Scott to a seat in the house as a delegate from Missouri territory.

Mr. *Easton* (the petitioner) rose for the purpose of defending his right to a seat in the house. He spoke on the subject at considerable length, and examined the various points and bearings of the case.

When Mr. *Easton* concluded—

Mr. *Betts* of New York on the ground of his belief that the delegates from territories cannot be considered members of this house, and that of course the house is not the proper judge of the correctness of the returns of their election, moved that the bill should be indefinitely postponed.

This motion produced a lively debate, which terminated, however, in its rejection by a large majority; but the question as to the right of the house to decide in the case was still argued. The report was finally recommitment by yeas and nays (the first time they have been called during this session)—yeas 86, nays 50.

Monday Jan. 6—Mr. *Jowndes* laid before the house a letter addressed to the committee of ways and means, by the secretary of treasury, respecting

the expediency of repealing so much of the act of 3d March, 1809, as authorized the president to transfer appropriations, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The same gentleman also laid before the house a letter addressed to the committee of ways and means by the acting secretary of war, enclosing detailed statements on which were founded the estimates for the expenses of the army of the United States for the year 1817, including arrearages: which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Forsyth submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on national currency be instructed to enquire whether the president and directors of the bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement, by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed, and, if such arrangement has been made, the expediency of adopting some regulation by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment may be enforced at the time required by the act of incorporation, or within a limited time thereafter.

This resolution lies on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of treasury, transmitting a statement of monies necessary to be appropriated for the year 1817, and a letter from the secretary of state, transmitting a report of patents granted during the year 1816, which were ordered to be printed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Richard Bland Lee, commissioner of claims, &c. expressing his regret at the omission to pursue the enquiry into his conduct, and courting further investigation; defending also his decisions, and particularly those three animadverted upon by the committee of claims in their report, and throwing himself on the justice of the house to rescue his character from unjust obloquy.

The letter having been read, was, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, referred to a committee of the whole, to whom had been referred the bill to amend the claims law.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair on the bill to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, &c. in the military service of the United States during the late war. Mr Johnson's amendment going to substitute a new bill, under consideration.

The subject was again widely debated—the committee rose at sun-down without a decision.

Tuesday Jan. 7.—On motion of Mr. Cannon,

The committee on roads and canals were (on Friday) instructed to enquire into the expediency of improving the navigation of the Muscle shoals in Tennessee river.

Mr. Archer submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing to officers who during the late war have been promoted from the ranks of an army, the bounty land to which they would have been entitled in case they had not been promoted.

The resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Irving of N. Y. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the propriety of amending that part of the 5th section of the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, which is in the following words: "and in all cases where an

ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the nett cost of the article at the place whence imported, (exclusive of packages, commissions and all charges) with the usual addition, established by law, of twenty per centum on all merchandize imported from places beyond the cape of Good Hope, and ten per centum on all articles imported from all other places.

Mr. Irving having briefly explained the necessity of the enquiry, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hardin moved that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing pay and compensation to the mounted volunteers who in the year 1813 served in the expedition to the head waters of White river and the Wabash, under the command of colonel Russell.

Mr. Hardin recapitulated the merits of the corps his resolution referred to, their services and sufferings, and the causes why their exertions were not more efficient or more brilliant.

Mr. Harrison rose to testify to the alacrity of the corps, and the importance of the services they rendered as well as their hardships and deserts. After which,

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Forsyth called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday to instruct the committee on the national currency to enquire "whether the president and directors of the bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement, by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment, can be evaded or postponed; and, if such arrangement has been made, the expediency of adopting some regulation by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment may be enforced at the time required by the act of incorporation, or within a limited time hereafter."

The resolution having been read, a very general discussion arose on it. The question was finally decided in the affirmative, and the resolution agreed to—yeas 89, nays 68.

The committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the "claims" bill.

[Sundry other propositions were offered, not necessary to notice at present.]

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—After some other business.—

The house proceeded to the order of the day on the bill to amend the claims law of the last session.

After a debate until 4 o'clock, the question was taken by yeas and nays, on a motion made by Mr. Clark, of N. Y. to strike out of the bill the word "ninth," the object of which motion is to retain, (instead of repealing) the 9th section of the act of last session, which section authorizes payment for houses destroyed by the enemy in consequence of military occupation—and decided as follows:

For the motion	74
Against it	68

So the house refused to repeal the 9th section.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. renewed in substance the motion he made in committee of the whole, to strike out the whole bill, and insert a substitute.

The house adjourned without deciding on his tion.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—The was house chiefly occupied with the "claims law"—much was said about it, and Mr. Johnson's proposed substitute lost, by yeas and nays—yeas 40, nays 108. Other propositions were offered, but nothing definitive done—the 9th section still aimed at.

Bank of the United States.

The resolution offered by Mr. Forsyth, for an enquiry into the conduct of the president and directors

of the bank of the United States, (see congressional proceedings) will excite some surprise. Common report says, it has reference to the fact, that they have discounted their own notes and the notes of some others, and received the checks drawn for the proceeds of the same, as the *specie* portion of the second instalment.

CHRONICLE.

The senate of the United States has been summoned by the executive to meet in their chamber, in this city, on the 4th of March next, the day after the termination of the present congress.—*Nat. Int.*

Naval.—The brig Chauncey has arrived at Newport, R. I. from Gibraltar, with 165 seamen, discharged from the frigate Constellation, the periods of their services having expired. At the time the C. sailed, the Washington, Peacock, and schooner Comet were lying at Gibraltar—the Java, Constellation, Ontario and Spark had sailed up the Mediterranean, probably to rendezvous at Malaga. Mr. Shaler was on board the Washington, and the whole squadron was was about proceeding to Algiers, to settle our yet existing difficulties with the dey, according to the directions carried out by the Spark. It is intimated that the dey, having repaired his fortifications, and in fact rendered Algiers stronger than it was before lord Exmouth's attack, is disposed to reject *Decatur's* treaty altogether. Other accounts, however, give us reason to expect peace with him. The Chauncey has despatches for government, and many letters from the squadron.

The excellent captain Gordon, of the Constellation, died on the 6th of September, and was buried at Messina. He was a brave and much beloved officer, and an accomplished gentleman. Capt. Crane succeeds to the command of the ship. Nothing else particular had occurred in the squadron, which was in the very best order, &c. A report that captain Downes was deceased, is not true—nor is that which said lieut. Kuhn was killed in a duel; they were both well.

Boston.—A splendid improvement is noticed at Boston. An entire new range of stores, fifty-two in number, is finished, and forms what is called Central-wharf. A new range has also been erected in Cheapside.

Col. Frink, of Connecticut, who headed the choice spirits in the memorable defence of Stonington, lately died at Martinique, of the yellow-fever. He was only 28 years of age.

Gen. Jackson.—Mr. Riddle, a boot-maker of Pittsburg, has presented to the general a superb pair of military boots, in testimony of his respect, which have been politely accepted by the man of Orleans.

North Carolina.—The legislature of this state has risen. Many-objects of great utility occupied its attention—the most important have relation to the opening and making navigable of all the largest rivers of the state.

They also appropriated 10,000 for a statue of Washington, to be executed by Canova, of Rome; and directed that the sword they had voted to capt. Blakely should be placed in his family, adopting his child, and directing that he should be educated at the public expense.

Georgia.—Concurred resolutions were passed at the last session of the legislature, requesting his excellency the gov. to urge the general government "to take the necessary measures for causing the boundary line between the United States and the Spanish dominions adjacent to Georgia, to be ascertained and marked."

Indiana.—A bill to incorporate a state bank has been introduced into the legislature of Indiana—also a bill (lost however in the house of representatives 16 to 12) for regulating the mode in which free people of color should be admitted into the state. This bill proposed that such persons should produce certificates of their freedom, and subjected them to an annual tax of ten dollars, as equivalent to their exemption from militia duty, &c.

South Carolina has passed a law, under severe penalties, to prevent the introduction of slaves from other states into that state.

Religious toleration.—The legislature of Maryland have a bill before them to alter all such parts of the constitution of the state as require a religious test.

Banks. A bill for the establishment of a number of banks in the state of Virginia has at length passed the house of delegates—yeas 80, nays 78.

United States' bank directors.—William Jones, Stephen Girard, and Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, George Williams of Baltimore, and Walter Bowne, of New York, are appointed by the president and senate; directors on the part of the government of the bank of the United States, for the ensuing year.

Flour.—The rage of speculation in flour extended to Havana, and great fortunes have been made by dealings in the American flour that was on hand there. On the 11th Dec. it was held at 30¢ per barrel. It soon fell to 25.

A vessel has arrived at Havana with \$200,000, saved from the Tay British sloop of war, whose shipwreck has been noticed heretofore. The balance of the two millions she had on board is supposed irrecoverable.

Dwarfs. Two dwarfs, a male aged 29 years, and only three feet high, and a female 14 years old, of two feet and a half high, have recently been exhibited in Baltimore.

An act to suppress duelling, passed the legislature of New-York on the 5th Nov. ult. which enacts, that if any person shall send or carry a challenge, the probable issue of which may or might result in the death of the challenger or challenged, such person shall be deemed guilty of a public offence, and be incapable of holding any office, civil or military, under this state. It obliges every person who may hereafter be elected a member of the senate or assembly of the state, and after the first of July next, every person who shall be elected or appointed to any office under the state civil or military, to make oath they have never been engaged in any manner in violation of the act to suppress duelling passed on the 1st of July, 1816.

Westward.—There is a great current of emigration to the Alabama country. A traveller, arrived at Augusta, Geo. gives an account of the number of carriages, &c. he met in nine days—in and with which he supposed there were about 3,800 persons.

Plattsburg, Dec. 21.—General Bernard arrived in town on Sunday evening last. Gen. B. has recently arrived in the U. S. from France, and received an appointment in our corps of engineers. A board of engineers, of which he is president, has been instituted by our government, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements for the erection of fortifications, &c. Col. Totten is one of the members of this board. Com. Macdonough is associated with the board on the part of the navy. Gen. Bernard and col. Totten will proceed to New-Orleans in a few weeks, in pursuance of this commission. Where naval operations can co-operate with the contemplated fortifications, an officer of the navy is to be associated with the board.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 21 OF VOL. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1817.

[WHOLE NO. '81.]

Hoc otium memmense jurebit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Revolutionary speeches, orations, &c.

In pursuance of the plan to collect and publish, and thereby preserve, a body of revolutionary speeches and orations, I addressed a respectful letter to the venerable President ADAMS, requesting his aid in the undertaking—the following are extracts from his reply:

"Of all the speeches made in congress, from 1774 to 1777, inclusive of both years, not one sentence remains, except a few periods of Dr. Witherspoon, printed in his works."

"In the Vatican there is a picture of the creation by Raphaelle.—A man is represented darting into chaos, and buffetting its heterogeneous elements with his fists, and kicking the Molecules Organiques, its primordial corpus "cules" into the sublime and beautiful order of this universe.

"My papers are an infinitesimal miniature of Raphaelle's chef d'oeuvre. But I have neither clerk, secretary or amanuensis, to leap in; and my eyes are too blind and my hands too paralytick, to jump in myself.

"Numa buried his papers, and ordered them to be concealed for: five hundred years. At the expiration of that period, the senate ordered them to be burned, as dangerous to religion. That is, to the religion of the Phenicians, Persians, Egyptians, Indians and Scythians, converted by the Greeks into pretty, elegant and laughable fables.

"It is a serious question, whether I ought to bury my papers or burn them. You would not publish them, and if you should, they would ruin the sale of your Register."

"In plain English and in a few words, Mr. Niles, I consider the true history of the American revolution, and of the establishment of our present constitutions, as lost forever. And nothing but misrepresentations, or partial accounts of it, ever will be recovered.

"I am, sir, with thanks for your communication, your very humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Jan. 3d, 1817."

ONE REMARK ON THE PRECEDING.

Whilst we are compelled, in a great degree, to accord in the opinion given by Mr. ADAMS, at the close of his letter, however repugnant it is to our feelings and wishes, we still hope, with due deference to that opinion, that much may be collected to shew the form and body of the revolutionary period, and to pourtray the character of some of the leading actors therein. Even these "partial accounts," in the absence of the "true history," must be acceptable to the people of the republic—and may serve as lessons for posterity.

Claims for militia service.

It is really a fact—strange as it may appear, that the states of *Massachusetts* and *Connecticut* are seriously engaged to prosecute certain claims against the *United States* for the services of their militia in the late war! We were not prepared for this—to use a sheer Yankee phrase, "it bangs every thing"—first, to disobey the orders of the general govern-

ment, and then claim an indemnity for the cost of the act of disobedience!

The aggregate expences incurred by these states amount to about a million of dollars. A pretty considerable sum!—yet we hoped that the people thereof, with all possible quiet and secrecy, would have put their hands in their pockets to disburse it speedily—expecting, by so doing, to relieve some part of the odium that attaches itself to their resistance of the law—much less did we suppose that they would have provoked an investigation of a subject that must result in their injury. Common prudence, we thought, would have dictated the former, supported as it must be by the conviction of every reflecting man, that, though the general government might have the *will* to satisfy these claims, the *natural right* of things would forbid their payment. It is impossible that the United States can make themselves responsible for acts over which they have had no control.

The states of *Massachusetts* and *Connecticut* refused the propositions of the general government, feelingly and affectionately made to defend them; but were rather disposed to rely upon a sort of *semi-neutrality* for their own protection, rejecting the offered aid. The British did not always appear disposed to respect their *neutrality*, and they occasionally detached considerable bodies of militia to sundry points of their territory—it is the cost of these that the United States are requested to pay.

The *HARTFORD CONVENTION* was as much a *war measure* as the embodying of the militia of those states—for *peace* alike discharged the convention and the militia. That convention cost a good deal of money—and I seriously think that I am as much bound to contribute to its expences, as to those incurred in calling out the militia under the local authorities—for *very questionable purposes*. On one or two occasions, I believe, the governors did give up some small portions of their militia to the United States: all such were properly mustered and paid.

By the declaration of war, the general government was undoubtedly bound to exert itself for the defence of *Massachusetts* and *Connecticut*, in common with all the rest of the union. This was proposed to be done in the manner and spirit of the constitution, which regards the militia, in general, as the main protection of the republic. The several states were required to detach and hold in readiness their several quotas, in the usual mode—there was nothing new in it; it had been practised on several former occasions. The states, except *Massachusetts* and *Connecticut*, complied, and have been paid or will be paid for the services of the militia so detached, as well as for the services of other bodies rendered necessary by the pressure of the moment, and placed under command of the United States. So far did *Massachusetts* carry her refusal, that, even when a large part of her territory was in the actual possession of the enemy, she would not detach her militia, as required, to dispossess him. This has caused many people to believe that her leading men had some *particular reasons* for keeping their militia to themselves, very different from constitutional scruples; which latter, one might have thought, would have been laid aside for the

time being, in a case like this. Franklin's story about the "heated poker," which is familiar to every body, exactly applies to their case. The people of the United States would not suffer these men to run the poker into them, nor will they pay the cost of heating it. It is impossible that a man or government can be bound to pay for services rendered without the right of prescribing how those services should have been performed. If any other principle be established, there is an end of subordination and right—and every thing like law and order must fall prostrate before it.

Much might be said on this subject; for it brings to recollection a thousand things that we would willingly forgive, and, perhaps, wish to forget. But why should these men provoke us to a remembrance of their conduct—why uselessly feed and keep alive the general animosity, by proceedings like those against captain Boardman at Hartford, and by pretensions so unwarrantable as those which give rise to the preceding remarks?

The above was designed for last week's paper—since then we have seen an excellent article on the subject in the *Boston Patriot*—from which we make the following extracts—

"A short view of the conduct of the executive of the state will place the subject in a clear light.

A short period previous to the declaration of war, a detachment was made from the militia to be held in readiness to march on the order of the president, whenever their services should be wanted. After war was declared, an order was issued from the war department for a certain part of the detached militia to march to various points for the defence of our sea-board. Instead of complying with this order, the governor called together his council, and by their advice proposed the following question to the judges of the supreme court:

"Whether the commanders in chief of the militia of the several states have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies contemplated by the constitution of the United States did exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the president, to be commanded by him pursuant to the acts of congress?"

The judges in their reply state, that "it is their opinion, that this right is vested in the commander in chief of the militia of the several states."

The result of this opinion is, that the constitution has made it the duty of the general government to defend the country from invasion, but has placed in the hands of the governors of the states the power to withhold from it the means of defence! A proposition which does not merit even the honor of a confutation. On the authority of this opinion, such as it is, the governor decided that the exigencies did not exist, and refused to comply with the requisition of the president."

The writer goes on to state, that the governor detached three companies to Eastport, and directed them to obey the orders of the president—but these were not received by the United States, being detached without a requisition. At a later period, however, the governor, in consequence of a requisition, detached 1100 men, who were mustered and paid by the United States, and they appear to be all that were so detached.

"The principle (continues the writer) assumed by our executive was, that the United States had no right, under existing circumstances, to the services of the militia. If such were the case, it will be admitted that the executive had no right to place them at the disposal of the president. The

wildest extravagance will not pretend that the United States are bound to pay men who not only were not, but could not be placed in their service. It is of little import to the present argument, whether the decision of Strong and his council was right or wrong. The people must meet the consequences of the folly and wickedness of their government.

Quicquid delirant reges plectentur Achivi.
And the rule is as much in force now, as it was at the siege of Troy."

Treasury Estimates for 1816.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 4th, 1817.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the house of representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1817, amounting, in the whole, to twelve millions four hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents, viz:—

For the civil list,	1,649,940 06
For miscellaneous expences,	394,241 65
For the expences of intercourse with foreign nations,	321,333 32
For the military establishment, including arrearsages & Indian department	7,699,625 79
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps,	2,986,658 75
	12,451,799 57

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1817 may be discharged, are the following:—

1. The sum of \$6,000,000, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expences of government.
2. The proceeds of the stamp-duties, and the duty on sugar refined within the United States.
3. The surplus which may remain of the customs, the direct tax, and the other internal duties, after satisfying the payments for which they are pledged and appropriated.
4. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the treasury during the year 1817.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The hon. the speaker of the house of representatives.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

As a detailed list of the public expenditures of the United States has never been published in the WEEKLY REGISTER, nor in any other paper that we recollect to have seen, we have taken the trouble to abstract the following from the secretary's statements, which, it is believed, takes in every item that can be of general interest.

LEGISLATURE.

38 members of the senate, 182 members of the house of representatives, and 3 delegates from territories, at 1560 dollars per ann. (speaker of the house 3-00) with the amount of traveling expences, secretary of the senate, 3000—clerk of the house, 3000, and all the clerks, sergeant at arms and door keepers and assistant door keepers—chaplains for six months, at 1000 dollars, per annum, 420,250 00

Stationary, fuel, printing, &c. for the senate,	12,000 00
Do. do. do. house,	30,000 00—42,000 00
Library of Congress—	
Librarians,	1000 00
Counting-closets,	350 00—1,350 00

EXECUTIVE.

The president, 25,000—the vice president,	5000—30,000 00
Department of State—	
The secretary,	5,000 00
His clerks, messengers, &c.	12,010 50
Contingent expences for printing the laws, stationary, fuel, &c.	17,500 00—34,520 50

Treasury Department—

The secretary,	5,000 00
His clerks, messengers, &c.	11,143 38—16,143 38
The comptroller,	3,500 00
His clerks and messenger,	16,926 05—19,426 05
Auditor,	3,000 00
His clerks and messenger,	17,042 05—20,042 05
The treasurer,	3,000 00
His clerks and messenger,	5,850 00—8,850 00
Com. of the general land office,	3,000 00
His clerks and messenger,	12,300 00—16,300 00
Com. of the revenue,	3,000 00
His clerks and messenger,	9,410 00—12,410 00
The Register,	3,000 00
His clerks, messenger, &c.	18,128 00—21,128 33
Secretary to the commissioners of the sinking fund,	350 00
Expenses incident to all the offices of the treasury—for printing, record-books and other stationary articles, translations, fuel, &c.	29,235 00
Watchmen, fire-engines, &c. for the provisional security of the records,	1,700 00

War Department—

The secretary,	4,500 00
His clerks and messengers,	15,940 00
Contingent-expenses,	4,000 00—24,440 00
Accountant of war,	2,000 00
His clerks, messenger and contingencies	16,685 00—18,685 00
Additional accountant,	2,000 00
His clerks, messenger and contingencies	18,710 00—20,710 00
Paymaster-general,	2,500 00
His clerks and messenger,	15,938 00
Contingencies,	2,000 00—20,438 00
Superintendent-general of military supplies,	3,000 00
Clerks and messenger,	7,410 00
Contingencies,	1,300 00—11,610 00
Clerks in the office of the commissary-general of purchases, messenger and contingencies,	4,000 00
Clerks in the office of the adj. and insp. general in the ordnance department,	2,400 00

Naval Department—

The secretary,	4,500 00
His clerks and messenger,	7,535 00
Contingencies,	2,500 00—14,645 00
Accountant of the navy,	2,000 00
His clerks and messenger,	15,10 00
Contingencies,	1,850 00—18,260 00
Commissioners of the navy board,	10,500 00
Secretary,	2,000 00
Clerks and messenger,	3,710 00
Contingencies,	2,000 00—18,210 00

General Post-Office—

The post-master general,	3,000 00
Assistant do.	1,700 00
2nd ditto,	1,500 00
Clerks and messengers,	19,965 00
Contingencies,	3,500 00—29,865 00

LOAN OFFICES.

New-Hampshire, 650; Massachusetts, 1500; Rhode-Island, 600; Connecticut, 1000; New-York, 1500; New-Jersey, 700; Pennsylvania, 1600; Delaware, 600; Maryland, 1000; Virginia, 1600; North-Carolina, 1000; South-Carolina, 1000; Georgia, 700,	13,200 00
Clerk hire to the above—Clerks, Mass. \$500; Con. \$200; N. Y. \$200; Penn. \$200; Va. 1000; S. C. 1000,	10,800 00
Allowances for clerk hire—N. H. \$350; R. L. 400; N. J. 300; Md. 250,	1,300 00
Various expenses regarding the same,	3,115 33

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor-general,	3,000 00
His clerks,	3,300 00—6,300 00
Surveyor south of the Tennessee,	2,000 00
His clerks, and contingencies,	1,300 00—3,300 00
Commissioner of the public buildings at Washington City,	2,000 00

THE MINT.
 Director, 2000; treasurer, 1900; assayer, 1500; chief engraver, 1500; melder and refiner, 1600; engraver, 1200; clerk, 700,
 9,500 00

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mississippi ter.—

Governor and sup. of Indian affairs,	2,000 00
Five Judges at 1200,	6,000 00
Secretary,	1,000 00
Contingencies,	350 00—9,350 00

Illinois—

Governor and sup. of Indian affairs,	2,000 00
Three judges, at 1200,	3,600 00
Secretary,	1,000 00
Contingencies,	350 00—6,950 00

Missouri—

Governor and sup. of Indian affairs	2,000 00
Four judges, at 1200,	4,800 00
Secretary,	1,000 00
Contingencies,	350 00—8,150 00

Arkansas—

Governor and sup. of Indian affairs,	2,000 00
Three judges, at 1200,	3,600 00
Secretary,	1,000 00
Contingencies,	350 00—6,950 00

JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice,	4,000 00
Six associate judges, at 3500,	21,000 00—25,000 00
Chief Justice, District of Columbia,	2,200 00
Two associate judges,	4,000 00
Attorney-general of the U. S.	3,000 00
District Judges—Maine: 1 00; New-Hampshire, 1000; Vermont, 800; Massachusetts, 1600; R. Island, 1000; Connecticut, 1000; New-York, (two judges) 3500; New-Jersey, 1200; Pennsylvania, 1600; Delaware, 1200; Maryland, 1600; Virginia, 1600; Kentucky, 1500; Tennessee, 1500; Ohio, 1000; North-Carolina, 1500; South-Carolina, 1500; Georgia, 1600; Louisiana, 3000; Indiana, 1000,	29,800 00
District attorneys for the same, at 200 each, except Louisiana, at 650, and Indiana, at 250, and for the territories, at 250 each,	4,650 00
Marshals for the same, at 200 each, (except in Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia, wherein they do not receive salaries, and North-Carolina, at 400)	3,200 00
Incidental expenses of the judiciary, juries, &c. &c.	40,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annuities and grants—To Van Wert, Paulding and Williams,	600 00
J. B. Brantle n, 100; J. Traversee, 120; J. M'Kenzie, 40,	260 00—860 00
Military pensions, for annual allowance to invalids,	100,000 00
Mint—for wages of the workmen, cost of repairs, &c. and supplies of fuel and small articles,	9,500 00
for copper to coin into cents,	15,000 00
Light-house establishment—for oil, salaries to 51 keepers, repairs, buoys, beacons, chains, &c.	109,581 65
Office of claims for property lost—	
The commissioner,	2,000 00
His clerk and contingencies,	1,500 00—3,500 00
Ships' registers—for carrying into effect a contract for defraying the expense of conveying the vote for president & vice president to the seat of government	2,400 00
Agents for claims and seamen—at London, Paris, Copenhagen and the Hague, 3000 each,	8,000 00
For the relief and protection of American seamen,	80,000 00
Miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for,	4,000 00

LANDS.

For ascertaining and adjusting titles in Louisiana,	50,000 00
For surveys in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, 40,000 00 south of the Tennessee,	54,400 00—94,400 00

DIPLOMATIC DEPARTMENT.

For salaries of ministers to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rio Janeiro, Stockholm, Madrid and the Hague, at 9000 each,	63,000 00
Their secretaries, at 3000 each,	14,000 00
Contingencies of those missions,	10,000 00—87,000 00
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, transmission of money, &c.	70,000 00

BARBARY STATES.

Consul general at Algiers,	4,000 00
Consuls at Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, 2000 each,	6,000 00
Their contingent expenses,	12,000 00
Contingent to an intercourse with those powers,	60,000 00—72,000 00

BOUNDARIES.

Salaries to the three commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, at 4444 44 each,	13,333 32
Salaries to three agents,	9,000 00
three surveyors,	6,000 00
Contingent expenses,	6,000 00—34,333 32

☐ Military and Naval—hereafter.

Public Lands.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 9, 1817.
 The committee on the public lands who were instructed, by a resolution of the 25th ult., "to inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by law, an exchange of territory with any of the Indian tribes."

REPORT—
 That from a view of the proceedings of government, relative to the extinguishment of Indian title, and the settlement of vacant lands, it appears to have been a policy early adopted, that new settlements, which became necessary from the increase of population, should be formed on the adjoining vacant territory, and proceed by a regular advance, so as to preserve always a compact population on the frontier. Anterior to the revolution that policy seems to have been pursued. The proclamation of the king of Great Britain of the 7th of October,

1763, prohibited settlements being made on the Indian territory, and the purchase of their lands by unauthorized persons. It also restricted the grants for new lands to certain defined limits.

The first ordinances of the congress, under the confederation, for disposing of the public lands, were formed on the same principles of policy. But circumstances, not originating in the measures of our government, imposed the necessity of a departure from the system first adopted. Several settlements, distant from the mass of population, and detached from each other, were embraced by the boundaries of the United States, as established by the treaty of 1783. These settlements had been early formed under the government of France, and the inhabitants had from thence derived title lands, which were recognised as valid, and as citizens they had a just claim to defence and protection. The most easy and certain measure for their security, and to afford them defence, was the increase of their population. The Indian title to the adjoining lands was extinguished, and these separate settlements extended, while extensive intervening territory lay vacant, still subject to the claim of Indian title. The acquisition of Louisiana by the treaty of 1803, has still more increased the irregularity of the frontier boundary, and added to the number of distant and detached settlements.

The evils and inconvenience resulting from the irregular form of the frontier are manifest. While separate settlements, or such as project, with a narrow front, far into the Indian country, are formed, the causes of provocation to hostility with the Indian tribes are multiplied, and at the same time the means of protection and defence proportionally diminished. Where so many assailable fronts are presented to an enemy the expence would be incalculable; and, indeed, no force within the means of government can be adequate to afford complete protection.

The present irregular form of the frontier, deeply indented by tracts of Indian territory, presents an extended boundary on which intercourse is maintained between the citizen and the savage, the effect of which on the moral habits of both is not unworthy of regard. It is an intercourse by which the civilized man cannot be improved, and by which, there is ground to believe, the savage is degraded—not being sufficiently enlightened to receive a favourable impression from the virtues of civilization, while he is exposed to the contagion of its vices.

The committee are of opinion that the proposition, contained in the resolution on which they are instructed to report, is better calculated to remedy the inconvenience and remove the evils arising out of the present state of the frontier settlements, than any other within the power of the government. The removal of the Indian tribes from their lands surrounded by and contiguous to our settlements, will give place to a compact population, and give strength to the means of national defence. This, however, can only take place with the voluntary consent of those tribes, and must be effected by negotiation and treaty in the usual manner.

These tribes have been recognised so far as independent communities, as to become parties to treaties with us, and to have a right to govern themselves without being subject to the laws of the United States; and their right to remain in possession of the lands they occupy, and to sell them when they please, has been always acknowledged. Whether any legislative aid (beyond that of appropriation of money) is necessary for forming

treaties for exchange of territory with the Indian tribes, is questionable. The grant of power to make treaties is undefined by the constitution; it has been considered to extend to all subjects proper for treaty regulation with other independent states; except the cases in which the special grant of power to other branches of the government, may operate as a restriction to its exercise. The question as to the power of alienating any portion of the public domain, by treaty or otherwise, is not involved in the present case.

The contemplated exchange is no other than a transfer of the Indian right of possession from one portion of the public domain to another. This transfer cannot be made without the agreement of a community independent of our laws, hence it only can be effected by a treaty with them. The incompetency of the treaty-making power to act in the proposed case, without a legislative authorization is inferred from the power granted to congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." It is probable, that viewing this provision as fixing a limit to the power of making treaties for an exchange of territory with Indian tribes, a former congress did, by law, authorize the president to stipulate with the tribes residing east of the Mississippi for an exchange of lands, the property of the United States, on the west side of that river. That law remains yet in force, except the appropriation provided by it, which must have passed to the surplus fund. No other legislative provision appears necessary on the subject of the resolution, but an appropriation of such sum of money as will enable the president to carry into effect the provisions of the former law, and form treaties with the other tribe for that purpose. The committee have not the means for ascertaining the quantity of lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, west of the Mississippi, that may be appropriated for the residence of tribes who may consent to remove; but, it is believed, there will be a deficiency, should several tribes give their consent, after a proper reservation is made for settlements in that quarter. In estimating the appropriation to be made, the expence of negotiations with the tribes west of Mississippi, for lands to be applied for the purpose in view, must be taken into consideration. From the foregoing, the committee respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That an appropriation be made by law, to enable the president of the United States to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes; which treaties shall have, for their object, an exchange of territory owned by any tribe residing east of the Mississippi, for other land west of that river.

Mint of the United States.

Abstract of the directors' report—January 1, 1817.

During the last year, 67,153 silver pieces were coined, in value \$28,575 75; and 2,828,982 copper pieces, in value \$28,209 28.

It is expected that the coinage for the next year will be much greater, a considerable quantity of bullion being deposited for the purpose—and arrangements have been made for better supplies of copper. A steam engine is substituted for the horse-power heretofore employed.

The cost of the mint, in salaries to officers and clerks, pay of laborers, and incidental and contingent expences for the year 1816, amounted to \$18,242.

Post-Office Department.

The following estimate shews the gradual progress of the post-office department in the United States, from 1793 to 1816, inclusive.

The mail is transported in stages, each day in the year, 10,131 miles. 16,610 miles, making 26,737 miles per day. If post divide the post-roads of the United States into two distinct post routes, the mail will travel each week in stages, nearly equal to three times round the globe; and divide all the post-roads in the United States into four distinct post routes, on which the mail is carried in stages, sutlers and on horse-back, it will be equal to a circuit of six times each week around the globe. Averaging one post-office for every fifteen miles of post-road.

The several periods referred to	Number of post-offices	Miles Length of post-roads	Miles Weekly transportation of the mail in stages	Miles Weekly transportation of the mail in sutlers and on horse-back	Miles Tonnage of the mails	Miles Yearly transportation of the mails
1793	195	5,649	8,467	7,666	16,520	843,008
1797	630	14,296	24,902	19,708	34,916	1,790,725
1801	937	21,840	35,490	24,380	58,770	3,001,054
1805	1,285	24,482	37,238	27,238	67,400	3,594,800
1807	1,848	31,616	41,238	30,000	80,238	4,499,456
1811	2,403	37,033	46,580	31,771	107,251	5,492,628
1816	3,406	48,814	71,040	49,010	144,051	7,590,234

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Memorial of the directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal company.

Jan. 9, 1817.—Read and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled.

The memorial of the subscribers, directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, on behalf of that company,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH—

That the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company have, at several times, heretofore presented memorials to congress praying for its aid.

In these memorials the most ample information was given of the importance of the canal, its practicability, and the measures taken to carry it into effect: referring to them, your memorialists feel it unnecessary to swell this application with a repetition of facts often set forth and universally acknowledged; they confine themselves therefore at present to lay before congress such prominent features in their case as the occasion demands.

It is well known that after the importance of opening the communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware had excited the attention of the most intelligent men of the country, for more than half a century, it was begun with enthusiasm, and successfully prosecuted for more than two years, during which all the preliminary operations were completed, and considerable progress made in cutting the canal itself; but at the expiration of this time it became absolutely necessary to suspend it, from no other cause than the failure of funds, arising from the neglect of the stockholders to pay up their subscriptions. The causes of this neglect were fully explained to congress: they were, in fact, no other than that in a country, where moneyed capital was in request for a thousand uses, which yielded an im-

mediate and ample return; the patience of the public was not adequate to support an undertaking where reimbursement could not be expected for some years, though certain in the end; and your memorialists expressed their convictions, founded on experience, that neither this nor any similar risk could succeed in the United States, unless the government would patronize and assist the efforts of individuals until at least one work was carried into successful operation.

It will be seen that all reasonable means were used, to compel the payment of the subscriptions, but legal remedies would not produce funds with the celerity necessary to pay workmen, and continue their operations: the directors had no alternative therefore, but to suspend them, or to involve numerous individuals in distress: some debts were unavoidable left unpaid, but they are of no important amount: the most economical disposal was made of the tools and perishable property of the company, and the works left in such a state that they may be repaired at little expence, when the operations are resumed.

Your memorialists having repeatedly presented these circumstances, and received no public aid, have been compelled to wait until some happier auspices might enable them to revive a work, promising the utmost public advantage, and these they now hope to experience, from the present disposition of the national legislature: after the termination of war, the glory of the arts naturally excites the enterprise of a free people, and your memorialists think they perceive in the acts of the late session of congress a spirit to foster them: they feel emboldened therefore to press their interests upon its attention and that it would be a dereliction of their duty to omit it.

Your memorialists perceive the general measures adopted by congress, in favour of roads and canals, upon which subject they cannot but feel a hope that after the subject has been recommended by the executive department, and its importance acknowledged in every session for many years, some magnanimous instance will be adopted actually to bestow its benefits upon the country, especially as there is no way in which the money of the public can be expended more essentially to its advantage; a fact which is proved by the example of all the nations, with whom we are acquainted, who in this respect have engaged in a rivalry with each other, to which the United States alone cannot fail to be a party.

Whilst the utility of all undertakings of the kind in question must be universally admitted the specific adoption of some precise objects seem essential to render their advantages effectual: amid the numerous improvements which the vast area of our country presents to view, it is obvious that all cannot be undertaken at once: many are not matured, some are in districts which do not possess a population to support them, and others can as yet obtain no individual aid to that which the government may give them: so that some precedence must be admitted for the benefit of all, since one brief and useful work, carried into complete and successful operation, will surely lead on the rest, while numerous undertakings pressed on together, will only render each other abortive.

In this situation your memorialists solicit the particular attention of congress to the following brief statement of the features and merit of the work they represent, which they conceive has an important claim on the patronage of the public.

1st. The utility of opening the communication

between the Chesapeake and Delaware, has been admitted by all intelligent men, ever since the settlement of the country, and if ever this utility wanted confirmation it received it during the late war; when, by its means, a most important line of communication and defence might have been formed and made.

2nd. The more extensive inland navigation from New-England to Georgia has been often contemplated, and it is obvious that if executed, as no doubt it may be, it must be done on the outset by opening the two great links between the Chesapeake, Delaware and Hariton.

3rd. The present canal forms the first of these links, and it is already begun; the preliminary operations to organize a company, to make the necessary survey, and to commence a work of this kind are always attended with difficulty, delay and expence—these have all been accomplished in the present work, as none ever received a more rigid investigation by the ablest engineers in the United States.

4th. There never was, perhaps, a canal in which the two great requisites for its perfection were so well united as in the present one, viz. a most abundant supply of water and the easiest soil for execution, as in the whole area of its route it presents scarce a single rock, or stone, or other natural obstacle. In fact, from the shortness of the distance and the ease of its execution, it would almost immediately present to us that object which is so desirable of an actual successful experiment.

5th. From the immense coasting trade of the Chesapeake and Delaware, the revenue upon it would be so immediate and important, as in the highest degree to confirm the confidence of the country in such undertakings.

6th. A part of it is already well executed, and that part is at once the most difficult in the whole route, and the most essential in the prosecution of the rest; if briefly revived, what has been done will be restored at little expence; but, it is obvious, if long neglected it must be altogether lost.

7th. Very considerable funds are already in such a state as to depend on the measures of congress to bring them into full operation. If, by their patronage, confidence in the prosecution of the work is revived, the subscriptions already existing, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, will be obtained, as the shares on which partial payments have been made, will become valuable pledges for the sums due. Besides which, the state of Maryland has passed a conditional law to subscribe two hundred and fifty shares, (\$50,000,)—the state of Pennsylvania, to subscribe three hundred and seventy shares (\$75,000,) upon the condition that the United States shall subscribe seven hundred and fifty shares, (\$150,000,) and the state of Delaware one hundred shares, (\$20,000.) The subscription of congress, therefore, will organize the rest, and bring into effect funds amply sufficient for executing the whole work.

Under these circumstances your memorialists cannot but hope for the aid of the national legislature: If this canal had never been begun it would now challenge attention among the first national objects of the kind: but commenced as it has been, and provided with the means of procedure, depending upon one contingency alone, it challenges attention by every consideration which can arise from the propriety of restoring confidence, animating the fortitude of individuals, and giving the lead and direction to those public works which in all ages and countries, do the utmost honor to the govern-

ment, because they are of the greatest advantage to the people.

KENSEY JOHNS, *President*
JOSHUA GILPIN,
JAMES C. FISHER.

On a remission of Duties.

Report of the committee of ways and means on the petition of Charles H. Saunders and Manuel Judah. January 2, 1817.—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of ways and means, to whom has been referred the petition of Charles H. Saunders and Manuel Judah,

REPORT—

That it is the object of the petition to procure a remission or repayment of duties, which the petitioners have either secured or paid to the government, on account of spirits distilled within the United States. The ground of their claim is; the destruction of these articles by fire.

The principle involved in this claim will, probably, materially affect the decision of many petitions which have been referred to the committee, and they have supposed that this consideration required that they should examine the subject with the utmost attention, and would excuse them for explaining their views more fully, in their report, than they have usually done in cases of private petitions.

The duties in question, like all indirect taxes, are considered by the petitioners as intended to fall upon consumption. Though paid upon the importation or manufacture of the article, they are designed only to operate as deductions from the income of the last purchaser—the consumer. But where the article is destroyed, to make him pay the whole, who it was not calculated, either by the government or himself, should pay any part, seems the more unreasonable as the loss makes an opening in the market for the same article, so that the government, without injury to the merchant, may receive its fair contribution, proportioned to the consumption and resources of the country, and equal to what it would have been if the first article had not been destroyed.

Such are the arguments which may be employed in favor of the relief which is asked. The committee feel that in many cases such relief cannot be denied without much pain; but they think that it cannot be granted without imprudence.

It is not denied, that there would be some advantage in so laying the duty upon consumable articles that government should receive its contribution when he who buys for consumption makes his purchase. The duty would, in this way, add less to the price of the article and nothing to the risk of mercantile operations. But it could be enforced only by a system of excise, so rigorous and extensive that our attachment to civil liberty would make us reject it, independently of the difficulties which the sparse population of the country would oppose to its execution. Duties, then, upon consumable articles, must be imposed upon their importation or manufacture, and the holder of them, upon paying the duty, finds their value as really enhanced as it would be by any equal expenditure for their security or transportation. Is it unjust that his whole property in the article, when enhanced in value, should be liable to the same dangers that it was before? That the money paid for its purchase, or for the duty upon it, should be sacrificed, either by the want of vigilance, which might have prevented its loss, or of prudence which might have

secured the indemnity which the practice of insurance affords? The owner of the articles has its custody—its disposition—the power of insuring it.—The committee do not think that there is, in the rule which throws the loss of the money paid for duties as well as the purchase money upon the holder, an injustice which obliges the legislature to abandon it, at the hazard of encouraging such extensive frauds upon the revenue as a rigorous system of excise could alone repress.

If, indeed, the destruction of any article of merchandise in possession of the importer or manufacturer, on which duty has been paid, gives to him a claim to its repayment, every purchaser of similar merchandise for consumption or speculation, having paid the same duty, in the shape of an enhanced price of the article, has the same substantial claim upon the justice of the government.

It may be proper to remark, that congress have hitherto shown great unwillingness to relax the rule; the necessity of which the committee have endeavored to support. Applications of the same nature as that which is the subject of this report have, probably, been numerous in every session. But a few instances of the remission of tonnage duty, where foreign vessels have been forced into our ports, two cases of remission of duties on the ground of peculiar misfortunes, (a power given to the secretary of the treasury to remit unequal duties payable under a law which the same act suspends,) and the remission of duties on tea in the custody (as the act expresses it,) of the government—these are the only cases known to the committee in which the government has remitted the duties which have accrued to it.

In a few instances a prolongation of the credit upon revenue bonds has been accorded in cases of general calamity.

The committee recommend to the house a resolution—

That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Military Estimates.

Letter from the acting secretary of war to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, enclosing detailed statements on which are founded the estimates for the expenses of the year 1817, including arrearages.—January 6, 1817. Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Department of war, 4th January, 1817.
SIR—In compliance with your request, I enclose the detailed statements marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, on which were founded the estimates of the army of the United States, for the year 1817, including arrearages.

The statement No. 1, is a copy of the general estimate furnished the secretary of the treasury, on the 5th of December last, and contains a detailed estimate of the pay of the army, the subsistence of, and forage for, the officers, and for the clothing of the officers' servants. The amount of this detailed estimate, must be considered as an appropriation permanently required, so long as the present peace establishment is kept up, under the existing laws. It is, however, observable, that the estimate is founded on the presumption, that all the regiments and corps are complete, as to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates; that is generally the fact as to the officers, but not as to the men; the result of which ought to be an annual surplus of the appropriation for pay of the army. This surplus has been considered at the treasury, as a general fund for the pay of the army, without reference to

the period at which the pay accrued, and subject to the requisition of the secretary of war, for that purpose. Whatever surplus may have, heretofore, accrued under this head, has been absorbed by the payments to the large bodies of militia, which were called into the service of the United States, during the war. If it is deemed advisable to make the appropriation for the pay of the army, strictly applicable, in practice, to the discharge of the pay that may accrue within the year for which it is appropriated, I would recommend, that the paymaster furnish a statement, to be laid before congress, annually, in the month of January, exhibiting the amount paid by him, within the preceding year, to the paymasters of each regiment and corps of the army, together with the amount of individual payments made at this office; showing, also, the time to which each corps and regiment had been paid; the balance remaining in the hands of the several paymasters, and the periods to which each of them, respectively, had settled their accounts. Such a regulation will, probably, produce a practicable compliance with the injunctions of the fourth section of the law, passed the 24th of March, 1816, establishing the general staff. It will exhibit the surplus of pay remaining unexpended on the 31st of December, annually, which surplus may be embraced in the next annual appropriation.

The paymaster-general, and the respective regimental and battalion paymasters should refund, through the accounting officers of the treasury, previous to the 1st day of July, annually, to the credit of *arrearages of pay* of the army, forage, subsistence and clothing of servants of the officers, subject to the requisition of the secretary of war, all sums which may have been placed in their hands, for the payment of the troops for the preceding year, and for which amount they should have credit with the accountant of the war department. Sums thus refunded, will constitute a fund out of which will be paid, by the accountant of the war department, the claims for arrears of pay, due to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as have died in service, and also of the officers and soldiers in service, who, from unavoidable causes, have not been paid by the paymasters within the periods prescribed for such payment. With respect to the arrearages of pay, it was not supposed, that the estimate for 1816, large as it was, would be sufficient for the discharge of all the claims on that account; it was believed, however, that it would be adequate to the payment of such claims as would be ascertained and settled within that year; to which object it has been competent. The one now submitted, although not founded on any certain data, it is hoped, will meet all claims for arrearages under that head of appropriations. The item of three hundred thousand dollars is for that sum deposited in 1815, by the governor of Pennsylvania, in bank, to the credit of the paymaster-general, for the payment of the militia of that state, which were in the service of the United States at the close of the war, and has been applied to that object, and should be included in the appropriation for arrearages of pay. It was not included in the estimate for last year, because it was to be reimbursed at any time within two years, and because it was not known at the time when that estimate was made, that the treasury would have been so entirely competent, to meet the very large demands which have been made upon it, within the last year.

No. 2, is the estimate for the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army. This, also, may be considered as a permanent appropriation. The estimate for arrearages for the

last year, under this head of the appropriations, has proved to be deficient; and the sum now estimated for, is to discharge the claims which have been ascertained, and those which will probably become due, on the final settlement of the accounts of the several contractors.

No. 3, is the estimate for clothing, and will require a permanent appropriation.

No. 4, is the estimate for the quarter-master's department for the northern division of the army. When the general estimate for the treasury was made out, no return had been received from any of the quarter-masters, except colonel Linnard, of Philadelphia, who estimated the expences within the fourth military department, at fifty thousand dollars, which was taken as the average expence of the nine military departments; since which the accompanying estimate has been received; from which it would seem to be necessary to increase the amount of the appropriation under that head; and, it is believed, that a permanent annual appropriation for that object, of five hundred thousand dollars, will be required, and a temporary appropriation for several years, on account of arrearages. The appropriations made last year for the current expences and for arrearages, have not been adequate to the object of meeting the claims which could be settled within the year. This deficit, as well as an increased annual expenditure, may, in some measure, be attributed to the establishment of new posts, the erection of extensive barracks for the troops, and an allowance of fifteen cents a day, (which is paid out of the appropriation for the quarter-master's department,) to the troops employed in opening military roads and other extra service.

No. 5.—Bounties and premiums. This may be considered as a permanent appropriation; as the enlistments are for five years, one fifth of the men may be considered as annually entitled to discharge, and a consequent necessity of recruiting an equal number.

No. 6, is a detailed estimate of the appropriations required for the ordnance department, for the year 1817, as furnished by the head of that department, with the deductions which have been made at the war department. It is believed, that the necessary supply of arms, accoutrements, and the munitions of war, and the erection of proper arsenals and magazines for the deposit and safe-keeping of them, will require an annual appropriation for several years, of not less than twelve hundred thousand dollars.

No. 7, is an estimate submitted by general Swift, for the expences incident to the military academy, and for fortifications, in addition to the estimates furnished by him last year. The amount required for fortifications as stated in the general estimate, marked No. 1, is founded on the estimate on which the appropriation for the last year was made; which sum, with the unexpended balance of that appropriation, is presumed to be adequate to meet any disbursements that can be advantageously made on account of fortifications for the present year. An appropriation for fortifications, to an equal amount, will be required for five years at least; and if an attempt should be made to fortify the Chesapeake bay, an increased appropriation, and for a much longer period, will be required.

No. 8.—Medical and Hospital department.—This is a permanent appropriation; but the estimate may be reduced to sixty thousand dollars.

No. 9.—Contingencies. The estimate for the permanent appropriation for this object, may be reduced after the present year to sixty thousand

dollars. The payment of interest on bills drawn on the department of war, which were accepted and not paid, for the want of funds, during the war, and the payment for transportation, which had been allowed to militia officers from the place of discharge to their places of residence, has increased, and will continue for the present year to increase, the expenditure under this head of appropriation.

The expences of the Indian department have been estimated at two hundred thousand dollars; it is, however, recommended that the estimate should be increased, so as to make a permanent annual appropriation for this object, of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at least. The circumscribed limits of most of the Indian tribes, east of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, having rendered their dependence upon the chase for subsistence more precarious, has produced a more frequent intercourse between those Indians and the agents of the United States, and a consequent increase of the issue of rations, and of presents to them. Governor Cass has stated that the Indians who visit the several agencies under his superintendence, will probably, require an annual issue of three hundred and sixty-five thousand rations, and of presents to the amount of 40,000 dollars. An enlightened government should not fail to take measures, however slow they may be in their effects, to induce and to enable these people to improve their situations by agricultural pursuits.

Agreeable to your request, I now transmit a general statement, (marked A.) of the military expenditures for the first three quarters of 1816. The balance then remaining unexpended has been reduced, on the 31st of December, to \$855,404; upwards of \$600,000 of which is on account of fortifications. You will, therefore, readily perceive the necessity of an immediate appropriation, at least for the arrearage required, and, also, for a partial appropriation for subsistence, for the year 1817.—The contracts for the year have been generally entered into, and the contractors are now waiting for the usual advance.

By a reference to the statement marked it will appear, that a small sum has been drawn on account of the Indian department, more than was appropriated for that department; although the money has been drawn by warrants on the treasurer chargeable to that department, it has not been actually expended on that account. About the close of the war, large quantities of goods were purchased on account of the *Indian department*, and forwarded to the agents for the purpose of equipping a body of Indians to co-operate with general Jackson; these goods were not delivered, at the period of the peace, when orders were issued to the agents, to apply them to the discharge of *Indian annuities*, which was done; and on the settlement of the accounts of the several agents, the appropriation for Indian annuities will be charged with, and that of the Indian department credited by, the amount, which will meet the arrearages for the Indian department for 1816. All annuities due to the Indians, including those for 1816, have been placed in the hands of the several agents, and it is believed that they have been distributed to the several tribes, except a portion of the Creek annuity, which was in the hands of colonel Hawkins at his death.

In answer to your inquiry relative to the blending of the appropriations for pay and clothing of the army, I beg leave to state, that the accounts under each of those heads of appropriation are, and

will continue to be kept distinct. The note attached to the joint report from the heads of departments, had reference merely to the propriety, under the existing regulations, of assigning to the same accounting office, the settlement of all accounts relative to pay and clothing of the army, and which, previous to the year 1798, were settled by different officers. The regulations on the subject of clothing are detailed in pages 107, 144, and 154 of the rules and regulations of the army, a copy of which is forwarded, and to which I beg leave to refer you. The operation of the regulations will be, to pay money to the soldier in lieu of clothing, in those cases where he does not draw the full amount of clothing, and to deduct from his pay the amount of clothing which he may draw over and above that allowed him by the regulations; but on the settlement of the paymaster's account, the several amounts will be charged or credited, as the case may be, to the respective and distinct appropriation of pay and clothing for the army.

Regretting that those details, and want of time to condense them, has made this communication so long,

I remain, with great respect, &c.

GEO. GRAHAM,

Acting secretary of war.

The honorable William Lowndes,
chairman of the committee of
ways and means.

P. S. In addition to the appropriations herein-mentioned; one will be required of, at least, one million of dollars, for the discharge of state claims on account of the expenses of the militia when in the service of the United States. A detailed estimate of these claims will be furnished the committee of ways and means, as soon as the amount yet claimed by the state of Virginia, is ascertained.

Military Bounty Lands.

Treasury department, 30th Dec. 1816.

Sir,—In obedience to the resolution of the senate of the 27th instant, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed letter from the commissioner of the general land office, from which it will appear, that these military surveys are expected to be completed by the first day of May, 1817.

I have the honour to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. John Gaillard, president of the senate, pro tem.

General land office, 30th Dec. 1816.

Sir,—The resolution of the senate of 27th instant, requesting information concerning the progress made in surveying military bounty lands, has been received; in consequence thereof, I state that the surveyor of the territories of Illinois and Missouri, in a letter dated 25th ult. informed me that he confidently anticipates the completion of the surveys of all the military bounty lands in May next; he did not state the progress already made in surveying the several tracts.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury.

Appropriations for the Navy.

A letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a statement of monies transferred during the recess of congress, from a sundry specific appropriations to other specific appropriations, by the

authority of the president of the United States, was laid before the house of representatives on the 3rd inst. from which it appears—

135,000\$ were transferred from floating batteries and navy yards, to seventy-four and frigates, 150,000\$ from navy yards to contingent expenses. 14,298 75 from bounty, subsistence, &c. of the marine corps, to military stores and quarter masters stores for the same corps.

Expenditures—War Department.

The following exhibits the amount of all such sums of money as have been drawn for by the secretary of war, in virtue of the appropriation laws of 1816, from the 1st of October, 1815, to the 30th September, 1816, inclusive.

Pay of the army	\$5,640,388 00
Subsistence of the army	3,491,183 69
Clothing for the army	263,790 51
Forage for the army	116,000 38
Bounties and premiums	406,076 30
Contingencies	119,880 22
Ordnance department	1,256,627 42
Indian department	186,743 93
Hospital department	152,511 66
Fortifications	461,178 35
Quarter master's department	1,567,471 41
Pay, subsistence, and forage of rangers	10,331 40
Arming and equipping militia	35,284 20
Military academy	54,000 00
Books, &c. for the military academy	15,519 30
Indian annuities	241,997 56
Pay of the militia	1,000,000 00
Maps and plans	1,800 00
Act for the relief of Taylor, M'Neal, and others,	2,580 00
Act for the relief of William Flood	18,200 00
Act for the relief of Samuel Manac	12,597 23
Appropriation for the payment of damages sustained by the sinking of ships and vessels at the entrance of the port of Baltimore	15,188 30
Appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokee indians	28,600 00

\$15,097,349 19

Marine Hospital Establishment.

Statement of monies collected for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and the amount expended in relation thereto, from the year 1802, to 1815, inclusive, as per the report on that subject to the house of representatives.

In the year	Monies collected.	Monies expended.
1802	109,954 56	250 00
1803	54,933 21	31,087 36
1804	68,210 98	84,027 50
1805	68,005 98	59,828 41
1806	66,820 01	53,281 93
1807	61,474 47	65,571 51
1808	36,515 44	60,883 14
1809	74,192 42	70,901 75
1810	54,309 31	36,793 60
1811	54,586 34	57,109 08
1812	42,421 46	57,723 11
1813	21,789 57	53,376 87
1814	10,280 73	45,226 50
1815	28,306 16	43,651 55

Total \$731,800 65 719,212 38

Education of soldiers' orphans.

Sketch of Mr. Robertson's remarks in the house of representatives of the United States, Dec. 24.

Mr. Robertson of Lou. rose to propose an enquiry into the expediency of a measure, which, if adopted, would tend to make the institution for military education at West Point more honorable, and perhaps more useful to the nation. He did not mean to enter at all into the course pursued in regard to that academy, either as it respected the government or the persons employed: but as the institution exists, he meant to make a proposition, which would render it more creditable to the U. States than it is at present, however well managed. If youths were to be educated at the public expense, Mr. R. said he should like to see some rule established by which those should receive this privilege who had some claim to it. He did not wish the institution to be filled by the sons of the influential and the wealthy only.

He should greatly prefer a moderate degree of education to be equally diffused among all the members of the community, to any excess, in the possession of a few: he would rather that every man in the nation should understand his native language, and a few of the necessary rules of arithmetic, than that literature, of however high degree, should be exclusively possessed by some dozens of persons, scattered over the United States. It appeared to him, that by establishing institutions as now contemplated, we begin at the wrong end of societies. The erection of such institutions, rather shew the ostentation of the government than its benevolence or wisdom—remarks, however, which, he said belonged to a question which might arise during the session, but was not now before the house.

On reflecting on the question who were best entitled to notice from their government, the mind was at once struck with the impression, that there is one class peculiarly entitled to its justice and favor. He alluded to the sons of those who had fallen in the service of their country. Having been thus deprived of their parents, they ought to find in society a father. If any class was entitled to peculiar favor from the country, it was the sons of those who had died in the public service, leading to their children the inheritance of their bravery and their poverty. It becomes us, said Mr. B. to relieve them from the ignorance and immorality, which their situation entails on them, stript as they are of the essential support which others find in parents who guide and direct their steps. I cannot bear the idea, said Mr. R. that money should be taken from the pockets even of the indigent, to educate the sons of men of wealth, especially when we find those to whom I have alluded, pining in want. I do not know that the sons of the wealthy do fill the academy; I have not inquired; but I hope the fact is not so; that such are not nourished from the public breast, without attention to the claims of others more deserving the public care. Far from me, said he, be the desire to establish any privileged class in this country; before I would consent to do any thing so repugnant to my principles, I would forego feelings the most dear to me. He did not consider the motion he was about to make as proposing it; as there was to be no order, no rank, nor any thing which could offend the most rigid republican. Nor did he think that we should run much risk of inducing fathers to shed their blood too freely for the country, that they might have their sons educated by the public; but on the other hand, said he, let us take from them one of their

fears; for they know that, in battle, the ball that deprives them of existence, takes from their sons what is dearer to them, all prospects of education and correct morals. Under these impressions, Mr. R. said, he ventured to propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of educating in the military school at West-Point the sons of all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have fallen in the late war, fighting the battles of their country.

Legislature of Maryland.

The following bill has been reported to the senate of this state.

AN ACT to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the Constitution and form of government as establish religious tests as a qualification for civil officers.

WHEREAS, it is the indisputable right of all mankind to worship God in that manner which they believe to be most acceptable to him; and civil government having no right to restrain or coerce the exercise of religious faith, it being of the essence of all true worship, that it should emanate freely and voluntarily from the heart alone, without the interference or control of civil jurisdiction; and the establishment of religious tests, operating as an abridgement of the privilege of detraction, being not only an usurpation of the rights of man to offer, but of his Creator to receive, the devout and pious adoration of the human breast— And whereas, the sublime, excellent and benevolent principles of the christian religion disclaim the aid of the civil authority in working out the conversion of an erring world, its only basis being the assent of the human mind, exercising a perfect free agency; and it being sufficient for the purposes of civil society to restrain and punish any breach of the public repose, or disobedience of the civil authority when such offences shall actually take place, without inhibiting or impairing the freedom of mere abstract speculative opinions—Therefore,

1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland*, That no declaration of belief in any religious system, or subscription of such declaration, shall hereafter be required as a qualification for any office of profit or trust in the state; and all such parts of the Constitution and form of government which direct or require such declaration of belief in any religious system, or subscription of such declaration, be and the same are hereby abolished, abrogated and repealed, any thing in the constitution or form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the Constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said Constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said Constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, January 2.—The subsequent resolutions, on the nomination of president by a congressional caucus, were this day laid on the table of the senate, by Roger B. Taney, esq.

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That the president of the United States ought to be designated by the free and independent expression of the public will; and that all associations by persons in office and authority, to control and overawe the public sentiment, by the weight and power of official influence, are contrary to the spirit of the constitution and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, that the articles of the constitution of the United States, which prohibits members of congress, and persons holding offices under the United States, from being electors of president, was intended as a barrier against the poisonous effects of executive interference in that most important election; as a safeguard to the people against intrigues and combination for confining the office to the members of a powerful political cabal; proves the foresight of the distinguished men who framed the constitution; and ought to be observed and executed in its true spirit and meaning, as well as in the letter.

Resolved, That the nomination of a president, by a meeting of members of congress held in the city of Washington, within the immediate reach of executive influence and in the midst of the chief officers of the government, who hold in their hands power that may awe, and gifts that may tempt, is a palpable departure from the principles of the constitution; an unwarrantable interference by those whom the constitution forbids us to trust, and thereby teaches us to suspect, is calculated to give to the executive an improper and dangerous influence in the election: opens the door to corruption and bargains for the office; and may ultimately give to the president the power of naming his successor, and rob the people of all but the mere form of election.

Wherefore, it is resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That all nominations of president by such meetings of members of congress, under whatever pretence made, are unjustifiable and full of evil; and ought to be openly and steadily opposed, before time, and submission on the part of the people, shall have sanctioned and confirmed them.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

A London Courier, of the 16th Nov. has been received from New-York—it is filled with the speeches of the rev. Mr. Parks and Mr. Hunt, at the public meeting at Spa-fields, heretofore noticed. Resolutions, setting forth the distresses of the country, were adopted at this meeting; and a petition recommended to the prince regent to redress them, and reform parliament. The meeting generally dispersed—but different parties paraded several streets, carrying loaves of bread on poles, breaking the windows of the bakers' shops, robbing the butchers' shambles, &c.

A party of the maddened Irish people, attacked the house of a Mr. Lynch, in the county of Antrim, and wilfully burnt it, by which Mr. L. and his whole family (of eight persons) perished in the flames!

FRANCE.

General Lallemand, at the termination of his long voyage, was told that a contagious distemper was raging in the port they were about to enter; "shall I take you back to France?" said the captain; "Ah O," replied Lallemand, "Je crains moins la peste que la clemence."

The stamp duty in France is so excessive that even valuable periodical scientific journals and magazines have been suspended. The National In-

stitute is also said to be rapidly sinking into the darkness of legitimacy. The stamp act is evidently levied for the purpose of stopping the press.

A poor officer, reduced, met, in the Jardin des Plantes, one of his comrades as miserable as himself; "What do you do here?" "I am on a course of botany, to teach me how to vegetate."

NETHERLANDS.

A vessel has arrived at Boston, from Amsterdam, with 120 tons of shot and shells for ballast, purchased at a very low rate.

TURKEY.

A striking exemplification of the strictness of Turkish etiquette is furnished by the accounts from Constantinople, respecting the fire at the seraglio. It appears that the palace was suffered to burn for three hours, without any attempt being made to extinguish the flames, it being thought of more importance that the women, who had fled in confusion from their burning apartments into the surrounding gardens, (all the avenues to which were in consequence closed) should be secluded from the gaze of the vulgar, than that the progress of the conflagration should be checked.

CHINA.

If reports be true, great changes may be expected in the policy of China. The Prince of Wales' Island Gazette, notices lord Amherst on his way as ambassador to China; and give us reason to believe that he is proceeding there for most important purposes. The interior of the country is believed to be much disturbed by rebellions. And the Malays, knowing the weakness of the Chinese marine, have collected in great force at the Ladrone islands, from whence they depredate on the coasts and supply the insurgents with arms and ammunition; and that the Chinese, being unable to check such proceedings, have called upon the English for assistance. If this be the fact, a wonderful revolution may be expected. British protection is—subjugation, or at least monopoly.

AFRICA.

A letter from a distinguished officer of our squadron in the Mediterranean says—"Algiers shews marks of British vengeance, but the dey is a remarkable man. He possesses intrepidity, firmness of character, and industry, and, with the exception of his fleet, is as formidable as ever; and by the spring, will be more so."

WEST INDIES.

The disease that prevails at Martinique and other islands is of a singularly malignant character. None attacked with it recover, for a mortification immediately ensues, so rapid as to defy the power of medicine. It is stated that strangers do not take the disease.

The house of assembly of Jamaica, on the 2nd Dec. last, passed a bill, authorising the payment of thirty pounds to Nathaniel Bedford, to defray the funeral expences of John Reider, the maroon who killed *Three Fingered Jack*,

HAWTI.

It is stated to be the intention of Christophe to change the religion of his kingdom from the Roman Catholic to the Episcopal communion; and Prince Saunders, who has the superintendance of an academy there, is adopting measures for carrying his design into execution.

BRITISH AMERICA.

A vessel has arrived at Halifax from St. Johns, Newfoundland, with 150 passengers, principally laborers. They state the distresses of the people there to be very great, from the scarcity of provisions and the want of employ. It appears that ma-

by emigrants have lately reached Newfoundland—“the governor had already engaged vessels to take back 800 of these unfortunates to their native country.” St. Johns at this time, is said to contain about 12,000 persons, to supply all which there was only 1000 bbls. of flour in the market. A letter from there says, “humanity startles at the scene presented.” A very considerable part of the distress existing at St. Johns, has been caused by an excess of emigrants, and nothing but the most spirited measures, so it appears, can prevent their actual starvation. They speak of this overflow; but on the authority of the British consul at New-York, give no hope to the emigrants of bettering themselves by a removal to the United States. The people of Halifax also complain of a redundancy of laborers, and anticipate much misery and suffering during the winter.

“SPANISH AMERICA.”

The governor of Havana is said to have offered a large reward for the head of general Mina—the plan laid to assassinate him having failed—the *legislate* appears to have been discovered, and hung at the yard arm.

NAPLES.

The Newport Mercury contains the following information received by the Chauncery.

“We learn that Mr. Pinkney left Naples the beginning of October for Russia—and that he had not been able to succeed in the object of his mission.—The demands of our government having been referred, by the king of Naples, to the decision of the allied sovereigns.”

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, January 9.—Mr. Morrow, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, made a report, (see page 339,) introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That an appropriation be made by law, to enable the president of the United States to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes, which treaties shall have for their object an exchange of territory owned by any tribe residing east of the Mississippi, for other land west of that river.

The report and resolve were read.

The bill, requiring the directors of the bank of the United States to establish an office of discount and deposit in the district of Columbia, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other house for their concurrence.

The library bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other house. It appropriates 1500 dollars, annually, for adding to the congressional library.

Friday, January 10.—A communication was read from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in compliance with the instructions of the senate, information relative to the administration of the fund establishment for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. It appears that notwithstanding the circumstances of the country for several years back, inauspicious to that fund, it has been more than equal to meet the demands on it. (See page 345.)

The bill to create a new executive (home) department was taken up. Mr. Stanford explained its object, and Mr. King spoke against it. Postponed until Wednesday next.

The senate then proceeded to a consideration of the bill respecting the attorney general. This produced an argument; and the bill being amended by striking out the section allowing him a clerk, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, January 13.—The engrossed bill respecting the office of attorney general, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other house.

Mr. Fromentin presented the petition of the legislature of Mississippi territory, praying admission into the union as an independent state, without division. Referred.

Mr. Barbour obtained leave and submitted the following resolution, which was read and passed to a second reading:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, &c. that the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to employ John Trumbull, of Connecticut, to compose and execute a painting commemorative of the declaration of independence, to be placed, when finished, in the capitol of the United States.

Mr. Barbour also laid on the table a resolution directing the secretary of war to procure copies of the existing militia laws of the different states, as well as correct reports of the number and organization of their militia; to be laid before the senate at their next session.

Wednesday, January 15.—Mr. Barbour's resolution to authorize the president of the United States to employ colonel Trumbull to design and execute a painting commemorative of the declaration of independence, was taken up; and,

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, the resolution was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Barbour, Goldsborough and King, with instructions to confer with colonel Trumbull, for the purpose of selecting two other scenes of the revolution, as the subjects of two other paintings, to be by him executed.

The report of the committee declaring it inexpedient to increase the pay of the regimental paymasters was taken up and agreed to.

The bill to authorize the selling of certain lands, the property of the United States, in the city of Washington, was passed.

The bill to establish a new executive (home) department, and for other purposes was on motion of Mr. Sanford, postponed until to-morrow; and

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business and so continued until their adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 10.—[The detail of this day's business is long, but not very interesting—a considerable time was occupied on the subject of authorizing a devise of bounty lands, for which a bill was ordered to be reported.]

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on the national currency, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to enquire whether the directors of the United States bank have adopted any arrangements by which the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed—made a report.

The report states, that the committee had, in prosecuting the enquiry committed to them, applied for information to the hon. James Lloyd, now in Washington, a director of the bank, from whom they received a written reply, which accompanied the report. [Mr. Lloyd's letter embraces a general view of the proceedings of the bank on the subject in question, and his comments thereon, disclosing the resolution adopted by the bank, to grant discounts on deposits of stock, and stating that the regulation was adopted to ensure, as in the case of the first instalment, the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment to a greater extent than would otherwise have been made, and of course

forbidding the supposition that the bank had done any thing to permit the evasion or postponement of the second specie payment.] The committee conclude their report with a recommendation that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Forsyth, observed, the report and documents were of so singular a character, that he could not, for one, pretend to decide on them on merely hearing them read through, and moved that they lie on the table and be printed.

After some conversation between Messrs. Calhoun, Forsyth and Pitkin, on the nature of the evidence adduced by the committee, &c. the motion for printing was agreed to.

Mr. Cannon laid on the table the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is expedient to reduce the army of the United States."

The house then, on motion of Mr. Lowmder, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, on the bill making a partial appropriation (in blank of course) for the subsistence of the army during the year 1817.

The reason stated by the committee of ways and means for reporting this bill at present, was, that, it being usual to advance a certain sum to contractors for rations, it was necessary to make a partial appropriation, for facilitating the contracts about going into operation.

The blank was filled up with 400,000 dollars.

Mr. Clay spoke of the great expenditure required by the military department, which this year would probably exceed six millions, and wished a scrutiny of it should take place. Several other gentlemen spoke on the subject. Mr. Randolph said that the army expences amounted to 900 dollars per man, and in the navy to nearly 1000. Mr. Lowmder corrected him by shewing that the cost for each man had not exceeded 400 dollars. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to amend the act to make payment for lost property, &c. Mr. Ingham's motion to amend the bill by inserting a new section, declaring that the 9th section should not be construed to extend to houses occupied by the military forces of the United States, except the same shall have been occupied by authority of an officer or agent of the United States, as a place of deposit for munitions of war—being still under consideration,

After some remarks from Mr. Harrison, in opposition to the motion,

The question was taken, and the amendment adopted—ayes 81, noes 50.

After some small alterations the bill was ordered for a third reading.

Several bills from the senate were read.

Saturday, Jan. 11.—Mr. T. M. Nelson reported a bill authorising the commutation of soldiers' bounty land.

Mr. Brooks, from the committee on the subject, made a report, accompanied with a bill to amend the act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers, passed at the last session.

Mr. Hammond, of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to state to the house the number of the officers and privates belonging to the several corps of artillery (including the light artillery) infantry and riflemen in the service of the United States.

After some conversation on the subject, the resolution was so modified by the mover as to "direct the secretary of war to communicate to the house the number of officers and privates composing the whole military establishment in the service of the United States, particularising the strength of each corps and regiment," and in that form agreed to.

Mr. Jackson, of Va. offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for making an artificial road from Washington, in Pennsylvania, through Charlestown, on the Ohio river, to the river Sandusky, at or near Fort Stephenson.

Resolved, That the same committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating that part of the net proceeds of monies arising from the sale of land in the state of Indiana, which, by contract with that state, is set apart for opening roads, to making an artificial road from Winchester, in Virginia, to the Ohio river, at or near the mouth of Muskingum river, and from thence by or near Chillicothe, on the Scioto river, to the said state of Indiana.

The resolves were agreed to.

Mr. Pickens submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the making of surveys and levels for several of the most practicable points of communication between Tennessee river and those of Cuosa and Tombigbee rivers, and of the shoals and falls of the two last mentioned rivers.

Mr. Johnson, from the military committee reported a bill to amend the act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes, which was read and committed.

The engrossed bill making a partial appropriation for the support of the military establishments of the United States, was read a third time and passed, and sent to the senate.

The engrossed bill to amend the act authorizing payment of property lost captured or destroyed in the military service of the United States, was read a third time; and after some objections by Mr. Wright to its details, to which Mr. Yancy replied, the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill supplementary to the act to encourage vaccination was, on its final passage, rejected—For it 57, against it 88.

The rest of the day was spent in discussing the further report of the committee of elections on the contested election of Mr. Scott, delegate from Missouri. No decision was had.

Monday, Jan. 13.—Mr. Chappell, made a report unfavorable to the petition of John Paulding, (one of the citizens who captured the British Adjutant general major Andre, during the late revolutionary war,) who prays for an increase of the pension allowed to him by the government in consequence of that service.

A debate of no little interest arose on this question, the early part of which our reporter did not hear.

Mr. Wright, moved to reverse the report of the committee, and to declare that the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted.

The report was opposed by Messrs. Wright, Smith, of Md. Gold, Forsyth, Robertson and Sharp, on the ground of the importance of the services of this person and his companions, the magnitude of

the virtue they displayed, and the justice of making such an addition to the pension allowed to them, as should keep pace with the depreciation of money since the amount of that pension was established. The report was supported by Messrs. Chappell, Jewitt, Tallmadge, and Pickering, on the injustice of legislating on a single case of pension for services, which were in fact, though important, but the common duty of every citizen, and in which no disability was incurred; whilst there were many survivors of the revolution, whom the favor of the government had not distinguished, and who are languishing in obscurity and want, to whom no relief had been or would be extended.

What gave interest principally to the debate, was the disclosure by Mr. Tallmadge of Connecticut (an officer at the time, and commanding the advance guard when major Andre was brought in) of his view of the merit of this transaction, with which history and the records of the country have made every man familiar. The value of the service he did not deny, but, on the authority of the declarations of major Andre (made while in the custody of col. Tallmadge) he gave it as his opinion that, if major Andre could have given to these men the amount they demanded for his release, he never would have been hung for a spy, nor in captivity on that occasion. Mr. T's. statement was minutely circumstantial, and given with expressions of his individual confidence in its correctness. Among other circumstances, he stated, that when major Andre's boots were taken off by them, it was to search for plunder, and not to detect treason.—These persons indeed, he said, were of that class of people who passed between both armies, as often in one camp as the other, and whom, he said, if he had met with them, he should probably have as soon have apprehended as major Andre, as he had always made it a rule to do with these suspicious persons. The conclusion to be drawn from the whole of Mr. Tallmadge's statement, of which this is a brief abstract, was, that these persons had brought in major Andre, only because they should probably get more for his apprehension than for his release.

This statement was received with surprize and incredulity, as to major Andre's correctness, by the gentlemen on other side of this question. It was very extraordinary, it was said, that at a day so much nearer the transaction than the present, there had existed no doubt on the subject, and congress as a mark of public gratitude for their honorable conduct on this important occasion, settled on these persons pension for life. The testimony was strongly stated by one of the gentlemen (gen. Smith) to major Andre's high character and honor, it was impossible, it was said, that the character and conduct of the men should have been as this day represented, yet so differently depicted. The statement of major Andre, subject as it must have been to be discolored by misapprehensions of the character and motives of Americans, among whom patriotism pervades every rank in life, it was urged, ought to have no weight, indeed it ought not to have been mentioned in competition with facts on record and established by full investigation, during the lifetime of general Washington, who certainly knew all the circumstances of the transaction.

Though this topic made a prominent figure in the debate, it is perhaps proper to say, that the question was decided on the ground taken in the report, and above stated as having been urged in debate in favor of it.

A motion was made by Mr. Forsyth (and lost) to postpone the report to give further time to examine the correctness of the extraordinary view of the subject, which had been presented by Mr. Tallmadge.

It was moved to amend the resolution, so as to direct the committee to report a bill for increasing the compensation of the other two of the captors of major Andre, yet surviving, as well as of the petitioner, which motion was negatived.

The question on the reversing the report of the committee was decided in the negative, ayes 53, noes 80 or 90.

Mr. Little, having made an unsuccessful motion to postpone the further consideration of the report, in the hope that a full examination would be made of the question to day as to the merits of these men, whom history described as pure and incorruptible patriots, and whom he fully believed to have been so—

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. reported a bill to authorize the establishment of a national armory for the manufacture of small arms.

The house then resumed the consideration of the contested election of delegate for Missouri territory.

The matter was at length thus decided—the election was declared illegal and the seat vacant—but a new election was not ordered.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, delivered in a report on the subject of the finances and sinking fund, accompanied by a bill "to provide for the redemption of the public debt," and a bill "to repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorises a loan of money or an issue of treasury notes."

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee on foreign relations, reported "a bill to prevent citizens of the United States from selling vessels of war to the citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and more effectually to prevent the arming and equipping vessels of war in the ports of the United States, intended to be used against nations in amity with the United States."

Mr. Pickering gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, ask leave to bring in a bill further to regulate the territories of the United States, and their electing delegates to congress.

Mr. Forsyth introduced the following resolution for consideration, without preface.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the arrangement made by the president and directors of the bank of the United States, under which the notes of the stockholders, secured by deposit of 6 per cent. stock of the United States, are received in place of the specie required to be paid as a part of the second instalment, is an unwarrantable extension of the corporate powers of that body, and that the secretary of the department of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to withhold the deposits of the government from the said bank, until the proportion of specie required, as part of the second instalment, is actually paid, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of incorporation.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, &c. That the discount of any note, or the loan of money by the bank of the United States, to individuals, on the credit of the funded debt of the U. States, either transferred to the bank or to any of its officers, or deposited with an authority to sell the same, for the payment of the debt contracted, is a manifest violation of the ninth rule or fundamental

article of the constitution of the said bank, and is contrary to the spirit of the 5th section of the act of incorporation; and that the secretary of the department of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed, whenever he shall hereafter ascertain, that any discount of notes or loan of money has been made on such security, to proceed forthwith to withdraw from the said bank the deposits of the government, and that it shall be his duty to give information thereof to congress during the first week of its succeeding session.

The resolution being in the form of a joint resolution, received its first and second reading, and was referred to a committee of the whole.

COMPENSATION LAW.

The house proceeded to the order of the day on the bill to repeal the compensation law, so called, and substitute therefor a per diem allowance, and The bill having been read, in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge, in the chair.

A debate on the bill arose, which had not ended at the usual hour of adjournment; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Jun. 15.—Mr. Pickering moved for leave to bring in a bill further to regulate the territories, and the electing delegates to congress—The motion, with the bill, was referred, and afterwards twice read and committed.

The bill from the senate, concerning the attorney general of the United States, was twice read and committed.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the act changing the mode of compensation of the senators, representatives and delegates in congress.

After three or four hours further debate, the question was put on filling the blank (for the future daily compensation of the members) with nine dollars, and negatived.

The question was taken on filling the blank with eight dollars, and negatived as follows:

For the motion,	60
Against it,	98

The question was then taken on filling the blank with six dollars (the old compensation) and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

For the motion,	84
Against it,	74

It was determined by the committee (subject to the revision of the house) that the compensation be reduced to its old rate of six dollars per day.

Some other amendments were proposed, adopted or rejected.

A motion was made to amend the bill by striking out the whole bill, and inserting in lieu thereof, two sections, the one absolutely and simply repealing the compensation law; the other requiring that there shall be deducted from the amount received by each member during the past and present sessions of congress, all the amount over and above what he would have received under the old compensation of six dollars per day.

Before this question was decided the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

United States' bank.—Directors chosen for the ensuing twelve months, at Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. The names of new directors in italics:—Robert Talbot, Chandler Price, Dennis A. Smith,

Baltimore, John Bohlen, Thomas Leiper, John Savage, Guy Bryan, John Goddard, John Donnell, Baltimore, James C. Fisher, Richard Cutts, Washington, James Lloyd, Boston, Samuel Wetherill, Thomas M'Euen, Thomas M. Willing, Cadwallader Evans, jr. John Connelly, John Bolton, Savannah, Isaac Lawrence, New-York, Manuel Eyre.

Delaware.—A state tax is levied in Delaware. In 1815 the several counties were valued as follows.

New Castle	\$2,799,747
Kent	3,240,667
Sussex	1,996,471
	<hr/>
	\$8,036,885

But the state tax was thus levied—

On New Castle	9,771 11
Kent	3,564 73
Sussex	3,593 65
	<hr/>
	\$16,929 29

Thus New Castle county, valued at about one third, is made to pay about three fifths of all the tax of the state. The procedure has made a great stir in Delaware.

A resolution granting 30,000 dollars to the Baltimore hospital, has passed the house of delegates of the state of Maryland.

General Guines has been complimented with a public dinner at Richmond.

A letter to the editor, from Detroit, complains that all the disbursements of government there are made in Ohio bank paper; and that, as the trade of the territory is with New-York, it operates as a drawback on the amount received equal to 20 or 25 per cent. This is a case of peculiar hardship.

The electors of president and vice president in Indiana, have voted for Monroe and Tompkins.

Gen. Ripley has arrived at New-Orleans, and was received with a salute from Fort St. Charles.

Gouverneur Howe Brown, aged about 42 years, the oldest son of major-gen. Brown, was drowned on the 21st ult. in the Black River, at Brownsville. He had been amusing himself with skating, and broke through the ice. His uncle, judge Brown, in attempting to rescue him, nearly lost his own life.

Dr. Dwight, president of Yale college, Con. and Dr. Backus, principal of Hamilton college, N. Y. have recently died.

Cadet Lowe, a young gentleman of 19, was killed at West-Point, on the 1st instant, by the discharge of a cannon, while in the act of ramming down the cartridge. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred at the military academy.

A boxer was lately killed in fighting for the amusement of a polished circle in England.

Certain resolutions, introduced by Dr. Leib into the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, to reduce the salaries of the governor and some other officers, were negatived on the 9th instant.

The late harvest—It is remarked that the harvests of the United States failed for want of rain, and that those of Great Britain were lost by a six-weeks-rain, at about the time when the grain should have ripened.

Bankrupt law.—The merchants in several of our cities are petitioning congress to pass an uniform system of bankruptcy.

Specie.—On the 25d of November, 180,000 dollars in specie, were landed and deposited in the Louisiana bank.

Gun powder. Some of the New York papers

mention, with alarm, the deposit of 600,000 lbs. weight of gun powder at the Wallabout.

Ohio. Election for governor—for T. Worthington, re-elected 22,934; for Mr. Dunlap 6695—No returns from Ross and Belmont counties.

707th SCHOOLS FREE SCHOOLS.—A return was made to the legislature at its late session, (in a report of a committee on the subject) from 18 districts or parishes, by which it appeared that 3328 children were receiving the benefits of education, through the liberality of the state, the cost for each averaging \$8 per annum. This institution is yet in its infancy, but the legislature seems determined to persevere in the good work, and raise it to manhood. The returns for many districts and parishes were not received.

Naval.—The United States' squadron in the Mediterranean consists of the Washington, 74; Java, 44; United States, 44; Constellation, 38; Ontario, 18; Erie, 18; Peacock, 18; Spark, 14; Hornet, 12; which, when together, constitutes the greatest force, we believe, ever collected under "bills of striped hunting."

The efficiency of this squadron is universally admired, and it is treated every where with respect. It affords, perhaps, the best school in the world for the acquirement of nautical knowledge; and as such is of inestimable value to our country.

Congress frigate.—By a vessel arrived from the Havana, we learn that the Spanish ship Young Wasp had arrived there, and reported that she had spoken the Congress in the bay of Mexico, and was treated politely.

Franklin 74.—We suspect there is a great error in the number of men spoken of as the complement for this ship, in a paragraph inadvertently inserted in a former paper. Instead of 1100—her full complement is said to be 661, men and boys.

From New Orleans.—By a vessel that left New Orleans on the 20th ult. we learn that U. S. lugger, Bull-Dog, with com. Patterson on board, who had been in pursuit of the Carthaginian privateer which captured two Spanish vessels at the mouth of the Mississippi, had returned, unsuccessful. The Congress frigate, with the brig Tom Bowline, had sailed, as was supposed, for Matagorda, to demand the restitution of the vessels captured by the privateer.

170 sail of square-rigged vessels were waiting at New-Orleans for freights, and 60 or 70 more were met in the river bound up.

Com. Barney.—The members of the legislature of Kentucky gave com. Barney a public dinner at Frankfort, on the 30th ult. He also partook of an entertainment, given by the citizens of the place, on the 26th. He has been much honored in the western country.

A grey Eagle was lately killed in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His wings, extended, measured seven feet one inch and a half between the two extremities, and his weight was eight pounds four ounces.

Munificence. The state of Pennsylvania has presented the sum of 5000 dollars for the extension of the hospital at New-Orleans, and appropriated the further sum of 500 dollars a year for 10 years, for the relief of such Pennsylvanians as may happen to labor under the pressure of disease and poverty at that place.

Indians. The Cherokee and Osages have settled their disputes about trespasses or hunting grounds—the latter, having ceded to the former a considerable tract of country, subject to the approbation of the United States. The Cherokees are rapidly

becoming cultivators with large stocks of cattle and negroes, &c.

The Missouri Gazette speaks of the intollerable insolence of the Sac indians—plundering and depriving the people. Four loway indians have recently been committed to prison as horse thieves.

Indiana.—The salaries of the officers of the government as established by law, are—

Governor, per annum	1,000
Secretary of state	400
Auditor of state	400
Treasurer of state	400
Judges of the supreme court	700
Judges of the circuit court	700
Members of the legislature, per day	2

Important project.—A company in the state of New York, incorporated "for the purpose of effecting a boat navigation between the Seneca lake and the Susquehanna river," have laid a memorial before the government of Pennsylvania, soliciting its aid and patronage in a work so deeply affecting the interests of the latter state. The completion of this work, with that now going on between Seneca and Ontario, would open a boat navigation from the great lakes to the Chesapeake.

Boston, January 4.—The interest on the United States' stocks, due at the commencement of the present year, at the loan office in this town, the public will be happy to learn, has been paid in Boston money.

Richmond, Jan. 8.—Yesterday, after some discussion, the senate rejected, by a majority of one, the resolution requesting the executive and instructing the treasurer to exclude from the directory of the existing banks such persons as they have cause to suspect of "committing, directly or indirectly, usurious practices."

A new Musical Instrument.

Mr. Peasly, an ingenious mechanic in Middle-street, Boston, has lately invented a musical instrument of different construction, we believe, from any which has been produced among all the novel curiosities of the musical artificers. It resembles the organ, so far as it is supplied by wind from a bellows, and is played upon by a regular set of keys; but the sound is produced upon the principle of the vibration of the spring, and in this respect differs from all other musical instruments, except the humble Jews harp. The interior construction is extremely simple, a long brass plate is perforated with a gradation of orifices, of a rectangular form which extend from one end to the other. Immediately over each of these holes, an elastic or vibrating tongue is firmly placed, by means of a screw at one end, like the Jews harp. The bellows below creates a wind, which rushing through these cavities produces the vibration upon the spring. The principles which govern the vibration in this case are the same as those which apply to the pendulum; so that the quickness of vibration in the present instance is in the inverse proportion of the length of the spring. A spring, therefore, which is an octavo higher than another will necessarily vibrate with twice its rapidity. This simple principle being pursued, the inventor has produced an instrument of much value to the musical professor. The machanician having proved his principle is now constructing an instrument upon a larger scale, which will not be subjected to the inconvenience, which the clumsiness of a first attempt has obviously occasioned.—*Boston Intelligencer*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 22 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1817.

Price 5 Cts.

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The very valuable address "of the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures," (commenced at the close of this number and to be concluded at the beginning of the next) supercedes an article we had written on the subject, and deserves a very careful perusal.

COMPENSATION LAW.

Our articles under the congress head are extended to an unusual length to give all needful details respecting the much-talked-of compensation law, to meet the public interest and feeling on the subject.

Shipping and Commerce.

BOSTON.

There arrived at *Boston* during the year 1816, from foreign ports, 804 vessels, viz. 137 ships, 354 brigs, 275 schooners, 34 sloops, 2 snows, and 2 barques; of these 637 were American, 146 British, 6 French, 8 Swedish, 3 Spanish, 1 Russian, 1 Dutch, and 2 Danish.

BALTIMORE.

In the same period there arrived at *Baltimore*, from foreign ports, 533 vessels, viz. 436 American, 70 British, 2 French, 2 Spanish, 6 Portuguese, 1 Dutch, 2 Bremen and Hamburg, 7 Swedish and Danish, 1 Russian, 4 Haytian, 2 Spanish Independent. Description of the vessels not given. Of these vessels, 35 American and 18 British were from Great-Britain, and 2 American and forty-four British, from British colonies. In the same time there also arrived at *Baltimore* 401 coasting vessels, exclusive of the great number trading to North-Carolina, and the many ports of the Chesapeake bay.

Escauville's Price Current, from which the preceding is abstracted, has a very neat table, shewing from whence all the vessels which arrived at *Baltimore*, came.

CHARLESTON.

The arrived at *Charleston*, in the year 1816, 1210 vessels, besides state coasters, and 1020 cleared. Of those which arrived 209 were ships and barques, 332 brigs and snows, 475 schooners and luggers, and 294 sloops and smacks—viz. 1043 American, 120 British, 10 French, 11 Swedish, 5 Russian, 4 Dutch, 1 Prussian, 3 Hamburg, 16 Spanish, 1 Portuguese, 4 Danish, 1 Bremen.

There were in port, January 1, 1817, 69 ships and barques, 52 brigs and snows, 70 schooners and luggers, and 48 sloops and smacks.

NEW-YORK.

At *New-York*, in the same time, there arrived 3909 vessels—viz. 451 ships, 676 brigs and 1842 schooners, &c. Of these 348 were British, 1 Prussian, 4 Swedish, 3 Portuguese, 11 French, 13 Spanish, and 1 Prussian—the rest American.

PHILADELPHIA.

The arrivals at *Philadelphia* for the year 1816 were 599—viz. 143 ships, 245 brigs, 196 schooners and 15 sloops from foreign ports, of which 119 were British, other foreign 40, not designated—the rest American: 108 were from Great Britain, &c.; 27 from France; 12 beyond the cape of Good Hope;

209 British West Indies; 131 British North America—the rest from other ports not stated.

ALEXANDRIA.

At *Alexandria*, in the year 1816, arrived from foreign ports, 19 ships, 42 brigs, 52 schooners; and 2 sloops—total 120. Coastwise entries 322. Of the foreign vessels, 18 were British; and 1 Portuguese.

The particulars, among other things, shew how the British have monopolized the trade to and from their West India colonies. *Baltimore* (the only port at which the designation is made in the statements before us) may serve for the rest—being two American and forty-four British.

HAVANA.

The *Havana Diary* says, "1169 vessels arrived at our ports and 1053 sailed, exclusive of vessels of war" in the year 1816.

The exports were—200,487 boxes of sugar, 370,229 arrobas of coffee, 1360½ pipes Taffia, 26,797 hlds. molasses, 22,865½ arrobas of wax; all valued at \$10,924,075.

The arroba is equal to 25lbs.

Sinking Fund.

Report of the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, on so much thereof as relates to an addition to the sinking fund.—January 14, 1817.—Read and ordered to be printed.

The committee of ways and means, to whom has been referred the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, submit to the house a report upon that part of it which relates to an addition to the sinking fund.

A provision for the extinguishment of the public debt was proposed at an early part of the last session; but its consideration was necessarily deferred, while the amount of annual revenue and expence seemed entirely undetermined. When the passage of the revenue laws; and of those which fixed the military and naval expeniture of the country, removed this objection, there was not time for a deliberate examination of the subject by congress. Nor was it indeed important that any act in relation to a sinking fund should then be passed, since the revenue of the country could not be more effectually applied to the reduction of its debt than by paying the arrearages of military expence, and withdrawing from circulation the treasury notes which the necessities of the government had obliged it to issue. In the year 1816, the decrease of debt, as it appears upon the books of the register of the treasury, has been upwards of \$10,972,000. But to ascertain its true diminution, it is obvious that we must give credit to the government for the payment of debts which did not appear upon the books of the treasury, (such, for example, as the arrearages of the army); nor must we charge as a debt incurred in 1816 the stock which was issued in that year, in consideration of money advanced during the war. The issue of the stock did not change the amount of the debt, although it changed its character and its evidence. If these suggestions are correct, the true decrease of debt in the year 1816 cannot have been less than twenty four millions of dollars, without including the means of further reduction which are afforded by the balance in the

treasury on the 1st of January, 1817, of upwards of ten millions exclusive of treasury notes. It seems plain that no new legislative acts were necessary in the last session to accelerate the redemption of the public debt during the year 1816.

It is indeed a subject of pleasing reflection that the revenue of two years has given to the treasury a sum which is equal to four-fifths of the present amount of the entire debt, and which exceeds by fully seventeen millions, that proportion of it which is attributed to the late war. It will not, however, be forgotten that this state of the revenue is transitory, as it was in some measure, unexpected. So far too as it has resulted from an intemperate spirit of speculation, which has proportioned our supply of foreign articles neither to the demand nor the means of payment, it may have impaired the mercantile capital of the country, which is closely connected with its prosperity. Attribute what we may of this revenue, however, to chance or imprudence, it cannot fail to convince us that the means of the nation are adequate to the early redemption of its debt.

The debts indeed of no one war can be expected to reach an amount to the discharge of which, within a reasonable time, the resources of the United States would be inadequate. It is by the accumulation of the debts of different wars which, in seasons of peace, are allowed to be unreduced, or at least undischarged, that the system of borrowing grows to an enormity which exacts from a nation, as the annual interest of its debt, a proportion of its income greater than would have sufficed, at an earlier period, to have prevented or removed the incumbrance. The proposals, in regard to the redemption of the public debt, which the committee of ways and means suggest to the consideration of the house, in the sequel of this report, so far as they depend upon a view of the probable revenue and expenditure of the country, are founded upon the estimates contained in the report of the secretary of the treasury. If his estimates of revenue be somewhat lower, and of expence higher than it may be supposed by many that some succeeding years will realize, it was probably prudent to guard his plans from the failure to which, in the unsettled state of our trade, and, in some degree, of our expences, more sanguine calculations might have exposed them. The numerous, and often incongruous, provisions of the present laws in relation to the sinking fund require, in the opinion of the committee, a general revision. But their views upon the subject will be explained by the bill which accompanies this report; and they will confine their further remarks principally to some of its provisions in which they propose to deviate from the plan recommended by the secretary of the treasury.

The certain appropriation of ten millions annually, the committee do not propose to increase.—While it is entirely within the means of the treasury to discharge, it will probably be competent (with the aid which it will derive from the other provisions of the bill) to redeem the public debt, reduced, as it has been, by the payments of the last year, within a term nearly as short as has ever been contemplated for its extinguishment.

The large amount of revenue which accrued during the last year, enables congress, in the opinion of the committee, to apply so considerable a sum to the payment or purchase of public stock in 1817, as to increase, very sensibly, the effect of every subsequent year's appropriation, and materially to hasten the entire redemption of the public debt. They propose that, in addition to the permanent and regular annual appropriations, there should

be paid, in the year 1817, to the commissioners of the sinking fund the sum of nine millions of dollars, together with four millions, to be considered as an advance on account of the regular appropriation of the succeeding year. It is obvious that no advantage can arise from keeping in the treasury a sum to be applied, at some future period, to the payment of the principal of a debt. Where it is to be applied to the payment of interest, or of the expences of government, the case is somewhat different; and the committee have, therefore, confined themselves to proposing an advance in 1817 of that part of the appropriation for 1818 which may be considered as applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt.

In addition to the annual appropriation of ten millions, it has been proposed by the secretary of the treasury to make, in each year, a further appropriation of one million, whenever it can be done, without reducing the balance in the treasury, at the end of the year, below two millions. The committee admit that it may be prudent to apply only such part of the surplus in the treasury as may be paid without reducing the balance below the sum which has been mentioned, but they think that whatever surplus, though it should exceed a million, can be applied without such reduction, should, also, be appropriated. The bill which they report provides that this shall be done after the year 1817.

The advantage which may be derived from the last provision, is too uncertain in amount to admit of calculation or of estimate. Such is not, however, the character of the additional appropriation proposed to be made in 1817. This must diminish the interest to be paid for the next year by \$760,000, in 1819 by \$525,000, and in 1820 by \$557,000, and will leave in the treasury, (adopting the secretary's estimates of revenue and expenditure,) on the 1st of January, 1818, \$3,650,000, on the 1st of January, 1819, \$1,400,000; and on the 1st of January, 1820, \$1,150,000; after which, it is estimated, that the produce of the revenues, and of course, the balances at the end of the year, will be increased.

In adding to the amount of the sinking fund, it appears to the committee not unworthy of the wisdom of the legislature to simplify its operations. The document subjoined to the last treasury report show, that on the 1st of October, last, there were nearly thirty-four millions of stock, of fourteen different descriptions, and carrying seven different rates of interest, standing on the books of the treasury to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, on which interest is supposed regularly to accrue and to be paid, with no other effect than that of adding to the labors of those who keep and those who wish to understand the accounts of the government. The committee propose that all certificates of public debt, when they are redeemed, shall be destroyed. It may be said to be hardly worth making a change in our law to produce no practical effect; and it is true, that in either mode, the diminution of national debt will be the same, but it is respectfully, suggested, that, even if the trouble which it will save in making up the accounts be of no moment, it is of some consequence that their state should be such as to admit of being easily and generally understood, and that what is, in itself, plain, should not be obscured by the introduction of a useless fiction.

The committee report "A bill to provide for the redemption of the public debt," and, also, "A bill to repeal so much of any acts, now in force, as authorizes a loan of money or an issue of treasury notes."

The people of color.

Memorial of the president and managers of the American society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 14.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, the memorial of the president and board of managers of the "American society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States,"

RESPECTFULLY SHELWS—

That your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow-citizens, recently organized at the seat of government, to solicit congress to aid with the power, the patronage, and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution; an object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened, philanthropic, and practical statesman.

It is now reduced to be a maxim, equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate castes and classes, forming exceptions to the general system of polity adapted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of society; pregnant with baneful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it. If this maxim be true in the general, it applies with peculiar force to the relative condition of the free people of color in the U. States; between whom and the rest of the community, a combination of causes, political, physical and moral, has created distinctions, unavoidable in their origin, and most unfortunate in their consequences. The actual and prospective condition of that class of people: their anomalous and indefinite relations to the political institutions and social ties of the community; their deprivation of most of those independent, political and social rights, so indispensable to the progressive melioration of our nature; rendered by systematic exclusion from all the higher rewards of excellence, dead to all the elevating hopes that might prompt a generous ambition to excel; all these considerations demonstrate, that it equally imports the public good, as the individual and social happiness of the persons more immediately concerned; that it is equally a debt of patriotism and of humanity, to provide some adequate and effectual remedy. The evil has become so apparent, and the necessity for a remedy so palpable, that some of the most considerable of the slave-holding states have been induced to impose restraints upon the practice of emancipation, by annexing conditions, which have no effect but to transfer the evil from one state to another, or, by inducing other states to adopt countervailing regulations, and in the total abrogation of a right, which benevolent or conscientious proprietors had long enjoyed under all the sanctions of positive law and of ancient usage. Your memorialists beg leave, with all deference, to suggest that the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the general government, for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre, to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and indepen-

dence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. Those great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting, in some salubrious and fertile region, a colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

Independently of the motives derived from political foresight and civil prudence on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other, there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for our government, (the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers) to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind, benefitted by that deed of justice: by demonstrating, that a race of men, composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches; known to the nations of antiquity; and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved no monuments of arts or arms, that even this, hitherto, ill-fated race, may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; while it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through the vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness; reclaim the rude wanderer, from a life of wretchedness, to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater, from gross and object superstitions, to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the gospel; the nation, or the individual, that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the mortal approbation and gratitude of the human race—unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of Divine beneficence: a glory, with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And above all, should it be considered, that the nation or individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured, by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that Being, "whose compassion is over all his works," and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.

Your memorialists do not presume to determine that the views of congress will be necessarily directed to the country to which they have just alluded. They hope to be excused for intimating some of the reasons which would bring that portion of the world before us, when engaged in discovering a place the most proper to be selected, leaving it, with perfect confidence, to the better

information and better judgment of your honorable body to make the choice.

Your memorialists, without presuming to mark out, in detail, the measures which it may be proper to adopt in furtherance of the object in view, but implicitly relying upon the wisdom of congress to devise the most effectual measures, will only pray, that the subject may be recommended to their most serious consideration, and that, as an humble auxiliary in this great work, the association, represented by your memorialists, may be permitted to aspire to the hope of contributing its labors and resources.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *President.*

Legislature of Louisiana.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

*Fellow citizens of the senate,
and of the house of representatives,*

The peace of our country is still happily preserved.—Its auspicious influence on agriculture, commerce, and indeed all the pursuits of civil life, is sensibly felt, and cannot but be gratefully acknowledged. That the great powers of Europe, with whom the United States have relations, should also have sheathed the sword, furnishes a further cause for mutual felicitation. Our satisfaction would be complete, if the respite from the toils and calamities of war had brought to the *human family*, an exception from injustice and oppression.—But there is reason to believe, that many of *its members*, are yet the victims of unrelenting tyranny. The press of migration to our peaceful shores; the preference shewn by the unhappy exile to this favored land, assure me, that elsewhere man cannot find as great a share of safety and felicity. How fortunate is our lot?—Amidst the afflictions of nations, small is the portion, fallen to the United States. Of the blessings accorded to man, how invaluable are those possessed by the American citizen? He can think freely on all subjects, and may write and publish what he thinks. The rights of conscience, of person and of property are secured him. His industry brings forth “a hundred fold,” and he reaps its fruits undisturbed. Whilst with pious humility we bow in gratitude to God, for such signal proofs of his favour, let us with zeal and assiduity, persevere in every measure, which promises to strengthen and perpetuate the great principles of civil and religious freedom.

It was a *maxim* of the Fathers of our country, the illustrious founders of the American republics, that “a well regulated militia is the safest defence of a free people.” Impressed with *its truth*, I deeply lament, that the militia of this state, are not as efficient in tactics and discipline as they have proved—to be in patriotism and valour. The records of the adjutant general’s department will attest, that the executive has not been wanting in exertions. A deficiency in military experience, may have been one cause, why these exertions were not more successful. But the militia laws have not afforded the necessary aid; their inadequacy is manifest to every individual attached to the service. I recommend therefore an entire reform; that our military system be assimilated, as far as circumstance will admit, to that of the union; that it provide for a more ample supply of arms, and better instruction in their use;—that some strong inducements be offered to officers to remain in service, and that they be invested with authority to enforce that degree of subordination, without which all efforts to train and organize citizen soldiers must be useless.—In the present moment of tranquility, a

disposition to neglect militia duty is apparent; but in indulging it, we may commit a most fatal error.

The nation best prepared to avenge *outrages*, is most secure against *them*. The doctrine of “legitimate sovereignty,” (which the rulers of Europe have combined to sustain) is illy calculated to insure “peace upon earth, and good will among men.” It at least does not guaranty permanent repose to states, who denying “the divine rights of kings,” look to the people, as the rightful source of authority. But to guard against foreign aggression, is not our only duty. We should take at home, every precaution to preserve unimpaired for our posterity, the rich inheritance of free elections, equal representation, and just laws. The great instructors of mankind, the faithful historians inform us, that free governments have often been assailed by the hand of violence, and that an enlightened people can best maintain their rights against the ambition, the fraud and artifice, which are always laying in wait to grasp them. I speak of that inordinate ambition, which in all ages has prompted men to rise to power and distinction, on the ruin of public liberty; of that fraud and artifice, with which tyrants of every grade veil their designs; but never so successfully as among a people uninformed or unwatchful of their privileges. The representatives therefore of a free state, should consider the diffusion of knowledge as an object of primary importance; they should give great publicity to the *charter* which defines with accuracy, and allots with precision, the powers of the different branches of government; to the laws severally enacted, and to the various subjects which may from time to time, occupy their deliberations. But above all things, care should be taken, to rear their youth in the paths of virtue, science and patriotism. That those who are to succeed to independence and self-government, may know how to estimate and how to use the great heritage.—The interests then of literature, I hope, will always be fondly cherished, and the most liberal encouragement extended to those worthy citizens who devote themselves to the instruction of our children “in the way they should go;” “in teaching the young ideas how to shoot, and the young affections how to move.”

As relates, gentlemen, to our general system of jurisprudence, I have only to recommend, that in whatever innovation the wishes of the people may suggest, or their convenience require, you proceed with a cautious and sparing hand; experiments in legislation, as in medicine, often prove of injury to those, on whom they are first attempted. Societies as individuals become attached to objects with which they are familiar, and unwillingly part with institutions, the merits of which, experience has taught them. The system of parish courts, whose powers and mode of proceeding are now familiarly understood, is, I am persuaded, pleasing to a majority of your constituents; nor do I doubt, but the circuit system by curtailing the number of districts, and rendering the sessions of the courts less frequent, may be made alike satisfactory.

Louisiana is indebted to a kind Providence for many agricultural and commercial *advantages*; but *these* may be greatly improved by the enterprize and industry of man. There is no state in the union, where the inland navigation is susceptible of more and such immediate amelioration; and yet there is none, where it is so much neglected. A few thousand dollars annually appropriated and judiciously expended in opening canals and removing obstructions in some of the water courses west

of the Mississippi, would enhance the value of a vast tract of territory, contribute to the accommodation of a considerable portion of our population, and invite to the market of New-Orleans an immense produce.

In many points of view, gentlemen, *this city* is peculiarly entitled to your notice. It is your only seaport, and the great commercial depot for western America. The rapidity of its growth, is as inevitable as the magnitude and splendor which she must ultimately attain. Hence the necessity of establishing and perfecting such municipal regulations, as shall ensure to many thousands of persons destined to reside and sojourn within its limits, the reign of law and order; as shall discourage vice, and incite to virtue; as may provide employment for the poor; relief for the distressed, and under the protection of Heaven promote the health, and protract the life of man.

The great highway of the state—the Nile of America—"at some times so beneficial, at other times so destructive," cannot but claim your attention.—How to restrain its waters, becomes a subject of serious inquiry: of late years, their increase is apparent. By some it is believed, that the bed of the river, rising by its deposits, occasions the overflowing of the banks; by others that the settling and reclaiming the land near its source, preventing the wider spread of the waters above, throw them with great violence on the country below. In either case, the strengthening of our levees, and the opening of drains leading towards the lakes and the sea, may become essential. The treasurer will lay before you his annual report of receipts and expenditures.—From it you perceive the pleasing aspect our finances have assumed. The fidelity with which the state has hitherto met its engagements, is no less calculated, than her great and growing resources to give strength and stability to the public credit.—The ordinary receipts during the present year have enabled us to meet the current expences, and to pay to the Planter's Bank fifteen thousand dollars. This amount was borrowed under a promise that it should be returned within twelve months; and the pledge is redeemed. The accounts of the state against the general government for monies expended on fortifications, have been adjusted, and sixteen thousand four hundred dollars being admitted and paid, I directed that amount to be applied to the reduction of the debt due to the Louisiana and Planter's Banks. The peculiar circumstances under which the state authorities commenced their functions, made a resort to the public credit unavoidable; but it gives me pleasure to know that notwithstanding the delay, which necessarily attended the arrangement of our fiscal system, and the embarrassments from within and without, which until the return of peace, greatly effected the people, we should have been able, so considerably to diminish the public debt as to leave little doubt, that in two, or at most three years, it may be wholly extinguished.—There are other objects of less general concern, to which I shall call the attention of the legislature, but are reserved for special messages.

Gentlemen.—The period to which the constitution limits my continuance in office, will arrive in a few weeks. In the mean while, I shall employ myself in bringing to a close, such unfinished business as requires my agency, and in preparing the executive department for a transfer to the respected and distinguished citizen designated as my successor. It is now the thirteenth year that I have assisted in administering the government of this section of the United States; and when I look back to the scenes

through which we have passed, no one can be more sensible of the many obstacles encountered. In the unsettled state in which I found affairs on my first arrival in Louisiana, amidst the frequent changes of government which ensued, and the difficulty of accommodating the laws to the wishes of a people differing in language, in customs, in early habits, and on many subjects discordant in sentiment and opinions, it became impossible to pursue a course of conduct, with which all would be satisfied. A continued opposition therefore excited no surprise. I could only hope, from the *generous character of the citizens*, that the great majority would view with candor, and receive with indulgence, my honest efforts to serve them. Feeling the weakness of human nature, I am far from supposing, it has not been my misfortune, to commit many errors. When I entered into the public service, I could only stipulate to discharge my duties zealously and faithfully to the best of my judgment. My conscience assures me that this condition has been fulfilled, and with the most scrupulous exactitude. In every situation of life, I shall cherish the warmest attachment for the interests of this state. I trust that no event may occur to disturb her happiness. That no untoward circumstance may interrupt her prosperity. Concord—harmony and mutual confidence sweeten the private and domestic circle; they tend no less to give tranquility, and force, and safety to political communities. The solemn covenant by which Louisiana was added to the empire of American liberty, has been happily consummated. The people have been received into the bosom of the American union, and with equal privileges. Let then no improper jealousies be fostered; no injurious distinctions be made—We are members of one family, and with the same common interest.

I cannot retire from the station, to which the people of the state were pleased to raise me, without tendering to them my sincere acknowledgments.

Had this station been free from every embarrassment, I might not perhaps have justly estimated their generous patronage. But in moments of my greatest difficulty, the proofs of personal confidence and the support afforded me, can never be forgotten; they are deeply engraven on a grateful heart.

Gentlemen—For your individual happiness, and for the usefulness of your public labors, I can only offer—my best wishes.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, Nov. 20, 1816.

Captain Blakely.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Star, Jan. 3, 1817.

No measure adopted by the legislature of North-Carolina, at its late session, ought to gratify the feelings of the citizens of this state, so much as the resolution respecting the infant of the gallant Blakely. I record it with the highest satisfaction, as an act which adorns and exalts the character of my native state.

It is perhaps impossible for strangers to estimate the conflicting emotions of pride and sorrow with which the name of Blakely is accompanied whenever it becomes the subject of conversation in North-Carolina. The peculiar circumstances of his education, his entrance into public service, his glorious though brief career while in it, and the uncertain manner of its lamented close, conspire to make us all feel more than a common interest in whatever concerns his memory. In fact there is no picture of greatness to which, as a naval commander, we believe he would not have soared, and we fancy him, as it were,

descending to the bed of ocean, with the expiring enemy, firmly grasped in his conquering hands.— We believe his most glorious achievement to have been accomplished at the very instant, when the faithless element was prepared to bury all traces of his destiny—and that the moment of victory con-signed the victor and his followers to the dark bos-om of the waves.

The best authority enables me to state, that se-veral of our officers, now in the Mediterranean, have made the most careful investigations respecting the disappearance of the Wasp; and that no doubt re-mains in their mind of Blakely being the comman-der who encountered the British frigate which put into Cadiz, sometime in September, 1814, dreadfully shattered. It will be remembered, that the Wasp captured the Reindeer, on the 28th of June, 1814. After putting into L'Orient, for repairs, &c. she set sail on the 27th August, and on the 1st Sep-tember, encountered a convoy of ten sail, in charge of the Armada, 74, and succeeded in cutting out one ship. The same evening, she discovered four vessels, two on each bow; and successively encoun-tered two of those brigs. The first of them struck after a severe engagement, but the second ap-proached too speedily to permit the Wasp to take possession of her prize. The circumstance of there being no other American vessel near that latitude, at the time, and the action with the British frigate taking place a few nights afterwards, with the report of the enemy that though the night was calm there was no appearance of the adversary in the morning; leave little room in the mind of our officers to doubt that the Wasp had another battle early in Septem-ber, and that she fought the frigate until so disabled as to fall off and sink! These we confess, are our impressions, and we consider this action as one of the most illustrious exploits performed by any of the officers of our navy. North Carolina, then, has cause to be proud of her distinguished son, yet to weep bitter tears that he was cut off in the morning of his fame and from the service of an admiring na-tion. The following is the resolution:—

NORTH-CAROLINA.—*In senate, December 27, 1816.*

WHEREAS it was resolved by the senate and house of commons of the general assembly of North-Carolina, at their session in 1814, that a superb sword appropriately adorned, should be presented to captain Johnson Blakely, of the United States' sloop of war Wasp, upon his return to the United States.

And whereas captain Blakely having perished at sea, the opportunity has been lost of tendering to him this tribute of affection and honorable regard; but having left a wife and a child endeared to the people of this state, by his gallant conduct in the service of his country; and it being proper that the sword intended for him should be placed in the hands of his family.

Be it therefore unanimously resolved, by the senate and house of commons of the general assembly of North-Carolina, that his excellency the govern-er be requested to forward to Mrs. Blakely the sword which was directed by the general assembly of 1814, to be presented to her husband, together with a copy of their resolution on the subject; and to express to Mrs. Blakely the deep interest which this legislature will always take in her happiness and welfare.

Resolved further, That captain Blakely's child be educated at the expence of this state; and that Mrs. Blakely be requested to draw on the treasurer of this state from time to time, for such sums of mo-ney as shall be required for the education of the said child.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward to Mrs. Blakely a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

Unanimously concurred with by both houses.

British Statistics.

The following concludes the London pamphlet, com-menced in our paper of the 7th ultimo, page 239, entitled "*Corruption and taxation unmasked*," &c. to which we have added some extracts from the "Red book extraordinary."

A list of some of the places and pensions, held by mem-bers of the house of commons.

	£.	s.	d.
Abbott, right hon. G. speaker of the house of commons	6,000	0	0
Keeper of the signet, in Ireland	1,500	0	0
Addington, right hon. J. H. under secretary of state (home department)	2,152	6	11
Abercrombie, hon. James, commissioner of bankrupts	350	0	0
Anstruther, right hon. sir J. bart. receiver-general of bishop's rents in Scotland	400	0	0
Apeky, viscount, commissioner of affairs for India	1,500	0	0
Arbutnot, right hon. C. joint secretary of the treasury	3,000	0	0
Arbutnot, right hon. C. joint secretary of the treasury	3,000	0	0
Aspl-ll, William, esq. East-India director	300	0	0
Barry, right hon. J. lord of the treasury (Irish)	1,200	0	0
Bathurst, right hon. C. chancellor of the duchy of Lan-caster	4,528	0	0
Beverford, lord G. T. comptroller of the king's house-hold	1,200	0	0
Binning, lord, commissioner for the affairs of India	1,500	0	0
Bourne, right hon. W. S. do. do. do.	1,500	0	0
Bradshaw, hon. A. C. groom of the bedchamber	200	0	0
Brodrick, William, esq. pension	600	0	0
Brogden, James, esq. chairman of committee	1,600	0	0
Bridport, lord, general of marines	1,250	0	0
Buller, James, commissioner of bankrupts	350	0	0
Burghersh, lord, envoy extraordinary and minister ple-nipotentiary to Tuscany	4,300	0	0
Calvert, J. esq. secretary to lord chamberlain	1,523	0	0
Canning, right hon. George, president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India	6,000	0	0
Castle-reegh, viscount, principal secretary of state	1,500	0	0
Commissioner for the affairs of India	1,500	0	0
Clements, H. J. esq. lord of the treasury (Irish)	1,500	0	0
Colquhoun, right hon. A. king's advocate	1,447	3	0
Courtney, T. P. esq. secretary to the commissioners for the affairs of India	875	0	0
Courney, W. esq. subpena office, court of chancery	4,000	0	0
Croker, J. Wilson, esq. secretary to the admiralty	500	0	0
Dunborough, Edw'd, esq. vicc-chamberlain to the queen	2,250	0	0
Dundas, right hon. W. register of Scotland	1,000	0	0
Duckworth, sir J. T. pension	500	0	0
Finch, hon. Edward, governor of the bedchamber	500	0	0
Foster, right hon. J. late speaker of the Irish house of commons	5,052	0	0
Fitzgerald, right hon. W. V. chancellor of the exche-quer for Ireland	1,500	0	0
Freemantle, W. H. esq. joint resident secretary in Lon-don to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland	650	2	0
one of the joint solicitors in Great Britain	300	0	0
Garrow, sir William, attorney-general	6,000	0	0
Gordon, hon. gen. William, groom of the bedchamber	200	0	0
Grant, C. esq. East-India director	300	0	0
Grant, C. jun. esq. lord of the treasury	1,500	0	0
Graves, lord, lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
Grenville, right hon. Thos. chief-justice Eyre, south of Trent	3,316	0	0
Goulborn, H. esq. under secretary of state (war and colonies)	2,070	0	0
Hilbert, hon. C. groom of the bedchamber	500	0	0
Hill, sir G. F. clerk of the house (Irish)	2,265	13	9
lord of the treasury (Irish)	1,300	0	0
Hill, hon. W. envoy extraordinary and minister ple-nipotentiary to Sardinia	5,200	10	0
Hope, sir J. K. B. lord of the admiralty	1,000	0	0
Huskisson, right hon. W. colonial agent for Ceylon	700	0	0
pension	1,200	0	0
commissioner of woods, fo-rests and land revenue			
Jocelyn, viscount, vicc-chamberlain to his majesty	1,160	0	0
Johns, T. esq. auditor of land revenue for Wales	1,305	0	0
Knox, hon. Thos. prothonotary of the common pleas (Ireland)	10,023	0	0
Long, right hon. C. joint paymaster of the forces	2,000	0	0
pension	1,500	0	0
Locher, viscount, commissioner for the affairs of India	1,500	0	0
lord of the treasury	1,500	0	0
Lushington, S. R. esq. joint secretary to the treasury	3,000	0	0
Lotus, general W. lieutenant-governor of the tower	963	0	0
Macnaghten, E. A. esq. lord of the treasury (Irish)	1,900	0	0
Mahon, viscount, surveyor of green-wax	350	0	0
keeper of records in Birmingham tower	431	0	0
March, C. esq. pension	1,000	0	0
Mellish, W. esq. governor of the Bank of England			

Milne, Alexander, secretary for woods and forests	600	0	0	Donoughmore, lord, second remembrancer	550	0	0
Montgomery, sir J. bt. presenter of signatures in the exchequer	885	0	0	— searcher of Stanford	1,071	0	0
Neville, R. esq. teller of the exchequer (Irish)	860	0	0	— searcher, packer and gauger (Donaghadee)	1,556	0	0
Nicholl, right hon. sir J. official principal of the court of Arches	5,000	0	0	Drogheda, marquis of, joint master-general	2,000	0	0
Osell, W. esq. lord of the treasury (Irish)	1,200	0	0	Dundas, lord R. lord chief baron of the exchequer	3,000	0	0
Oslow, Arthur, esq. pension for life	3,000	0	0	Effingham, earl of, treasurer to the queen	500	0	0
Osborn, J. esq. lord of the admiralty	1,000	0	0	Eden, lord, lord chancellor	15,000	0	0
Page, hon. Berkeley, lord of the treasury	1,600	0	0	— speaker of the house of lords	3,000	0	0
Peel, right hon. R. principal secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland	6,000	0	0	Elgin, earl of, pension	2,000	0	0
Phillips, hon. E. clerk of the deliveries in the ordnance office	1,015	0	0	Ellenborough, lord, chief justice of the court of king's bench	6,500	0	0
Palmerston, viscount, secretary at war	2,480	0	0	— chief clerk of the court of king's bench			
Pole, right hon. W. W. master of his majesty's mint, in England	10,350	0	0	(held in trust for his lordship, by G. Markham, and F. Le Blanc)	7,491	0	0
Pomfroy, right hon. George, late lord-chancellor in Ireland	4,000	0	0	Erskine, lord, late lord chancellor	400	0	0
Robinson, right hon. F. J. joint paymaster of the army	3,000	0	0	Fitzharris, lord, governor of the Isle of Wight	1,379	0	0
Rose, right hon. Geo. clerk of the parliament	3,373	0	0	Gambier, lord, admiral and commander of the channel fleet	1,925	0	0
— treasury of the navy	4,000	0	0	Gardner, lord, pension	2,000	0	0
— keeper of records in the exchequer	400	0	0	Gladstone, earl of, commissioner for the custody of rolls	1,307	0	0
Rosa, George Henry, esq. ambassador to Berlin	3,015	9	7	Glanville, lord, surveyor-general of the king's woods and forests	3,000	0	0
— for charge d'affaires	362	0	0	Gordon, duke of, keeper of the great seal	1,500	0	0
Ryder, right hon. R. judge-advocate-general	4,280	0	0	Gordon, lord W. deputy ranger of Hyde and St. James' parks	700	0	0
— Welsh judge	600	0	0	Grafton, duke of, pension	6,370	0	0
Scott, right hon. sir W. judge of the admiralty court	6,524	0	0	— seal officer of king's bench and common pleas	2,836	0	0
— consistory court	170	0	0	Greenville, lord, auditor of the exchequer	4,000	0	0
Seymour, right hon. lord Robt. crane and warden (Irish)	1,030	0	0	Gwydir, lord, deputy great chamberlain of England	3,000	0	0
— prothonotary of the king's bench	6,240	0	0	Hardwicke, earl of, clerk of common pleas, in exchequer (Ireland)	11,091	0	0
Shaw, Bernard, esq. collector of Cork	2,579	19	7	Harrowby, earl of, president of the council	4,000	0	0
— pension for life	709	0	0	Headfort, marquis of, lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
Shepherd, sir S. solicitor-general to the king	3,000	0	0	Heathfield, lord, pension	1,565	0	0
Simcoe, sir John, master in chancery	2,140	0	0	Henley, lord, pension	2,000	0	0
Singleton, M. esq. principal store-keeper of ordnance	1,863	5	8	Hertford, marquis of, lord Chamberlain	4,000	0	0
Smith, George, esq. East India director	300	0	0	Hertford, lord, pension	1,580	0	0
Southey, lord R. E. H. joint deputy paymaster of the forces	800	0	0	Hireford, lord, pension	1,500	0	0
Strahan, A. esq. one of the patentees of the office of king's printer	2,086	0	0	— Wood, lord, pension	1,500	0	0
Stewart, sir J. Attorney-general (Irish)	1,800	0	0	Kinnoull, earl of, pension	1,300	0	0
Strutt, right hon. J. commissioner for the affairs of India	1,200	0	0	— hon king at arms (Scotland)	578	17	0
— India	1,800	0	0	Lake, lord	10,600	0	0
Thynne, lord J. vice-chamberlain to the king	2,600	0	0	Lawarr, earl of, lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
Vansittart, right hon. N. chancellor of the exchequer	1,600	0	0	Liverpool, earl of, constable of Dover castle	4,100	0	0
— lord of the treasury	1,600	0	0	— first lord of the treasury	4,000	0	0
— commissioner for the affairs of India	1,800	0	0	— commissioner for the affairs of India	1,500	0	0
— under treasurer of the exchequer	1,800	0	0	— clerk of the pells (Ireland)	3,500	0	0
Ward, R. esq. clerk of the ordnance	1,914	0	0	Macclesfield, earl of, captain of yeomen of king's guard	1,000	0	0
Wallace, right hon. T. commissioner for the affairs of India	1,500	0	0	Malmesbury, earl of, pension	3,300	0	0
— India	1,000	0	0	Manchester, duke of, captain-general and governor of Jamaica	14,000	0	0
Warriner, sir George, bart. lord of the admiralty	1,000	0	0	Mecklenburg Strelitz, his serene highness the prince of, pension	2,000	0	0
York, right hon. C. P. teller of the exchequer	2,760	0	0	Medville, lord, keeper of the privy seal	2,374	0	0
Yorke, sir J. S., K. B. lord of the admiralty	1,000	0	0	— additional salary	1,447	0	0
				— annuity, as keeper of the privy seal	1,500	0	0
				— first lord of the admiralty	5,000	0	0

A list of some of the places and pensions held by members of the house of lords, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Abergavenny, earl of, inspector of prosecutions in the customs	2,000	0	0
Amberst, lord, pension	3,000	0	0
— lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
Arden, lord, register of the court of admiralty	10,000	0	0
— register of the court of appeals for prizes	2,500	0	0
Athol, duke of, pension	5,217	0	0
Athlone, earl, pension	2,000	0	0
Auckland, lord, pension	2,300	0	0
— revenue master at Demarara	1,400	0	0
— auditor of Greenwich hospital	100	0	0
Bathurst, earl, secretary of state (war and colonies)	6,000	0	0
— joint clerk of the crown	1,610	0	0
— commissioner for the affairs of India	1,500	0	0
— teller of the exchequer (deputy and clerks paid out of it)	23,117	0	0
Braybrook, lord	2,100	0	0
Boson, lord, lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
Buckingham, marquis	23,093	0	0
Bute, marquis of, pension	7,000	0	0
Caledon, earl of, governor of the Cape of Good Hope	12,000	0	0
Camden, marquis, teller of the exchequer (deputy and clerks paid out of it)	23,117	0	0
Campbell, lord F. lord register of the admiralty	2,095	0	0
Cardigan, earl of, governor of Windsor castle	1,118	0	0
Carlton, lord, late a justice of common pleas (Ireland)	2,700	0	0
Caryfort, earl of, commissioner for custody of the rolls	1,307	0	0
Cathcart, earl, ambassador and plenipotentiary at Petersburg	13,000	0	0
— for acting minister	354	0	0
— lord admiral of Scotland	1,000	0	0
Clatham, earl of, pension	4,000	0	0
— governor of Jersey	800	0	0
Chichester, earl of, joint post-master general	5,000	0	0
Chomondley, marquis of, lord steward	1,340	0	0
Clancarty, earl of, joint-post-master general	5,000	0	0
Cornwallis, marquis, master of the stag-hounds	2,000	0	0
Courtoun, earl of, captain of band of gentlemen pensioners	1,000	0	0
— second remembrancer	550	0	0
— searcher of Stanford	1,071	0	0
— searcher, packer and gauger (Donaghadee)	1,556	0	0
— joint master-general	2,000	0	0
— lord chief baron of the exchequer	3,000	0	0
— treasurer to the queen	500	0	0
— lord chancellor	15,000	0	0
— speaker of the house of lords	3,000	0	0
— pension	2,000	0	0
— chief justice of the court of king's bench	6,500	0	0
— chief clerk of the court of king's bench			
(held in trust for his lordship, by G. Markham, and F. Le Blanc)	7,491	0	0
— late lord chancellor	400	0	0
— governor of the Isle of Wight	1,379	0	0
— admiral and commander of the channel fleet	1,925	0	0
— pension	2,000	0	0
— commissioner for the custody of rolls	1,307	0	0
— surveyor-general of the king's woods and forests	3,000	0	0
— keeper of the great seal	1,500	0	0
— deputy ranger of Hyde and St. James' parks	700	0	0
— pension	6,370	0	0
— seal officer of king's bench and common pleas	2,836	0	0
— auditor of the exchequer	4,000	0	0
— deputy great chamberlain of England	3,000	0	0
— clerk of common pleas, in exchequer (Ireland)	11,091	0	0
— president of the council	4,000	0	0
— lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
— pension	1,565	0	0
— pension	2,000	0	0
— lord Chamberlain	4,000	0	0
— pension	1,580	0	0
— pension	1,500	0	0
— pension	1,300	0	0
— hon king at arms (Scotland)	578	17	0
— lord	10,600	0	0
— lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
— constable of Dover castle	4,100	0	0
— first lord of the treasury	4,000	0	0
— commissioner for the affairs of India	1,500	0	0
— clerk of the pells (Ireland)	3,500	0	0
— captain of yeomen of king's guard	1,000	0	0
— pension	3,300	0	0
— captain-general and governor of Jamaica	14,000	0	0
— his serene highness the prince of, pension	2,000	0	0
— keeper of the privy seal	2,374	0	0
— additional salary	1,447	0	0
— annuity, as keeper of the privy seal	1,500	0	0
— first lord of the admiralty	5,000	0	0
— lord of the bedchamber	1,600	0	0
— lord, pension	1,300	0	0
— earl of, governor of the tower	1,000	0	0
— master of the horse	1,266	11	0
— lord justice-general in Scotland	2,000	0	0
— earl of, chamberlain of the queen's household	1,200	0	0
— captain of band of gentlemen pensioners	1,000	0	0
— master-general of the ordnance	3,000	0	0
— pension	7,000	0	0
— lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
— lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
— late lord chancellor (Ireland)	4,000	0	0
— pension	12,666	11	4
— lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
— pension	1,000	0	0
— secretary of state (home department)	4,000	0	0
— commissioner for the affairs of India	1,500	0	0
— hereditary grand Calcutta	1,372	1	0
— hereditary register of the court of chancery	640	0	0
— pension	2,000	0	0
— ranger of Hyde and St. James' parks	1,732	0	0
— lord of the bedchamber	1,000	0	0
— commissioner for affairs of India	1,500	0	0
— clerk of the customs of India and Lunatics	638	0	0
— office for executing laws concerning bankrupts	5,720	0	0
— pension	1,584	0	0
— marquis (with W. W. Pole) chief remem.			
— keeper of the privy seal	4,201	0	0
— auditor of impost accounts	3,000	0	0
— clerk of crown and pleas	900	0	0
— annuity out of consolidated fund	1,600	0	0
— pension	2,171	0	0
— growth of the stud	2,000	0	0

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

The following is an accurate statement of the value of the different real value of this office, though estimated at only 7,911 £ 11s. 8d. Also, as marshal of the king's bench prison, he derives emoluments little short of 5000 £ per annum.

ferent sees, according to the present rentals; the inequality among them is generally little known.

The following list will show what a powerful excitement the hope of translation must be to a course of conduct agreeable to the interests of the day, and will point out another source of influence possessed by them, and in some degree account for the zeal with which "No Popery" petitions were canvassed for in many of the dioceses, a few years back, during the agitation of the Catholic question by the legislature.

POSSESSORS.

Canterbury—The duke of Rutland's cousin (Dr. Charles Mannors Sutton)	20,000
York—Lord Vernon's and lord Harcourt's brother (Dr. Edward Venable Vernon)	14,000
Durham—Lord Barrington's uncle (H. S. Barrington)	24,000
Winchester—Lord North's brother (honorable B. North)	18,000
Ely—The duke of Rutland's tutor (Dr. Sparke)	12,000
London—Dr. Howley	9,000
Bath and Wells—Duke of Gloucester's tutor (Dr. R. Beadon)	5,000
Chichester—Duke of Richmond's tutor (Dr. Buckner)	4,000
Litchfield and Coventry—Lord Cornwallis's uncle (Dr. J. Cornwallis)	6,000
Worcester—Dr. Cornwall	6,000
Hereford—Dr. Huntingford	4,000
Bangor—The son of the queen's English master, (Dr. J. W. Majendel)	5,000
St. Asaph—Duke of Braufort's tutor (Dr. Luxmore)	6,000
Oxford—Brother of the regent's tutor (Dr. Jackson)	3,000
Lincoln—Mr. Pitt's secretary (Dr. G. P. Tomline)	5,000
Salisbury—Princess Charlotte's tutor (Dr. Fisher)	6,000
Norwich—Dr. Bathurst	4,000
Carlisle—Duke of Portland's tutor (Dr. Goodenough)	3,500
St. David's—Dr. Burgess	8,000
Rochester—Duke of Portland's secretary (Dr. King)	1,500
Exeter—Lord Chichester's brother (honorable G. Pelham)	3,000
Peterborough—Dr. J. Parsons	1,000
Bristol—Mr. Percival's tutor (Dr. W. L. Mansell)	1,000
Bristol—Dr. Marsh (late Dr. Watson)	1,000
Gloucester—Honorable Dr. H. Ryder	1,500
Shefford—Lord Ellesborough's brother (Dr. H. Law)	1,000

Extracts from the London Extraordinary Red Book.

CIVIL LIST—1815.

Expenditures in the department of the lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

Carlton house	£ 54,131
Brighton	5,319
Covent and Cumberland house	17,230
Cranbourn lodge	1,917
St. James	2,378
Ennington	1,299
Hampton, court, Kew, &c.	734
White-hall	1,261
Knights of order	2,668
Ambassadors and governors	17,286
Investment of foreign sovereigns	4,673
Royal visitors	35,449
Promulgation of peace and thanksgiving at St. Paul's	2,170
Trumpets, trumpeters, &c.	8,323
Stationary for his majesty	78
Miscellaneous services	2,168
Lord steward's department of H. M. household—	
Bread	366
Wine	4,065
Beer	438
Groceries	5,59
Lemons	87
Fruit and oranges	446
Wax	2,718
Tallow	609
Lamps	4,162
Tea	323
Washing	431
Milk and cream	237
Butter, cheese and eggs	628
Fuel	3,619
Bacon	266
Butcher	2,356
Poultry	2,068
Fish and oysters	867
Veg-tables	319
Stationer	240
Turner	283
China	225
Brazier	341
Glass	942
Linens	128
Gardens	7,357
Fees and stamps	119

These expenses include the bills for entertainments given the royal sovereigns, and other journeys of the prince and princess Charlotte.

Department of the master of horse—for two years and three quarters	127,918
Extra expenses—a white Arabian stallion	1,050
Two new landaus for prince of Wales and princess Charlotte	945
Travelling expenses of the duchess of Oldenburgh	226
— horses to Hanover	218
— king of France to Dover	567
Visit of the emperor of Russia	25,713

Purchases of horses and freight to Russia	1,056
Princess Charlotte's journey to Weymouth	654
Occasional payments for equipage, to foreign ministers and their disbursements	51,245
Other expenses of the departments	48,863
Payments and estimate of demands, outstanding for one year, ending 5th Jan. 1816:	
The royal family	334,500
Judges	32,354
Ministers at foreign courts	169,729
Salaries to officers of the several departments	267,759
Salaries—lord chamberlain's department	5,800
Lord steward's salary	24,510
— department	30,169
Master of the horse	25,374
Master of the robes	1,058
Surveyor general of works	8,473
Vice-chamberlain	600
Groom of the stable	2,700
Apothecary to the household	162
Gentlemen of the bedchamber	12,000
Grooms do. do.	6,500
Pensions, &c. outstanding	68,710
Compensations, in lieu of offices abolished	19,152
Small fees—7th class	45,659
Salaries—8th class	13,522
Special service and royal bounty	11,909
Equipage to ministers abroad	12,523
Presents to foreign ministers	36,487
Extra disbursements to ministers at foreign courts	145,801
Other extra charges	124,051
Officers and clerks of M. gen. of ordnance department	66,068

Abstract of the accounts of occasional payments, made up to January 1, 1816.

Home secret service,	10,000
Special services and royal bounty	11,909
Equipage to ministers at foreign courts	12,523
Presents to foreign ministers	36,487
Disbursements of ministers at foreign courts	145,801
Other charges	124,051
Salaries, &c. of 1st to 8th class,	1,139,547

Income of civil list for one year, ending 5th Jan. 1816

1,480,225	
1,508,504	
Deficiency,	277,594
Supplies required for the public service, in 1816	32,661,870
Ways and means	12,700,000
Deficiency,	19,961,870

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

In the late affair at London, the mob is said to have "shewn a disposition truly characteristic of revolutionary demagogues and levellers." The loaf of bread, that last spring sold for 8½d. is now at 1s. 3½d. The price, however, it was supposed would be reduced, as one hundred and fifty vessels laden with grain are said to have arrived at London, from the continent, on the 23d of November.

FRANCE.

A deputation from the chamber of peers has complimented the king on the increased tranquility. Grain, bread, potatoes and other vegetables, are admitted into France, free of duty.

The cotton manufactures in France are said to decline—and workmen to be dismissed daily.

Count Rostopchin, the famous governor of Moscow, [who fired the city] has arrived at Paris.

The court of France goes into mourning three weeks for the king of Wirtemberg—first 11 days in black, and the remaining 10 in white.

Bordeaux, Nov. 10.—Grains imported in vessels which arrived at this port yesterday.—220,952 kilograms of wheat; 137,145 do. rye; 236,514 do. beans; 13,476 do. oats; 62,495 do. vegetables.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

A Mr. Gallatin is ambassador from Wirtemberg to the king of Bavaria.

A daughter of the emperor of Austria is about to set out for Lisbon to marry a son of the king of Portugal.

The diet of the Germanic confederation was opened at Frankfort, on the 4th November.

The regular Swedish army consists now of 42,000 men.—The conscription ("a horrible French conscription") of young men from 20 to 25 years, raises it to 300,000.

Most of the kings and sovereigns are making preparations to supply their people with food. A general scarcity is apprehended.

NETHERLANDS.

A letter from Amsterdam, Nov 16, in the Paris papers, mentioning the price of stocks, &c. says, the U. S. of America enjoy a solid credit among our speculators, thanks to the constantly increasing prosperity of that country, especially since the treaty between that nation and Russia. Its funds are the highest on our exchange, except those of Prussia. The U. S. borrowed here 30 millions of florins to pay the French government for the cession of Louisiana. The stock was at first at par, but it fell during the war between the United States and England to 84; but the interest was always punctually paid, and it is now 99."

A family near Mons perished in November last, after "eating bread made of ergot wheat."

CHINA.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Two men in holy orders have arrived here from Canton, and give the particulars of the dethronement of the emperor of China, K'ING LOON, by his body guards, headed by a woman, on the 3d Sept. 1815. The conspiracy is stated to have originated in consequence of the persecution of the Christians in his dominions, by the emperor. We know not what confidence is to be placed in these narratives, but the following is an authentic extract of a letter from one of the Catholic Missionaries in that empire:— "Su Tcheu, Sept. 25, 1815.

"Religion is preached in China by Missionaries of different corps and different nations; the chief of the French missions in the province of Su Tcheu, where I am at present, has made, within some months, thirty native priests and four European. Not long ago persecution deprived us of the Vicar Apostolic, sacrificed to the rage of the governor of this province, an enemy equally to the European and Christian name. The bishop Coadjutor has been obliged to fly, and I believe has taken refuge in Tonquin. Three native priests, and a number of the faithful of both sexes, have finished their mortal career by a glorious martyrdom. There is still, in almost all the prisons, a numerous body of generous confessors, who suffer for the cause; and I who have not yet merited the grace of shedding my blood, am charged with the spiritual and temporal cares of this mission, which, before the persecution numbered sixty thousand Christians.

(Signed) J. E. ESCODECA BOISSONADE,

Missionary Bishop.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

Gen. O'Donnel, with 5000 men, is preparing to proceed from Spain for Buenos Ayres. But such is the state of the Spanish treasury, that some months, it is said, must elapse before the expedition can be fitted out. We believe it will prove abortive, when it is fitted out—the day has gone by for Spain to re-conquer, by arms, the provinces of the Rio del Plata.

The report that McGregor had left the patriots of Venezuela is true; accounts have been received of his recruiting men for Mexico. The patriots have an army of three thousand men at Callipoza. It is expected that Bolivar would be appointed commander in chief.

The Spanish consul at New-Orleans gives official

notice of the opening of the port of Vera Cruz for the reception of all sorts of provisions, subject to the usual duties.

AFRICA.

A late account from our squadron in the Mediterranean says—From the moment lord Exmouth's squadron left Algiers, the Algerines commenced repairing their fortifications under the direction of able foreign engineers, which are nearly completed, and the defects which lord Exmouth's attack pointed out, perfectly remedied. They have also erected furnaces to heat shot, so that the place is considered very strong. In fact the Algerines already say, "Let lord Exmouth come again, if he dare!"

The dey has purchased several vessels of war, and is actively employed in re-establishing his navy.

Com. Chauncey had not yet proceeded to Algiers—but it was anticipated that the dey would persist in his demands about the brig of war; in which case a blockade of the port would be commenced.

There seems to be no doubt but that the dey of Algiers will soon become more formidable and more troublesome to the Christian world than ever he or any of his predecessors was. The partial business of England against him has merely opened his eyes to his weak points, and taught him how they may be defended.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The governor of Canada's allowed time for the importation of provisions having ceased, 20 American sleighs were stopped at the custom house at St. John's. The governor seems to have pursued a vacillating policy, that will be of no service to him hereafter.

Montreal Jan. 4. The earl of Selkirk, and his suite have been arrested at fort William, on warrants issued by the executive of Upper Canada.

Army of the United States.

From a report made by the acting secretary of war, in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, the strength of the army appears as follows. The aggregates are of the adjutant and inspector general's report.

General staff	4
General staff of the north division	60
General staff of the south division	49
Corps of engineers	19
Ordnance department	518
Regiment of light artillery	702
Corps of artillery	2,528
First regiment of infantry	563
Second regiment of infantry	785
Third regiment of infantry	662
Fourth regiment of infantry	612
Fifth regiment of infantry	635
Sixth regiment of infantry	514
Seventh regiment of infantry	743
Eighth regiment of infantry	736
Rifle regiment	795

Total 10,024

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 16.—Mr. Tichenor submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before the senate, without delay, a statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, now composing the military establishment of the United States to

what posts they are stationed, and the actual number at each post, respectively.

Mr. Ashmun laid before the senate the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so far altering the law imposing a duty on carriages, as to exempt from its operation any carriage which is usually and chiefly employed in husbandry, or for the transportation or carrying of goods, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Friday, Jan. 17. Mr. Tait reported a bill to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states: and the bill was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. T. also reported a bill to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory; which was also passed to a second reading.

A report was received from the acting secretary of war, transmitting information directed by the senate, relative to the exchange of land with certain Indian tribes, under the act of March 1804.

Monday, Jan. 20. The senate was occupied this day on the bill to establish a new department to be called the home department. The bill was defended by Messrs. Roberts, Barbour and Stanford, and opposed by Messrs. Tait, Macon and King.—Nothing decided. It is doubtful whether the bill will pass.

Mr. Barbour's resolution respecting a painting by col. Trumbull being amended so as to authorize the execution of four pictures, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. The bill making partial appropriations for the military service of the United States, was read a third time and finally passed.

The resolution reported by the committee of public lands contemplating an appropriation to enable the executive to make an exchange of lands with certain Indian tribes, was taken up, and agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Campbell, Condit, Hardin, Howell, Macon, Mason, of N. H. Morrow, Noble, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Stokes, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Troup, Williams—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashmun, Brown, Chase, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Hunter, King, Mason, of Va. Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Wilson—17.

The resolve was then referred to the committee of finance to bring in a bill.

Mr. Roberts, from the committee on the Georgia claims for militia services in 1792 and 1793 against the Indians, made a report concluding with the following resolve:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draught and report a bill appropriating 109,130 dollars and 65 cents for the payment of the said claim of the state of Georgia."

Mr. Roberts, from the committee on the bill from the house to amend the claims law reported the same with amendments (not effecting the principle of the bill.)

The resolution to authorize the president of the United States to employ John Trumbull to compose and execute certain paintings, was read a third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Hardin, Horsey, Hunter, King, Mason of N. H.

Mason, of Va. Sanford, Smith, Stokes, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Williams—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Condit, Macon, Morrow, Noble, Roberts, Ruggles, Wilson—7.

The resolve was sent to the other house for concurrence.

Mr. King presented the memorial of ship owners and others interested in foreign commerce in the city of New York, representing that the operation of the several commercial and colonial regulations adopted by foreign nations for the protection and promotion of their own trade, has depressed that of the United States, and praying that all restrictions be removed or rendered equal by the adoption of correspondent regulations on the part of the United States; and the memorial was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.—The report of the committee on naval affairs, on the petition in behalf of the owners, officers and crew of the late private armed brig General Armstrong, was postponed to Monday next, on motion of Mr. King.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, *Resolved*, That five hundred copies be printed of the report of Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state, dated December 16, 1793, on the privileges and restrictions of the commerce of the United States, in foreign countries, pursuant to the resolution of the house of representatives of February 23, 1791.

Other business done will be mentioned in its course.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[A sketch of the debate of Tuesday the 14th inst. on the compensation bill, occupies the whole of the National Intelligencer of the Thursday following. It would have been very agreeable to present this sketch to our readers, for the subject has greatly excited the public sensibility; but the necessary attention to the current of things forbids it, at present.]

Thursday, Jan. 16. After other business, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to repeal the act of the last session, fixing the compensation of the members of congress—the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Randolph, first to repeal the act of last session, and, secondly, to deduct from the pay of the members an amount equivalent to what they have received more than they would have been entitled to under the former pay of six dollars a day—being under consideration—

The debate was resumed, and continued, by various speakers, nearly three hours; when the question was taken on the proposed substitute, and negatived by a very large majority.

In the course of the debate on Mr. Randolph's motion, Mr. Reynolds suggested the propriety of so amending the proposition, as to make the excess refundable with a legal interest—but it was not offered for decision.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to amend the bill, so as to take effect from the commencement of the present session instead of from the passage thereof.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Grosvenor, and advocated by Mr. Forsyth at some length, when

The motion was negatived—ayes 55, noes 50. The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended, to the house, and

The house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 17. Mr. Harrison from the committee on the subject of classing and re-organizing

militia, made a report thereon, embracing a wide and general view of the matter committed to them. With the report Mr. H. introduced a bill for organizing, classing and arming the militia; which was twice read by its title, and, with the report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pickens from the select committee on the subject, made a report on the subject of certain delegates of the Mississippi territory, praying for the admission of that territory into the union as an independent state without division. The report embraces a general view of the extent and population of the territory and its presumed capacity for maintaining additional population, and concluded by the introduction of a bill for the admission of the whole territory into the union as one state; which bill was twice read by its title, and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st Dec. 1816: also the report of the commissioners of the navy pension fund, which was ordered to be printed.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on a bill to repeal the act of last session, to change the mode of compensation of the members of congress, &c.

The question on agreeing with the committee in their report, being stated—

The debate on the merits of the bill was commenced by Mr. Calhoun, who was followed by Messrs. Wheaton, Southard, Pickering, Wilde, Culpepper, and Taylor of N. Y.

About four o'clock, the question on concurring with the committee of the whole house in their amendment, to wit: filling the blank with six dollars, as the daily pay, was taken and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Avery, Baer, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Blount, Boss, Brooks, Bryan, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cannon, Gilroy, Comstock, Conner, Crawford, Darlington, Desha, Dickens, Edwards, Fletcher, Glasgow, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hale, Hammond, Hardin, Harrison, Hawes, Heister, Hendricks, Herbert, Hooks, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Jackson, Johnson, Ky. King, Langdon, Lewis, Little, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Wm. Maclay, Wm. P. Maclay, Mason, McCoy, McKee, Nelson, N. Y. Nelson, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Peter, Piper, Pleasant, Roane, Root, Ross, Savage, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Telfair, Tyler, Vose, Wallace, Ward, N. J. Whiteside, Wilson, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, William Wilson—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Bateman, Baylies, B. ts, Birdsall, Birdseye, Bradbury, Breekenridge, Brooks, Bryan, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Ms. Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. Y. Clark, N. C. Clayton, Cleidennin, Condict, Creighton, Crocheron, Culpepper, Findley, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Gold, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hall, Henderson, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Irving, N. Y. Irwin, Penn. Jewett, Johnson, Va. Kent, Kerr, Va. Law, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Marsh, McKee, McLean, Middleton, Miller, Mills, Milnor, Moffitt, Moore, Mosley, Morfree, Jer. Nelson, Newton, Pickens, Pickering, Pitkin, Powell, Randolph, Reed, Reynolds, Rice, Ruggles, Savage, Schenck, Shelby, Smith, Penn. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tate, Taylor, S. C. Thomas, Townsend, Ward, Mass. Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Wheaton, Wilde, Thos. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates—91.

So the house disagreed to the report, leaving the amount to be filled by a future vote: and, the house adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 18. The speaker laid before the house a message from the president of the United States, transmitting an account of the contingent expenses of the executive, in the year 1816, which was laid on the table. [Nothing expended from it.]

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the commissioner of the general land office, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to ascertain and adjust claims to land in the eastern district of Louisiana; which was referred to the committee on public lands.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of last session, commonly called the compensation law. The bill hav-

ing, by the vote of yesterday, been left blank as to the per diem allowance for attendance and for each day's travelling,—

Mr. Grosvenor moved to fill the first blank with the sum of ten dollars: but spoke briefly against the necessity of allowing the same sum for each 29 miles' travelling, for which he thought the former sum of six dollars sufficient.

The debate was resumed on the merits of the bill and continued some time; when

The question on filling the blank with ten was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Atherton, Calhoun, Chappell, Clayton, Cleidennin, Creighton, Davenport, Forsyth, Griffin, Grosvenor, Henderson, Hopkinson, Irving, N. Y. Lovett, Marsh, Middleton, Mills, Milnor, Moore, Pickering, Powell, Schenck, Shelby, Smith, Penn. Stuart, Tate, Thomas, Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Wilde, Thos. Wilson, Wright—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Adgate, Archer, Avery, Baer, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Baylies, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Birdseye, Blount, Bradbury, Brooks, Brown, Bryan, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Mass. Champion, Cilley, Clark, N. Y. Clark, N. C. Comstock, Condict, Conner, Crawford, Crocheron, Culpepper, Darlington, Desha, Dickens, Edwards, Findley, Fletcher, Forney, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hammond, Hardin, Harrison, Hawes, Heister, Hendricks, Herbert, Hooks, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Irwin, Penn. Jackson, Jewett, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kent, Kerr, Va. King, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Little, Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Wm. Maclay, Wm. P. Maclay, Mason, McCoy, McKee, McLean, Miller, Moffitt, Mosley, Jer. Nelson, Hugh Nelson, T. M. Nelson, Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Peter, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasant, Randolph, Reed, Reynolds, Rice, Roane, Root, Ross, Ruggles, Savage, Sharp, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Tallmadge, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Tyler, Vose, Wallace, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. J. Wheaton, Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Yancey—134.

Mr. Culpepper moved to fill the first blank with nine, and the question taken thereon without debate, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Atherton, Calhoun, Chappell, Clayton, Cleidennin, Creighton, Culpepper, Davenport, Forsyth, Griffin, Grosvenor, Henderson, Hopkinson, Irving, N. Y. Kerr, Va. Lowndes, Marsh, McKee, Middleton, Miller, Mills, Milnor, Moore, Newton, Pickering, Powell, Reynolds, Ruggles, Schenck, Shelby, Smith, Penn. Stearns, Strong, Taggart, Tate, Thomas, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Wilde, Thos. Wilson, Wright—43.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Adgate, Archer, Avery, Baer, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Baylies, Bennett, B. ts, Birdsall, Birdseye, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Breekenridge, Brooks, Bryan, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Ms. Champion, Cilley, Clark, N. Y. Clark, N. C. Comstock, Condict, Conner, Crawford, Crocheron, Darlington, Desha, Dickens, Edwards, Findley, Fletcher, Forney, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hammond, Hardin, Harrison, Hawes, Heister, Hendricks, Herbert, Hooks, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Irwin, Penn. Jackson, Jewett, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. King, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Little, Love, Lovett, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Wm. Maclay, Wm. P. Maclay, Mason, McCoy, McLean, Moffitt, Mosley, Jer. Nelson, Hugh Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Peter, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasant, Randolph, Reed, Rice, Roane, Root, Ross, Savage, Sharp, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Stearns, Strong, Tallmadge, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Tyler, Vose, Wallace, Ward, N. J. Wheaton, Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Yancey—123.

Mr. Thos. Wilson then moved to fill the blanks, both as to the per diem and the allowance for every 20 miles' travelling, with eight.

The debate was resumed on the question, and continued till near sun set; when

The house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 20. A variety of business, not necessary to notice at present, being disposed of—

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of last session, to change the mode of compensation to the members of congress being still under consideration. The debate was resumed on the merits of the bill and continued till near 5 o'clock; when—the motion to fill the blank with eight dollars, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Adgate, Alexander, Bateman, Birdsall, Birdseye, Calhoun, Cannon, Carr, Mass. Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. Y. Condict, Creighton, Crocheron, Culpepper, Davenport, Findley, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Gold, Griffin, Hall, Henderson, Hopkinson, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Johnson, Va. Kent, Kerr, Va. Law, Love, Lowndes, Wm. Maclay, Wm. P. Maclay, McKee, McLean, Middleton, Miller, Mills, Milnor, Moffitt

Moore, Mosley, Jer. Nelson, Newton, Pitkin, Powell, Reynolds, Rice, Ruggles, Savage, Schenck, Sheffey, Smith, Penn. Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Telfair, Thomas, Townsend, Wallace, Ward, Mass. Wendover, Wheaton, Wilde, T. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates—76.

YAYS—Messrs. Archer, Atherton, Avery, Baer, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Baylies, Bennet, Betts, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brooks, Bryan, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Gilley, Clark, N. C. Clayton, Clelandmin, Comstock, Conner, Crawford, Darlington, Desha, Dickens, Edwards, Fletcher, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hale, Hammond, Hardin, Harrison, Heister, Hendricks, Herbert, Hooks, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Irwin, Penn. Jewett, Johnson, Ky. King, Langdon, Lewis, Little, Lovett, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Marsh, Mason, M'Coy, Murfree, Hugh Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Peter, Pickering, Piper, Pleasants, Randolph, Reed, Roane, Root, Ross, Sharp, Smith, M. L. Smith, Va. Southard, Stuart, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Tyler, Vose, Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby—92.

Mr. *Grosvenor* then offered an amendment substantially to repeal all laws on this subject from the end of the session, leaving it to the next congress to act on the subject as they might think proper.

Mr. *Harrison* moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole house, with instruction to fill the blank with *six* dollars, and, as it would decide the sense of the house on the sum, he called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Forsyth* suggested as a readier and preferable mode than going through all the forms of the house, again, the propriety of repealing at once the present and reviving the former act, which would produce the result contemplated by Mr. *Harrison*, and expressed the regret and humiliation he felt that the subject should have occupied so much time as it had already, and his dislike to commence it anew.

Before the question was taken on Mr. *Harrison's* motion—

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.—Mr. *Smith* of Md. from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill to prohibit all commercial intercourse with ports and places into or with which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to enter and trade; which was twice read by its title; and committed.

The house took up the report of the committee of ways and means, on the petition of Charles H. Saunders and Manual Judah. The petitioners pray for the repayment of duties paid by them to the government, on account of spirits distilled in the United States; which re-payment they claim on the ground that the spirits have been destroyed by fire; and the committee of ways and means report that the petition ought not to be granted.

The report gave rise to some discussion, in which Mr. *Pleasants* opposed it and moved to reverse the same so as to declare the petition was reasonable; and Mr. *Lovvades* advocated the report, and explained the views of the committee, which forbade relief to the petitioners, as well as the general policy proper in such cases. Mr. *Smith*, of Md. likewise spoke in favor of the report, after which the question was taken on concurring therein, and carried.

The house then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the compensation law. Mr. *Harrison's* motion of yesterday to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole with instruction to fill the blank with *six* dollars being under consideration,

Mr. *Pickering* moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, in which he was supported by Mr. *Calhoun* and opposed by Mr. *Parris*—lost by yeas and nays; yeas 53, nays 115.

The motion then recurred to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole house, which motion was decided in the negative—yeas 53.

The question then recurred on the proposition of Mr. *Grosvenor*, for repealing all the laws on the subject, at the end of the session, and throwing

the whole business on the next congress.—This proposition was supported by Mr. *Robertson*.

Mr. *Taylor* of N. Y. moved to amend the amendment by confining the repeal to the existing act, and thus leave the subject of compensation as it stood prior to the act of last session, which he modified, on the suggestion of Mr. *Forsyth*, so as to revive expressly the former laws on the subject.

After a desultory debate of some time on the motion of Mr. *Grosvenor* and the amendment proposed thereto,

The question was taken on Mr. *Taylor's* motion and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Archer, Avery, Baer, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Blount, Boss, Brooks, Bryan, Burwell, Caldwell, Cannon, Gilley, Comstock, Conner, Crawford, Crocheron, Darlington, Desha, Dickens, Edwards, Fletcher, Forsyth, Glasgow, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hammond, Hardin, Harrison, Heister, Hendricks, Herbert, Hooks, Huger, Hungerford, Jackson, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. King, Langdon, Lewis, Little, Lovvades, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Wm. Maclay, Wm. P. Maclay, Mason, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Lean, Hugh Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Peter, Pleasants, Roane, Root, Ross, Sharp, Smith, M. L. Smith, Va. Southard, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. T-fair, Townsend, Tyler, Vose, Wallace, Ward, N. J. Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Wm. Wilson, Yancey—87.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Atherton, Baer, Bateman, Baylies, Betts, Birdsall, Birdseye, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Calhoun, Carr, Mass. Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. Y. Clark, N. C. Clayton, Clelandmin, Condit, Creighton, Culpepper, Davenport, Findley, Forney, Gaston, Gold, Griffin, Grosvenor, Henderson, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Ingiam, Irving, N. Y. Irving, Penn. Jewett, Kent, Kerr, Va. Law, Love, Lovett, Marsh, Middleton, Miller, Mills, Milnor, Moffitt, Moore, Mosely, Murfree, Jeremiah, Nelson, Newton, Pickens, Pickering, Piper, Pitkin, Powell, Randolph, Reed, Reynolds, Rice, Robertson, Ruggles, Savage, Schenck, Sheffey, Smith, Penn. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tate, Taylor, S. C. Thomas, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Wheaton, Thos. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yates—83.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to, and the question recurred on the motion offered by Mr. *Grosvenor*, as amended.

Mr. *Sharp*, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to gentlemen to improve the amendment, and allow them to make as perfect as possible the bill under discussion, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken; which motion was agreed to—yeas 87; and

Mr. *Taylor's* amendment was again brought before the house; when he withdrew that part of his amendment, which expressly revived the act in force prior to the act of last session, so as to confine his motion to a simple repeal of the existing act.

The question was then taken on the amendment, as modified, and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

For the amendment	85
Against it	81

The question was then taken on Mr. *Grosvenor's* motion, as amended, and decided in the negative.

For the amendment	81
Against it	83

So the house decided simply to repeal the law of last session, from and after the passing of the present bill.

Mr. *Forsyth* then moved another section, directing, substantially, that the accounts of the members, for services during the present session, be adjusted and settled in such manner, and by the same rules, as if the act of last session had not been passed, and thereon demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Randolph* moved to strike out of the motion the words, "for services rendered during the present session."

This motion and proceeding gave rise to much discussion—but the house adjourned about four o'clock without a decision.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.—Mr. *Pleasants*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen

and marines who were lost in the late United States vessel *Epervier*, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cady, after some prefatory remarks offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be required to report to this house, whether there be any bank notes in the treasury that cannot be advantageously applied in the payment of debts due from the United States, and if there be any such bank notes, the amount thereof, and what provision, in his opinion, ought to be made by law to compel the banks which issued such notes to redeem the same, or give security for the redemption thereof, with interest.

Some debate arising on the adoption of this resolution, a motion was made to lay the motion on the table, and was carried—ayes 65, nays 55.

The joint resolution, from the senate, authorising the president of the United States to employ John Trumbull to execute four paintings commemorative of events in the revolution to be placed in the capitol, was twice read and referred.

The house then resumed the consideration of the compensation bill. After debate, Mr. Randolph's motion to amend Mr. Forsyth's amendment was negatived, by yeas and nays—yeas 61, nays 101.

The question then recurred on Mr. Forsyth's motion to extend the operation of the bill to the commencement of the present session.

Mr. Grosvenor, moved to amend Mr. Forsyth's proposition, by striking out the whole thereof, and inserting a substitute, substantially to suspend the operation of the existing compensation act until the end of the present session, and to provide that the repealing act should not revive any former compensation law.

After some debate thereon,

The question was taken on Mr. Grosvenor's motion, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Atherton, Baker, Baylies, Betts, Birdsall, Boss, Bradburn, Breckenridge, Bryan, Cady, Caldwell, Calhoun, Carr, Mrs. Champion, Cilley, Clark, N. Y. M. C. Clayton, Clendennin, Condict, Conner, Creighton, Crocheron, Culpepper, Darling, Dawsonport, Findley, Forney, Gaston, Gold, Grosvenor, Hardin, Henderson, Herbert, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jewett, Johnson, Kerr, Va. Law, Lewis, Love, Lovett, Lyle, Maclay, Marsh, Mason, M'Coy, M'Kee, M' Middleton, Miller, Mills, Milnor, Moffitt, Moseley, Murfree, Thos. M. Nelson, Newberry, Pickens, Pickering, Piper, Powell, Reed, Reynolds, Robertson, Root, Ross, Savage, Schenck, Sharp, Sheffy, Smith, Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Taul, Taylor, S. C. Thomas, Townsend, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Wheaton, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Yates—104.

Nays—Messrs. Adgate, Archer, Avery, Barnett, Bateman, Bennett, Birdseye, Blount, Burwell, Cannon, Chappell, Comstock, Cooks, Edwards, Fletcher, Forsyth, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hall, Hammond, Harriester, Hendricks, Hooks, Huger, Hulbert, Lord, Jackson, Johnson, Va. King, Langdon, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, Wm. P. Maclay, Nelson, Ormsby, Parris, Peter, Pitkin, Rice, Roane, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Taylor, N. Y. Tyler, Vose, Wallace, Wilcox, Wilde, Williams, Wm. Wilkerson, Yancy—62.

So the house agreed to the substitute, and decided against repealing the existing act until from and after the present session, and against the revival of the previous compensation law; thus leaving it to the next congress to act of necessary on the subject.

Mr. Wilde, after some introductory observations, in favour of adopting some permanent provision and not leaving the subject to be agitated again, &c. moved further to amend the bill by the introduction of several sections, proposing, substantially, to provide a per diem allowance of nine dollars as the future compensation to be allowed to members after the close of the present session.

This motion was afterwards modified so as to fill up the blank for daily attendance and travelling expences with eight dollars—on which the yeas and nays were taken; yeas 31, nays 103.

The bill was then at length, ordered to be engrossed, as amended, and read a third time to morrow.

Mr. Forsyth called for the consideration of his resolution respecting the regulation adopted by the directors of the United States bank, but before the question was put on taking it up,

The house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 23. We have not time to detail the proceedings of this day. The compensation bill, as modified, was passed by yeas and nays—yeas 158, nays 26. This bill repeals the act after the close of the present session. Yeas and nays, and other proceedings in our next.

CHRONICLE.

Alexander J. Dallas, esq. late secretary of the treasury, died at Philadelphia, on the morning of the 18th inst. after a very short illness.

Many marks of respect were paid to the memory of this distinguished man, by the people of Philadelphia. The supreme court, court of oyer and terminer, the district court and court of common pleas, all sitting, adjourned on hearing of his death. Mr. Dallas' decease leaves a void not easily filled.

The legislature of Indiana has incorporated a company to cut a canal on their side of the Ohio, round the falls. The capital is one million, and a large part of the stock is said already to be engaged.

Loammi Baldwin, esq. of Cambridge, Mass. has accepted of the appointment of principal engineer of the board of public works of Virginia—with a salary of \$4000 per annum—and the expences of his travelling paid.

Generals Scott and Gaines, invited in due form, partook of a splendid public entertainment given by the citizens of Petersburg, Va. The company consisted of about 200 gentlemen. The toasts were of that character which has always distinguished this patriotic place. Gen. Scott's toast paid a well deserved compliment to the Petersburg volunteers.

Maryland militia claims.—By a statement of the auditor, it appears that the claims of this state for the payment and subsistence of the militia during the late war amount to \$265,347 44.

Exchange at Baltimore. On London 5½ a 6, ad. Boston 5 a 5½; New York 4 a 4½; Philadelphia 3½ a 3½; Richmond, &c. 4 a 4½; North Carolina 4 a 4½; South Carolina 6; New Orleans 4½ a 5.

At New York.—On London, par; Philadelphia, 2½; Baltimore, 5½; Virginia, ½ a 1; North-Carolina, 2; New-Orleans, 1 a 2, discount. On Boston, 1; South-Carolina, 1½ advance.

The great canal. The governor of Ohio has re-

commended to the legislature of that state to afford encouragement to the contemplated canal from lake Erie to the river Hudson and the legislature have appointed a committee on the subject.

At a late fire at Portsmouth, N. H. col. *Walback*, with a party of soldiers from fort Constitution, promptly assisted to extinguish it. It is pleasing to observe such traits of character exhibited by the army and navy.

The Chippewa.—The U. S. brig *Chippewa*, lieutenant, from Boston, on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, was wrecked on the 12th Dec. ult. on the north-west point of Grand Caicos island, by running on a reef not described in the charts. Officers and crew, with some parts of the sails and rigging, saved, and have arrived at New-York. Two other vessels have just been cast away at the same place.

Com. Chauncey.—We have, more than once, (says the New-York Gazette) heard, with great satisfaction, that commodore Chauncey loses no opportunity of affording relief to American vessels in the Mediterranean. In a recent instance, a Baltimore brig wanted a mast, which could not be procured at Gibraltar.—In twenty-four hours she was not only supplied by commodore Chauncey, but completely fitted for sea by the generous crew of the *Washington*.

In other instances, during a calm in the Bay, the commodore has sent his boats to tow vessels to sea, and rendering other essential services to the commerce of this country. In his promptness on such occasions, we lose sight of the duty which he discharges, and view it as acts of generosity.

The 8th of January.—The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans has been observed in many parts of the United States.

Domestic Manufactures.

Address of the American Society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, to the people of the United States.

At a meeting of the American society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, held in the city of New-York, on the 31st day of December, 1816—*present*,

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, governor of the state of New-York, *President*.

STEPHEN VA. RENSSELAER, *first vice-president*.

WILLIAM FAW, *second vice-president*.

JOHN FERGUSON, *third vice-president*.

DOMINICK LYON, jun., } *Secretaries*.

PETER H. SEMENCK, }

THOMAS MORRIS, chairman of the committee of correspondence, reported the following address, prepared by the said committee, in pursuance of a resolution of this society, passed at their last meeting.

ADDRESS.

The committee, charged to report an address to the public, from the society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, have cheerfully complied; for if there be any interest dear to the patriot's heart, and precious in the eyes of humanity, it is that of a nation's industry, advancing hand in hand with her civilization, glory and independence. National industry is the true source of imperishable riches, the means of pure enjoyment, the support of good morals, the natural ally of social prosperity and individual happiness. In its effects, and in its causes, it is identified with the advancement of the sciences and the progress of the human mind.

In speaking of what so vitally concerns the des-

tiny of this nation, we have raised our minds to sources of high and holy inspiration. We have risen in the great volume of nature the sublimity of our subject; we have looked to the vastness of our territory for the measure of our views; to the variety of its climates for the sum of our enjoyments; to its majestic conformation for the type of its grandeur; to its young annals for records of virtue and example; to its freedom for the guarantee of every hope; and to the Almighty for the continuance of its happiness; and, with contemplation suited to such subjects, we have entered on our task.

Twenty years of desolation amongst the nations of Europe had given us a factitious prosperity. Wars for liberty, conspiracies against it, abuses of freedom, re-actions of despotism, had given to our neutral flag, amidst a warring world, advantage nearly paid for by the sacrifice of independence against which the world's treasures should not weigh a feather. The proudest work of the Creator was almost marred, till an auspicious Providence spoke to the people's hearts, and taught their rulers wisdom. It was then that a new and higher spirit arose; that genius, and talent, and virtue, and unmatched heroism, and generous devotion, and that was American, started into action; and the nation, like the elder Brutus, put off the slough of imbecility. The revolutionary hero leaped from his grave, and the spirit of the Redeemer entered the temple and overturned the tables of the money-changers. The scourge of war, like the thunder-gust, restored the springs of health and animation. The rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon the house, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock.

But let us not be lulled into a dangerous security: the war is not yet over, the work is not yet done. We are now assailed from a more dangerous quarter, and reeling under the blows that show upon us from an ambushed enemy. Courage could defend us in war—wisdom alone can save us now. But we do not despair; the sympathy that has been kindled at the first announcement of this institution, the well-pronounced expression, from various quarters, of the public feelings, tells us we are the champions of a free people's will, and acting by its mandate. Intuition warns us of our duty, and assures us, that when we treat of the vital interests of America, and speak the words of truth, we should utter them with decision.

This country stands distinguished on the earth. In vain should we look to other histories for models of light; there are none that bear comparison; analogies are barren of instruction, and there is no parity in the objects to be compared. The fictions and fables of antiquity are reduced to the annals of our country. Like the young Hercules, strangled in the cradle the destroying serpents, we would prove equal to every labor. But our manufactures, like the garment poisoned by the Hydra's blood, threatens our dissolution, our national pile is lighted; but a mighty hand shall lay it down, and rescue us from death to be restored. And if it be asked who has that power, we say, *the people!* Yes! In vain should our foreign dominions quarantine to those who come from those regions, before they print their steps upon our soil, in vain forbid the entry of infected goods into our wholesome precincts, unless they guard against those importations which poison by contagion the baleful infection is, not for a season, but for ever.

Some minds, deserving of a better state, freed from long habit of a particular mode of thought, associated the idea of commerce with

from abroad, loaded with stuffs of foreign manufacture. And they cannot see how another branch of industry can bear any competition. Yet a little attention to the progress of man's civilization will show, that without reference to national advantage, to be a manufacturer is a law of man's nature; witness his attitude, his structure, those limbs which are not destined to support his body, but supple, flexible with motion and articulation, suited to every operation that the will of the most improved intelligence can exact. And if he cannot assure his own preservation, nor procure food, raiment, or habitation, without manufacturing implements for defence, or for the chase; nor fell a tree in the forest, or turn a furrow in the field, till he has manufactured the plough and the axe, then we may say with Franklin, whose wisdom spoke in similies—in any one of whose sallies there is concentrated more profound thought than in volumes of common place—"that man is a tool-making animal," or in words less lively or emphatic, that he is by nature a manufacturer.

But we cannot help regretting, that not only the objects of our commerce, but our moral and political opinions, have been too long of foreign manufacture. And we think they treat us unfairly, for the opinions they force upon our credulity are such as they never use themselves. They are manufactured for exportation, not for home consumption. If we adopt them they will profit willingly, but, in return, smile at our credulity.

In a word, all the arguments used by the partisans of foreign manufactures, are resolved into one point—Shall we manufacture for ourselves, or shall Britain manufacture for us? This is the question, and now, having stated it fairly, we shall meet it boldly, and argue it candidly.

On the part of the adversary, the following objections are relied upon as insurmountable.

1. That this ought to be a commercial and agricultural, and not a manufacturing country.
2. That manufactures are unfriendly to commerce and agriculture.
3. That they cannot be carried on to advantage, because labor is higher than in Europe.
4. That they demoralize and deprave those employed in them.
5. That they should be left to themselves, and not forced into premature existence by government patronage.
6. That such patronage would diminish the revenue and sources of government.

True to her interest, when Great Britain cannot force a market by the bayonet, she does it by circumvention. It was this policy, exercised towards these states whilst colonies, that, with other aggressions, led to resistance. It was the continuance of this policy, and the influence of her manufactures, that lately went near to prostrate our government, sever our union, and overturn our independence. And this policy, as long as it is fed with any hope of our ruin, will leave no means untried to injure us. Such is the policy that carries despotism round the globe; that whispers in our ears, and would instil into our hearts, pernicious counsels.

And now to our argument:

1st. That this ought to be a commercial and agricultural country.

If this position were not the entering wedge for other sophistries, we should have nothing to do but to agree; but when they go the length of saying, "give up manufacturing that you may be commercial and agricultural," we say, no! but we will manufacture, that we may be agricultural and commercial. And

we tell them, read your history, and see how England's commerce has depended on, and grown out of her manufactures.

If England's commerce has depended upon her manufactures, and without any agricultural resources she has risen to wealth, we may well say, having a resource the more in the abundance of our soil, "do you give up all competition, let us manufacture for you." Great Britain would surely think this an arrogant pretension, and she would think rightly. Why then presume that we should be her dupe?

Does any one seek to be convinced, by a single fact, that the settlement of the lands, and the prosperity of the country, depend essentially upon manufacturing establishments, let him go to the western part of this state, the rapid growth of which is without a parallel in the history of nations, and he will find that mills and manufactures formed the first rudiments of those almost countless villages and towns, which spangle that fertile and beautiful country, emphatically styled, the Eden of the state.

2. That our manufactures are noxious to our commerce and agriculture.

This is little else than so many empty words. How can that which widens the field of commerce be said to injure it? Will these logicians assert that British manufactures have injured British commerce? No, but they speak with two tongues; one for themselves, and one for us. We have three resources; they have but two. London one, they say, that we may be equal. When did they set us the example of such complaisance? And as to any pretended injury to agriculture, by the absorption of labor, we find that out of 300,000 persons formerly employed in our factories, in two branches alone, more than 120,000 were women and children. Was agriculture benefited when, on the stopping of the cotton and woollen manufactures, these women returned to idleness, the children to the poor house, and the men, not to the farms, but to the cities from whence they came?

3d. That manufactures cannot be carried on here to advantage whilst labor is so much higher than in England.

This may be plausible to those who are as ignorant of that country as its partisans are or affect to be, of this. Our labor is, indeed numerically higher; but taxes and impositions are so much lower, that we can afford to pay more, because our goods are charged with little else. It is true that in England the laborer receives less, because what he earns by his industry is paid away, before it reaches his hands, in tithes, pensions, taxes, poor-rates, and a thousand exactions to pamper the pride and luxury of those who live but to consume the fruits of the earth—who neither work, nor add to the stock of national wealth.

But it proves nothing for the lowness of wages, that this poor man's substance is eaten up by so many that had no share in earning it. And there is another answer worth attention: If our fabrics are upheld for a time, a power will develop itself which will sink this formidable objection into nothing; that of labor-saving machinery; a power of which no man can at present foresee the limit or extent; a power indigenous in this country where men, by the free exercise of their will and faculties, have acquired a characteristic aptitude for mechanical inventions. Many instances prove this position, so honorable to our country.

And what field of competition is so desirable as that which calls into activity the finest powers and

greatest energies of useful intellect; the powers that will make us strong in war, secure in peace, respected abroad, happy at home. But there is another motive, still nearer at hand: these manufactures give bread to many whom years, infirmities, or sex, disqualify from labors of a ruder cast, and make them rather a source of wealth to the community than an incumbrance. And so little does the depression of our manufactures depend upon scarcity of hands, that many are carried on by apprentices without wages. And since the peace, many persons have been obliged to return from them to the poor houses, and be again consigned to pauperism.

What we have said of machinery will be of more weight, when it is considered what abundance of mill-sites are to be had in this country, of which the fee-simple, and all other charges, would not cost the annual expence of a steam engine; and though in England wages are higher than on the continent of Europe, yet that has not prevented her from underselling all her rivals, except such as have lately adopted the counteracting policy we would recommend.

It is worthy also of notice, that all these labor-saving machines, and mechanical improvements, which would be hailed by us as new planets in the firmament, are in that country, the signals of mobs, assassinations, and revolt; and are, in fact, at last established by the sole protection of the strong arm of government.

We refer on this head to Mr. Tench Coxe's "Statement of the arts and manufactures of the United States," who asserts that the diminution of imported labor in 1808 was estimated in England, in regard to the cotton business, at 200 to 1. And who observes further, that Mr. John Duncan, of Glasgow, an able writer and artist, considers it to be much more. In the same work, Mr. Coxe instances the saw-gin, invented by Mr. Ely Whitney of Connecticut, as saving manual labour in the proportion of 1000 to 1. If it were consistent with our limits, or our present object, we could quote abundance of valuable matter from this authentic and useful work. We can only here recommend it to the perusal of all who take interest in their country's welfare.

4th. That manufactures degrade and demoralize.

We are inclined to believe that in the British factories are found disgusting exhibitions of human depravity and wretchedness. But we cannot believe that the exercise of industry could ever be the cause of demoralizing any race of men; although unequal laws and bad examples may have that tendency. In this country there are extensive manufactures, and yet no such consequences are observed.

The best account we have of the pollution of British manufactures is in a work entitled "Es-priella's letters." To judge from that work, British manufactures are objects of abhorrence. But, for the honor of humanity, we must suppose that picture something over-colored.

Surely, we have not witnessed in our fabrics any of those fearful apparitions, flitting through the smoke of their dismal repairs, like the spirits of the damned, squalid and pallid, with green hair, red eyes, distorted members, and ghastly aspect. But whoever has travelled through the towns and cities of the British Isles, during the last twenty-five years of war, must know that it is not alone in manufacturing districts, or manufacturing countries that beggary and wretchedness are to be found. Whoever would describe depravity and immorality,

may visit barracks, camps, and men-of-war; and, moreover, those nations which are not manufacturing will be found more to abound in profligacy and disorder. In those countries that enjoy the benefit of manufactures, their wholesome effect upon the morals of the people is too often defeated by the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, which, and not manufactures, are the most prolific source of poverty and immorality. Experience has shown that the persons employed in manufactories are as sober as any of the working class. A reason for which may be, that the employers have better means of watching over their conduct, and controlling their disorders; or, where that cannot be effected, discharging those whose bad example might corrupt the rest.

And it appears, from the authentic treatise of Mr. Colquhoun, that before the present unparalleled state of distress in England, there were only seven paupers to every hundred inhabitants in the manufacturing districts and in others not manufacturing, there were twenty-one.

Was it manufactures that humbled Spain, whose power and pride stood once as high as England's? What manufactures straggle the streets of Naples with idle Lazaroni? What manufactures debase Portugal? Is it the manufacturing of tooth-picks at the university of Coimbra? or is it the stripping off the bark from the cork tree in the forest, to be carried to England, cut, and sent back to bottle their wine? Is it the encouragement of domestic manufactures that has degraded the children of Erin? or is it that the effort has been used, to depress its genius, and trample down its

And why is Canada so different from the United States, although untaxed? Because, even the timber of their woods is sent to be made into ships, and returned, ready framed, to be launched on the lakes for their defence.

But at length, though late, the continental nations have taken the alarm and combinations are formed, by both sexes, against the importation of these manufactures! Shall we be less quicksighted? If in war, they could not overcome us, shall they in peace destroy us? If they feel now the effects of their ambition, they cannot complain: "They are the general challengers. We come but as others do, to try with them the strength of our youth."

We have, besides, none of those great manufacturing cities; nor do we wish for such. Our fabrics will not require to be situated near mines of coal, to be worked by fire or steam, but rather on chosen sites, by the fall of waters and the running stream, the seats of health and cheerfulness, where good instruction will secure the morals of the young and good regulations will promote, in all order, cleanliness, and the exercise of the civil duties. This with the beneficial clauses usual in indentures of apprenticeship and the vigilant eye of the magistrate to enforce them, will obviate every apprehension. And we hazard nothing by the assertion, that some of the best educated of the poorer class, in this country, are those brought up in factories, and such as would otherwise have been destitute of education altogether; and those whose tenderness inclines them to make this objection are requested to reflect, that the paternal regard of the legislature is awake to this subject; and that, to every institution of this kind a school will be appendant. Then, if it please heaven to redeem the thousands, and tens of thousands, that groan in the land of bondage, and open them a passage through the waves, as to the Israelites of old, this shall be

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 23 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1817.

[WHOLE NO. 183.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

their land of promise. Here shall their industry find its reward; and if they fear sickness or decrepitude in our factories, there is no authority, power or necessity, that can confine them for a day. They may shape their course to any part of a territory as expansive as the ocean they have traversed, find a thousand ways to bestow their industry to their advantage, with land, free and unoccupied, on which to settle; and under no circumstances need they fear the dreadful calamity of famine from which they fled.

5th. That manufactures should be left to their natural growth.

To the friends of America, it will be argument enough that domestic manufactures are for the permanent interest of their country, and the only sure means of our independence. What would not wisdom and patriotism do to secure such objects?

We ask not one-third of the protection which Britain has bestowed upon her manufactures. We ask not more protection than our commerce has received by discriminating duties and navigation laws, and what we do ask, is but until our tender grizzle shall be hardened, and our joints knit. But under what protection British manufactures grew, and still maintain themselves, we shall now show; and then, in our turn, ask these advisers, why ours should be left to themselves rather than their own. Coeval with the first dawn of English prosperity, we find in the British code, laws for the protection of British manufactures. One of their ancient kings, the third Edward, is magnified in their history for his wise foresight in enacting these statutes, to which their increasing greatness is ascribed. To those acts, referred the consequence to which that little island has since attained; the bursting of the feudal chains; the growth of art and science; and that power, of which the abuse has at length recoiled upon the head of pride and usurpation.

We do not ask for such laws as the British code exhibits. We would not sacrifice to a golden idol the rights or feelings of humanity. We would not chain to the ground the harmless artificer; nor under accumulated penalties restrain his natural rights. Yet such are British statutes. The oppressor may trample on him; famine stare him in the face; his children cry for bread, when he has none to give them; be his disgust or his enterprise what it may, he "must bide the pelting of the storm;" his native land is his dungeon, and his industry his crime. If a master of an American vessel offer to transport him to a country where his heart's hopes are centred, he, too, is condemned, as "*a seducer of artisans*," to like ruinous inflictions, and punished for his charitable ministry. The exporter of a tool or implement used in any art, or the master who receives it in his shop, subject to similar pains and forfeitures.

Nor is this, like the feudal laws, or monastic institutions, an obsolete system; many of these statutes are modern date, and some of the time of the reigning monarch.* We wish for nothing that can affect the personal right of any individual, citizen, alien, native, or foreigner; we claim only for

our country the honorable protection of its very dearest interests. But, we think this argument may show how far Great Britain is from doing that herself which her emissaries never fail to preach to us—that is, letting her manufactures take care of themselves. Nor is it the king, nor his cabinet, nor his parliament, to whom this policy is to be ascribed. It is the public voice. So dearly do Englishmen prize that interest they would have us forego.

We would here notice two branches of domestic manufactures, the shoe and hat manufactures, which have, by the means of the protection of government, prospered to that degree that they, at this day, render us independent of foreign supply. But facts are so abundant that the details would lead to interminable length.

We find a member of parliament, the celebrated Mr. Brougham, who brought about the repeal of the orders in council, by showing the effects of our non-importation law upon their manufactures, this energetic denouncer of the abuses of power, versed in the subject, and speaking for popularity, in arraigning as madness the excessive exportations to the continent of Europe, admits nevertheless, "that it is well worth while to incur a loss on the first exportation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into premature existence, contrary," as he is pleased to assert, "to the natural course of things." And a celebrated writer on the colonial policy of Great Britain, whose words are considered next to official, in a chapter on the relative situation of Great Britain and America, as manufacturing rivals, speaks thus: "This is the era (he says) of a systematic contest which must, eventually, endanger the safety of the manufactures of the one or the other." Now, though this is not a war of arms, yet it is a war more subtle and more deadly; a war that can deprive us of every means of future resistance, and insure success to some future invasion. It is that warfare, which, two years after victory, has left us worse than a conquered nation; without a single piece of coined money in the purse of any individual.—If we hesitate now, we deserve our adversary's scorn; if we will be deceived, why should he not deceive us; if we are content to be undone, why should he feel remorse! if we have no remedy, we are to be pitied and not blamed; if we have, and want courage to apply it, we are to be blamed, but not pitied. If we do not make a stand upon this ground, we need defend no other post; their interest supported by the government, by their laws, by public patronage, and wealthy combinations, by export duties, and bounties on exportation, will prevail against our's unsupported and neglected, and our interest will be more than endangered, in this systematic contest, if one gives all the blows, and the other passively receives them.

Nor is it a principle of English origin merely to encourage and protect domestic arts. All wise states have acted on it. In ancient Rome, though artificers were of the class of slaves, they were greatly favored. They had their own temples, whose their own patrons to defend their causes,

*Geol. c. 27. Geo. III. c. 13. Geo. III. c. 71. Geo. III. c. 3. Geo. III. c. 60.

and were exempt from personal services to the state. They were incorporated into colleges or companies, had their own tutelary gods, and when their labors were ended, they hung up their tools with ceremonial rites, as votive offerings; and all this for their utility alone, having to fear no hostile competition.

Besides, it is not against an armed force we are now to array ourselves, nor against legitimate or liberal competition, but against concealed hostility, and practices full of dishonor. Whether these proceed from the government or the people, or from an interested class, they will not be less ruinous to us, unless we oppose them by means prompt, vigorous, and effective. If in ordinary times such conspiracy against our prosperity was dangerous, how animated must it now become, when they have no other way left of destroying us, no other market wherein to vend their goods; when they are willing to incur such loss for the purpose of stifling in the cradle that resource of which they can see the advantage to us though we ourselves be blind to it. And we have too many proofs that neither people nor government think it below their dignity, nor above their ability, to do by us as by every other nation whose industry stands in the way of their monopoly, by sea or land.

Will a nation, then, which spends millions to destroy the manufactures of other nations, and find markets for her own, hesitate to expend a few millions to crush the manufactures of one whom she honors with the name of rival? Her restraints on our growing prosperity and national industry, and on the migration of arts and artisans to our shores, led to resistance; that resistance to independence; and that independence to our present greatness. The second war she waged against us gave us manufactures; against these she is now waging the third war, and if she can succeed in this third war, she calculates rightly upon our ruin and subjection.

It may be well to state a few instances of the operation of the policy we have denounced, that the well-wishers of this country may the better understand what passes daily before their eyes.

A. An epoch when the Spanish government seemed to rouse itself a little from its usual torpor, and to occupy itself with the interests of the country, a manufactory of superfine woollen hats was established at the Escorial, under its special protection. Great sums were advanced by enlightened and public spirited individuals, and the government took a large share in the enterprise. But the London haters determined to put down so portentous an innovation. Immense quantities of the finest beavers were profusely scattered over all Spain, with orders to sell them uniformly at one half of the Spanish price. The consequences may be easily foreseen. The Spanish manufactures were ruined, the government was too timid to maintain the contest, and too economical to support a national branch of industry. The fabric of the Escorial was given up, and the ensuing year the English, by raising their prices, repaired the momentary and voluntary loss they had sustained—a proof at least of their skilful policy.

Similar practices were played off against France during the whole course of the war, and had more effect in reducing her to her present calamitous situation, than the valor of the invincibles, or the genius of Wellington. When other means failed to force a market, agents were sent to establish manufactures, not for the purpose of fabricating French goods, but to cloak the introduction of

British: and though pains of death were denounced against the smugglers, corruption found its way, and opened itself a channel.

History will yet bring to light from what mine those riches sprang, that could corrupt ministers and generals, and determine the fate of a nation; and mark it well, mistake it not, remember it for ever, it was BRITISH MANUFACTURES. It was their subtle poison that first polluted those hearts, that having once proved false to their country's good, could never more be true to any thing; for how should honor outlive honesty? Oh! America! what a beacon for your guidance, what a lesson for your statesmen and your people.

There is living testimony within the reach of this society, that, in certain British manufactories, the French marks were put upon their goods without any affectation of concealment, and the purpose openly avowed, as well as the connexion that subsisted between the real manufacture in Britain, and the fictitious one in France.

And, at the commencement of our woollen manufactures, for the purpose of degrading our fabrics, goods of the worst quality, but highly finished to the eye, were sent to this city from England, marked "Humphrey's Ville," that they might, by passing for the productions of that manufactory, injure its well-merited reputation.

It is well known to many, that, during the late war, British goods were smuggled into this country, and exposed to sale as American, Spanish, and Portuguese; it is quite of course, too, for their agents who have come out here since the war, in speaking of the glutting of the European markets, to say, that the speculation was not so unwise as unfortunate, for if the government and people had not taken the alarm, they should have destroyed their manufactures, and afterwards hid their own price.

In the beginning of the year 1793, when the report of general Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, made, by orders of the house of representatives, was published in England, it created such alarm, that meetings were called in the manufacturing towns, and Manchester alone, at a single meeting, subscribed 50,000 pounds sterling, towards a fund to be vested in English goods, and shipped to this country for the purpose of glutting our market, and blasting the hopes of our manufactures in the bud.

The lucrative speculations which the wars of Europe gave rise to, the examples of rapid fortunes made by foreign commerce, and the temporary advantages of our neutral state amongst so many powers, eager for each other's destruction, prevailed over the prophetic wisdom of that illustrious statesman; but things being now restored to their natural order, that important document which has been almost smothered in oblivion, and is of all his works that which has been least noticed or appreciated, must now be brought into full view.—And we call upon the friends of American independence, upon those who raised to his memory a humble monument suited to the record of private affection, and to number his days, to join with us in raising the fallen columns of his true glory.

And before we despatch this important head of "leaving manufactures to themselves," we must advert to that phenomenon of art, the most beautiful, that proudest specimen of American manufactures. Had it been left to itself there would have been lost to the human race an inestimable benefit, and to this republic the proudest monument of its glory. It came forth with throes and pangs,

like a giant's birth; and had not an enlightened legislature fostered its inventor with encouragement and hope, and renewed from time to time the period limited for its production, it would not now be seen stemming the current of our magnificent rivers, glittering like the enchanted galley on the tide of fate, topping the ocean's wave, or gliding like the pride of swans upon the lake.

6th. We come now to the last head of our argument, "the public revenue." And here we would remove that error which supposes that foreign importations pay the revenue to government. It is not so! they are barely the medium through which the government collects the revenue from the private purses of the private citizens. It is the citizen and not the ship that pays. It is the citizen, and not the foreign goods, that pay. It is the consumer and not the importer. During the recent war, so far from supporting the revenue, these importations (too often carried on in partnership with treason) developed their characters, drained the country of its specie, and its bullion, and left the government in a situation too humiliating to be recollected without pain by any patriot.

But, happily for this country, fortune has brought this evil to a period. And few will be so headstrong as not to acquire in the change of times and circumstances.

It surely makes no difference to our citizens which way they pay the money that goes to support their government, and they can have no objection to pay it in the way most beneficial to the country, by raising it on the domestic manufactures.—The necessity of a direct tax will be lessened, which will come in ease of the landed interest and of the merchant.

Mr. Isaac Briggs, in his statement to the chairman of commerce and manufactures, has proved, by exact calculations, founded on a *present and prospective* view of our population, wants, produce, and the foreign markets, that if our agriculturists depend, in future, upon any other market than that which domestic manufactures will afford, that their produce will lie upon their hands, or they must accept of whatever price the foreign merchant may be pleased to offer, for such portion as he will condescend to accept. For produce will no longer serve as payment where it is no longer wanted, and payment in specie will clearly be impossible.

For the tables and calculations we refer to the 9th volume of Niles' Weekly Register, where this valuable document will be found.

As the public may not be aware of the great interest, even now in jeopardy, we will barely mention, upon good authority, that there were, at the peace, 600,000 spindles employed in the cotton factories alone, the value of each of which, with the appendages, averaged 80 dollars, embracing in capital, about forty millions, besides the capital employed in working the raw material, which amounted to twenty millions more; and the woolen factories, though of much more recent origin, a capital of about the same amount, all which appeared, from a report to the representatives of the people of the United States, by the committee of commerce and manufactures of the last session, founded upon authentic data, furnished by the agents of the manufacturing interest, who were examined before separate committees of senate and representatives.—It has, moreover, been since ascertained, that preparations were made for the extension of both branches, which would have augmented the capital employed in them respectively to a much greater amount.

Let us now look back and see what this idol, foreign importation, was, and whether it is wiser to keep life in our own manufactures, or to struggle unnaturally to revive that unprofitable traffic.

It is a fact, which we assert on the authority of intelligent merchants, that the importing commerce has, in the two last years, (since peace has brought things to their natural course,) diminished the mercantile capital one-third, and, if continued, will result in the total impoverishment of every class. But what in its best days did it do for us? It corrupted our patriotism; domineered over our opinions; excited party spirit; embarrassed the government, and aimed a mortal blow at our union and independence. It carried the views of fortune of many good citizens from their own, to a foreign land, and brought amongst us a host of mischievous agents, whose business was, by night and by day, to irritate the public mind, fester every sore, and warp the measures of the government to a foreign interest. Instead of furnishing money, the sinew of war, it cut that sinew in the critical moment when its action was most wanted. Before a blow was struck on our part, it had stained our own waters with the blood of our countrymen; taught the nations of the earth to disrespect us, placed six thousand of our kidnapped citizens in British prisons, and forced others to shed the blood of their fellows and kindred in battle; and now, at the end of two years from the cessation of the war which it induced, although victory crowned our arms, bankruptcy stares us in the face. Is it, then, upon this rope of sand that government can rely in the event of any future war?

Happily the frauds of the foreign merchants have brought conviction home to the knowledge and sensibilities of our importers. Our merchants have found out that their order is no sooner executed by the English merchant, than other cargoes, of the like kind and quality, invoiced at reduced prices, are immediately shipped on their own account. And the duties being as much less as the invoice is lower, the revenue is defrauded of so much, and these goods are then thrown upon the market at this reduced price; added to which, the facilities afforded them by sales at auctions, (where the foreign merchant is exempt from license duty,) enable them to "glut our markets," as their term is, to the ruin of the merchant and manufacturer, and to the prejudice of the revenue. By all these means they reap the profits of smuggling without incurring any of its risks.

Mr. Brougham, indeed, has flattered them, that though these enterprizes are desperate as regards the continent of Europe, where the merchants will not pay, that the American merchants will pay; and these practices of glutting and destroying may be safely adventured against them. Mr. Brougham could not have known that our merchants were already reeling under their balance-sheets of foreign commerce, uncertain whether the next assault of the unsteady element, on which they ride, may not send them to the abyss of ruin.

It is no time for jealousies between farmer, merchant and manufacturer; one common bond of interest and patriotism unites them now. Let the government take advantage of the propitious crisis, stand firmly to its post and do its duty, as we trust it will; confidence will soon revive, capital be vested, machines improved, competition will bring our own goods to market at a reasonable price, and prevent those exactions which some affect to anticipate on the exclusion of foreign manufactures. On the other hand, if the foreign importations are ever

a gain relied on as the means of revenue, what can ensue but a repetition of those vexatious embarrassments which our government experienced during the war, and which it cost the best blood of our country to surmount.

If it clearly now appears, that Europe will not take from us the produce of our soil upon terms consistent with our interests, the natural remedy is to contract as far as possible our want of her productions. And if there be no other way to independence than that of manufacturing for ourselves, at least for our own consumption, it is hoped that the prejudice against *home* is not so strong in the mind of any American, but that it may be overcome.

The encouragement, besides, of domestic manufactures will increase the capital of the country as the manufactured article exceeds the value of the first material; sometimes an hundred fold, without speaking of the saving of all extra charges of shipping and re-shipping, increasing in proportion the value of the land, and easing the landholder of his burden in supporting the expence of government. It has been excitingly asserted by a great statistical writer in England, that one man in a factory maintains four soldiers, and one steam engine subsidizes three hundred German mercenaries.

Having discussed the various topics of argument, as far as the time allotted to our labor would permit, we shall set forth the titles upon which we presume to solicit universal co-operation.

In the first place, we can safely affirm, that our society is not the diminutive offspring of selfish or party combination, nor the foundling of accidental caprice. It is the legitimate birth of circumstance and occasion, and has burst forth into existence spontaneously and full grown, like the goddess of wisdom from the brain of the great progenitor; for it is the child of mighty and irresistible necessity.

Its object is to give to national industry the impulse it is susceptible of, by all the means within our power, and to endeavor to discover what helps it most needs. We must solicit the patronage of an enlightened public, and the protection of a wise government. We must rescue opinion from the dominion of prejudice, and enlist in our ranks genius, knowledge and experience. Our activity must depend less on the feelings of private interest than the more exalted sentiment of love of country. But when individual interest is blended with the general good, why should it not prosper?—how can it but succeed.

We must aim at acquiring extensive knowledge of all useful facts that have relation to our subject; the power of generalizing will follow of course. The artificer and philosopher must combine their efforts, and theory walk by the side of practice. Useful knowledge will thus be acquired and disseminated, like rays converged in one focus, and reflected wherever their application may be wanted. The head that conceives, will soon find the hand that can execute, and nothing of the stock of intellect will go to loss. Inventions already known will be improved, and their use rendered easy and familiar. All the powers of enquiry, experiment and combination, will be in full activity. The embryo conception will not be chilled by neglect; but, cheered by timely attention, will exceed the hopes of the projector himself. If we have not a treasury to dispense pecuniary recompenses, yet there are rewards more grateful to genius, because more worthy of acceptance; and the most animating of all rewards to a free and noble heart will be the civic crown.

Our proceedings must be so squared with the

public wants and wishes. Serve fashion, and all the baleful prejudices that dedicate to foreign productions the tribute of their devotion, must fly before the majesty of the public voice; and the pride of national character rise on the ruins of prejudice.

Let nothing, then, check our onward march, nor the vigor of our efforts. Let genius and patriotism, from whatever quarter of the earth, be naturalized amongst us, and nothing be exotic in this generous republic that blooms and bears good fruit.

And we now respectfully invite our fellow-citizens throughout the union, to unite with us in this great national concern, to establish societies with as much promptitude as possible, and to correspond with us, and with each other. Such diversified and rapid communication will bring important truths to light, dispel prejudice, refute sophistry, excite patriotism, cherish industry, and, above all, give to public opinion that expansive swell that will harmonize with the rising tide of our country's prosperity.

It is not to one class, nor to one interest, that we address ourselves, but to the whole and each respectively.

We call on our manufacturing brethren, and artists of every description, to communicate directly, or through the medium of some affiliated society, all such facts or information as may be subservient to the prosperity of domestic manufactures in general, or of any in particular.

And you, agriculturalists, owners and possessors of the soil, the standing pillars of your nation's independence, we conjure, for yourselves and for your country, to second us by all your energies. Explore, with new activity, and determine, by new inquiries, the nature and productions of your estates, and the adjoining territories. Every view, statistical, economical, geological or topographical, is connected with this great national concern. You may find that you have been unconsciously walking upon hidden treasures, richer than the minds of Golconda. The three kingdoms of nature may have been long tendering to your acceptance the willing tribute which you have heedlessly disregarded. Who can have so much interest as you in the opening of canals and roads, the increase of national industry and capital, with all its ramifications, which must reach you like irrigating streams of living waters, and enhance the value of your possessions? The great improvements that must follow in the train of national industry, are too far beyond ordinary calculations to be readily conceived. You will have, not one, but a choice of markets for your produce, of which wars, blockades, or the casualties of foreign nations, cannot deprive you. You will have speedy returns of whatever you may want, and your approximation to the mart of exchange will put it in your power to be the comptrollers of your own fortunes, and the arbiters of your own concerns. Our southern agricultural brethren, in particular, would do well to reflect that Great Britain is now, and has been for some time, creating new sources for a supply of cotton, by encouraging its culture in India, on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, Africa, Brazil, and other places; and will, shortly, render herself independent of any supply from this country, and probably prohibit the importation of American cotton into her market. When this event, which is not far distant, shall take place, you will be destitute of a vent for your cotton, unless a market can be found in our own country, by the establishment of domestic manufactures.

To you, merchants, now sinking by these foreign importations to ruin and bankruptcy, we appeal; by your dearest interests, and those of your country,

we conjure you to contribute all the power of your intelligence and enterprise, and to aid in counteracting those frauds upon yourselves and the revenue; of which you, your fellow-citizens, and the government, are common victims. A new and unforeseen crisis has put an end to those delusions, which heretofore arrayed agriculture and commerce against domestic manufactures. It is now demonstrated, that whatever adds prosperity to either of these modes of industry is beneficial to them all.

And of you, sons of science, who possess the rich treasures of cultivated intellect, and can teach their application to the useful arts of life, we claim the lights you can shed on this great subject. Too many of your former important communications have been lost to the public, from the inauspicious times in which they appeared, and have perished like seed sown by the way side. We entreat you to come forth anew in the pride of intellectual vigor, to break the spell of ignorance, and emancipate the genius of your country.

You who redeemed your fellow-citizens from the barbarian's yoke and foreign captivity; who, mingling the battle's thunder with the cataract's roar, made Niagara's falls the eternal record of the well-fought field; and you, citizen soldiers, who re-echoed victory where Mississippi rolls her latest waves along—we invite you to participate in our civic triumphs. If your country's cause should call you forth hereafter, you will go girded with swords of native steel; and the arms you wield will be committed to you by the hands of your affectionate countrymen.

And you, fair daughters of Columbia, whose sway is most ascendant when the Hearts of freemen do you homage, assert your dignity; disdain the fashions of foreign climes; let not the daughters of Belgium, Austria or Russia, exceed in patriotism, the free-born fair; let your dress be national; let your ornaments be of your country's fabric, and exercise your independent taste in suiting the array of your toilet to your own climate and to your own seasons. You do not vote in the counsels of your nation, but your empire is everywhere where man is civilized. Let the power of beauty add impulse to the springing fortunes of the land which you adorn; and let the charms of your persons be ever associated with your country's love.

With this view of the past and present, we might conclude; but we may look forward with anticipated delight to the prospect that bursts upon our sense: not through the vista of a long perspective, but which our children may enjoy in all its splendor; when a territory, vast as the European continent, shall pour its riches forth; when the protecting shade of equal laws, and the misery of another hemisphere shall have increased our population to the measure of our wide domain; when the genius of the republic, towering like the eagle on the Appalachian heights, shall, looking from the proud summit to either ocean's wave, survey the wealth of every soil, the fruit of every clime. Where the bear roams, and the wild-cat prowls, flocks and herds shall pasture, and the savage's dreary repair out-bloom the gardens of Hesperia. There cities, towns and villages, centres of intersecting orbits through which domestic commerce will revolve, shall rise and flourish. And whilst the plough shall trace the silent furrow, the mill shall turn, the anvil ring, and the merry shuttle dance. The exhaustless stores of mind and matter shall be this nation's treasury. Adventurous man, triumphing over the obstacles of nature, shall search the recesses of the stubborn mountain. The sounding tools, and the

voice of human speech shall wake the echo in the vaulted space, where, from the beginning, silence and darkness reigned; and the rich one shall quit its hidden bed, and sparkle in the upper day. Innumerable communications, by land and by water, shall bear, in all directions, the native produce of the soil and of its industry. Majestic rivers, enriched by their tributary streams, shall waft on their smooth tide the treasures of teeming abundance. And the proud cars, to which magic genius has yoked the discordant elements of fire and flood, shortening the distance of time and space, shall stem the mighty current. The immeasurable coasts, with all their bays and inlets, shall invite the mariner to commerce, or beckon him to shelter from the storm. Those inland seas, memorable by the victories of freemen, the classic scenes of future muses, shall be studded with barks which national industry has set in motion; the white canvass swelling to the breeze, the ensign of freedom waving to the sky. One people, one tongue, one spirit, grappled by ten thousand relations of interest or affinity—what fictitious demagogue, what ambitious usurper, will then find a spot to insert the wedge to sever such a union? A thousand heartstrings must be rent before the smallest member can be separated.

Let the world, then, in arms, assail this great republic. Like a proud promontory, whose base is in the deep, whose summit strikes the clouds; the storm of fate may smite upon its breast, the fretful ocean surge upon its base; it will remain unshaken, unimpaired—type of duration—emblem of eternity!

And who is he that is not proud of such a country—jealous of its prosperity?—Who would be thought the subject of a king that could boast the title of citizen of this republic?—countryman of Franklin and Fulton—child of Washington!

Signed, **THOMAS MORRIS,**
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
ARTHUR W. MAGILL,
WILLIAM SAMPSON,
JONATHAN LITTLE,
THOMAS HERTFELL,
JAMES ROBERTSON,
THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN,
ISAAC PIERSON,
J. R. B. RODGERS,
EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON,

Com. of correspondence.

On motion, resolved, That the foregoing address be approved, and that the corresponding committee cause 5,000 copies to be printed; and that they transmit a copy to the president of the United States, to each of the members of congress and heads of departments of the general government, and to the governor and members of the legislature of the states, respectively.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *president.*
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, *first vice president*
WILLIAM FEW, *second vice president.*
JOHN FROUSON, *third vice-president.*
DOMINICK LYNCH, JUN.
 and **PETER H. SCHENCK,** } *Secretaries.*

N. B.—Communications to the society will be addressed to any of the members of the corresponding committee.

[William Sampson, esq. is understood to be the author of the preceding address.]

Indian Treaties.

We have another lot of treaties with the Indians. The following brief notice of them may suffice all common purposes.

1. With the Weas and Kickapoos, signed at Fort Harrison, June 4, 1816—acknowledging peace, recognizing the treaty of Greenville, declaring the boundary line surveyed in 1809 on the lands of the Wabash and White rivers, and ceding certain tracts of land between the Wabash and the Vermillion rivers. This is signed by *Buffalo, Negro Legs, Little Eyes, &c*

2. With the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potowottimies, residing on the Illinois and Melwahee rivers, and on the south western parts of lake Michigan—a treaty of friendship and limits, concluded at St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1816—relinquishing the claims to certain lands ceded by the Sacks and Foxes in 1804, also ceding certain tracts of their proper territory, reserving the liberty to hunt and fish within the same while it continues the property of the United States. For this cession the United States is to pay for 12 years, \$1,000 per year, in goods, at their first cost, without charge for transportation. This is signed by the *Black Partridge, Black Bird, &c.*

3. With that portion of the Winabagoes residing on the Ouiconsin river—a treaty of peace, recognizing all former cessions made, and every treaty or contract heretofore concluded, and promising to give no assistance to the other part of their tribe until they make a peace with the U. S.—and also that they will deliver up all prisoners in their hands. This is signed by the *Spoon, White Sky, Good House, &c.* Concluded June 3, 1816.

4. With the Sacks, of Rock-river, and the adjacent country—the preamble recites the measures that had heretofore been taken to make peace with this tribe, and goes on to ratify and re-acknowledge the treaty of 1804, and all other contracts with the U. S.—placing them *status ante bellum* provided they restore, before the 1st of July next, all property stolen since they were notified of the ratification of the treaty of peace, with Great Britain, under the penalty of forfeiting their portion of the annuities. This is signed by *One-who speaks, Sturgeon-man, Bad-Axe, Thunder-that-frightens, &c.*—Concluded May 13, 1816.

5. With the Siouxs of the Leaf, the Siouxs of the broad Leaf, and the Siouxs who shoot in the Pine Top—a treaty of friendship and peace, recognizing all former treaties and cessions. This is signed by the *Marching Wind, French Crow, Belly Ache, &c.* Concluded June 8, 1816.

6. With the Chickasaws—ceding lands north of the Tennessee river, and some other lands—for which they are to receive \$12,000 per ann. for 10 successive years, and \$4,500 to be paid in sixty days after the ratification of the treaty, with presents to several of the chiefs and warriors. Several reservations of land in the tracts ceded are made by the Chickasaws in favor of particular persons. They also stipulate for the exclusion of pedlars and traders, under the forfeiture of all the goods brought by such persons into the nation. The cession made is valuable and very important to the people of Tennessee, &c. This treaty is signed by maj. gen. William Colbert, major William Glove, major George Colbert, and many other chiefs. Concluded Oct. 4, 1816.

7. With the Cherokees—establishing boundaries and relinquishing certain lands; for which they are to receive an annuity of \$6000 to continue 10 years, and \$5000 to be paid in sixty days after the ratification of the treaty.

8. With the Choctaws—a treaty of cession, for which they are to receive an annual annuity of \$6000 for 20 years, and to be paid \$10,000 in merchandise immediately after signing the treaty.

These last treaties are very important to the people of the south-west, and highly advantageous to the public.

All the tribes acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States, &c.

The cessions of the Cherokees and Chickasaws are stated to consist of bodies of land equal to 13,000 square miles—reported to be rich and valuable; the price paid for it, is equal to about four cents per acre. It is the wish of the Cherokees to exchange their remaining lands for other lands west of the Mississippi.

Memorial on Navigation.

At a meeting of the merchants and others, interested in foreign commerce, held at the Tontine coffee house on Friday evening, the 17th Jan. 1817.

GURDON S. MUMFORD, esq. chairman,

JAMES B. MURRAY, esq. secretary,

The committee appointed at the last meeting reported the following memorial, which, together with the subsequent resolutions, were unanimously adopted.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

The memorial of ship owners and others, interested in foreign commerce, convened by public notice at the Tontine coffee house in the city of New-York, the 17th of January, 1817,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS—

That the operation of the several commercial and colonial regulations adopted by the foreign nations for the protection and promotion of their own trade, has depressed that of the United States, to a degree hitherto unknown. In fact it has rendered our vessels of little value, and thrown our seamen, and the numerous classes of mechanics connected with navigation almost out of employ.

While the treaties between the United States and other maritime nations profess to place the vessels of each party on an equal footing, they provide for so small a portion of the commerce, and so much is left to the provisions of each, that we have merely the shadow, and not the substance, of reciprocity, nor can it be obtained, but by the adoption of measures similar in character and effect.

Your memorialists have perceived, with great satisfaction, the attention that has been paid to this interesting subject by the president of the United States in his message to your honorable body: and that the honorable committee of foreign relations, have through their chairman, introduced a bill for the purpose of providing a remedy for evils under which we are now so severely suffering, the provisions of which bill we have considered with great attention.

We observe by its tenor that it is contemplated to lay an additional duty upon merchandize imported into the United States, from, and being the product of territories from which our vessels are excluded; but while we believe that considerable benefits would result from such a law, we would respectfully suggest to the consideration of your honorable body, the expediency of totally prohibiting the admission of vessels and merchandize, under such circumstances, from a conviction that such regulation would not only be sanctioned by every principle of justice, but as a measure of policy be preferable, as more prompt and effective in its results; inasmuch as the effects of extra duties could only be felt by the gradual and tardy diminution of the trade and revenues of our rivals—while by adopting their

own weapons, the contest would indubitably be rendered more equal.

As we are now situated, foreign ships may load cargoes in Europe, and proceed with them to the United States, on the same terms as our vessels, after which they may take on board articles of American produce, carry them to their colonies, and there lade cargoes of colonial goods, and return with them, either to the United States or Europe, thus enabling them, by coupling the two voyages, to carry their cargoes at a rate much too low to defray the ordinary expences of a vessel while confined to a participation of the single voyage: We are not therefore only deprived of the one half of our foreign commerce but the other half is rendered of little value.

A proof of the determination to exclude us, if possible, from the carrying trade, may be found in a late act of the government of Nova-Scotia, imposing much heavier duties upon the exportation of gypsum or plaster of Paris, when landed in any port of the United States north, than when carried south, of cape Cod; thereby depriving a section of the union from a trade hitherto very valuable to them, in transporting that article from the eastern section, where they had been in the habit of procuring it from Nova-Scotia at a small expence, to the middle states, where it is almost exclusively consumed.

Your memorialists forbear to state the numerous other cases of inequality that exist in our commercial intercourse with foreign nations, which cannot have escaped the observation of your honorable body.

They would respectfully solicit the passage of such a law as shall have the following tendency:

1. To prohibit the importation into the United States of any articles of foreign produce or manufacture except in vessels of the United States, or in vessels built by and actually belonging to the citizens or subjects of the nation in which such article has been produced or manufactured, or to a nation which shall permit the importation of foreign produce or manufactures of a similar description into its ports, in the registered vessels of the United States, upon the same terms as her own vessels are permitted to import such goods or manufactures into the ports of that nation.

2. To prohibit the entry into the United States of any foreign vessel with a cargo, the growth, produce or manufacture of any territory, where a vessel of the United States is not permitted to take on board a similar cargo upon equal terms, or to impose such extra duty as in the opinion of your honorable body, may be best calculated to produce the desired end.

3. To prevent the lading on board of any foreign vessel, a cargo to be landed in any foreign port, into which a cargo of similar articles is not permitted to be imported in American vessels.

If foreigners want our bread, our cotton, our tobacco, our lumber, our naval stores, we only ask to be allowed a fair and reasonable share in the carriage of the same to them; and are willing that they should participate with us, in the benefit of bringing their produce and manufactures to this country. Our wish is, that all restrictions be removed, or rendered equal by the adoption of correspondent regulations, on the part of the United States.

Resolved, That this memorial be signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, and transmitted to our representatives in congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body.

Resolved, That Josiah Ogden Hoffman, David B. Ogden, and Henry Wheaton, esq. be a committee

to use their endeavors at Washington to promote the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, together with the chairman and secretary, be a committee to obtain the signatures of our fellow citizens, to the memorial:

Preserved Fish,	Elisha Tibbetts,
Gabriel Havens,	Stephen Whitney,
George Griswold,	Isaac Burr,
Allen Shepherd,	Stephen Hathaway, jr.
Alfred P. Edwards,	Isaac Bell,
John H. Howland,	Jacob Barker,
Levi Coit,	Samuel Hicks,
Gardiner G. Howland,	Benjamin Bailey,
Robt. Ainslie,	James Lovett,
Francis Depau,	John Griswold,

Resolved, That the citizens of the several seaports throughout the United States, &c, and they are hereby invited to assemble and express to congress their opinion on the subjects contained in the preceding memorial.

Resolved, That the memorial and proceedings of this meeting, be published in the several newspapers in this city.

GORDON S. MUMFORD, chairman.

JAMES B. MURRAY, sec'y.

A bill has been reported to the house of representatives that substantially anticipated the wishes of the above memorialists, which has been twice read and referred to a committee of the whole, and will probably pass.

Revolutionary speeches, orations, &c.

The following communication is from one of the best of men—

MR. NILES—Observing in one of our newspapers, which I sometimes read a few days after they are printed, an extract or expose of a correspondence between you and president Adams, for the purpose of obtaining some speeches of the revolutionry congressionalists, in which you appear a little unhappy at the issue of the business—the old man having, in a testy sort of pleasantry, declared that none remain, except a few bits and ends in Dr. Witherspoon's writings; or in a chaos of his own, which he dare not enter. And observing farther, that you do not give up the great design, but still express a melancholy hope, and make a pitiable demand on your fellow-citizens for assistance in the case, which ought to move the feelings of every one, whom time or chance had once enabled to catch a little of the precious droppings of primeval wisdom and eloquence:— Though I have but little to offer, yet my commiseration for you, as an editor in want of something to print, and from sympathy with your numerous readers, who must be panting at this season for speeches, and glad, in a time of dearth, to swallow fragments of former days, I have forced myself to recollect, and endeavor to bring to your Register, something from the old and silent walls of the revolutionary congress—Not speeches, indeed! but a sort of anecdotal history of speech and no speech, which may be better understood in the relation, as it displays two characters existing then, in being now, and likely to be, while society and speech endure.

When Dr. Franklin returned to America, after his long public agency, services and exposure in Europe, he was elected a member, for Pennsylvania, in the congress of 177-. Familiar as he had been with the discussion of state affairs, the concerns of his own country and the interest of nations, he entered into that new assembly of the representatives

of freemen, engaged in the momentous contest of arms for liberty and peace, with such cautious respect for the men and the object, that he sat silent for ten or twelve days before he ventured an opinion or proposition for consideration. The reflection will, perhaps, follow from some of your readers—How unlike many of the fresh-produced legislators whom we have seen since.

In the same body, at a later day, Gouverneur Morris found a place under the credit of such talents as he had displayed before them who chose him. The more to shew these, of which he had, doubtless, no less confidence than his acquaintance, he once offered a wager that he would speak an hour or two in the house without making a motion. The attempt was accordingly made at the moment that suited, and a long speech delivered, to the great benefit of that sober assembly. Whether they were less used to such than some modern assemblies; or talents of speech had not then acquired their proper value, and capacity for business was in vulgar estimation too high, or whatever it was, it seemed they grew tired, and Dr. Witherspoon, taking advantage of the speaker's stopping to spit, or some other halt, stood up and seconded the gentleman's motion. Gouverneur, with surprise, turned round and asked, what motion?—he had made none! The more shame for you, counselled the doctor, to take up the time of congress with a speech without end or object.

A COTEMPORARY.

Baltimore, January 25, 1817.

Contracts—war & navy departments.

Brief abstract of the statements made by the acting secretary of war and of the secretary of the navy, of their contracts made in the year 1816.

BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

Rations. The price of the rations varies with the facilities of supplying them at the different posts. The highest, in Georgia, is 33 1-3 cents; the lowest, for the state of Kentucky, 12½. In the eastern states, generally, nearly 16; New York, south of the Highlands, 15; Pennsylvania 16½; Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia, 17½; Virginia 17½; South Carolina 20; Tennessee 15; New Orleans 15½; Detroit, &c. 17. The western posts vary from 14½ to 32, according to the cost of transportation, &c.

Arms. 10,000 stands, at \$14; 10,000 do. at 15; 10,000 do. not to exceed \$10. 100 tons salt-petre, at 34 cents per lb.*

Articles of clothing. Many groce of buttons, yards of kersey (¾ wide, at 70 and 82) pairs of shoes; leather caps; large quantities of blue cloth, 6-4, at 2.33 1-3 and 2.50, blankets at 2.75, &c.

(All of domestic manufacture)

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

One complete frame of live oak for a ship of 74 guns; 1 do. for a ship of the line, 2 do. for frigates; with large quantities of timber for other ships of 74 guns and frigates, &c. Some 42 and 32-pounder cannon at \$125 per ton; quantities of shot, at 5 cents per lb. 100 tons salt petre at 24 cents per lb.—2,300 bolts of canvas, large quantities of sheathing copper, bolts, rods, &c. at 33 cents per lb.—44 cents for sheathing nails. Pork at 18 50, and beef at \$12 per barrel.

All the manufactured articles appear to be domestic.

*There is an error (probably of the press) as to one of these—but as the prices are given in the official statements.

Army of the United States.

Letter from the acting secretary of war, transmitting a statement showing the actual number of the army of the United States, and the stations of each corps, in compliance with a resolution of the senate of the United States, of the 21st instant

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1816.

Sir—In compliance with the resolution of the senate, of the 21st instant, I have the honor to enclose the report of the adjutant and inspector general, showing the posts at which the present army of the United States is stationed, and the actual number at each post respectively. I have the honor to be, &c.

GEO. GRAHAM, acting secretary of war.

Hon. John Galliard, president of the senate, &c.

Military Department	Fortification, cantonment, or post	Corps	Aggregate numbers.	
No. 2	Fort George, Castine, Maine	Artillery Corps	86	
	Preble, Portland, do.	do.	111	
	Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.	do.	66	
	Sewall, Marblehead, Mass.	Light Artillery	60	
	Independence, Boston, do.	do.	348	
	Warren, Boston, do.	do.	75	
	Wolcott, Newport, R. I.	do.	58	
	Adams, do. do.	do.	74	
	Tribune, New-London, Conn.	do.	86	
	Columbus, New-York	Artillery Corps	390	
No. 3	Lewis, do.	do.	102	
	Wood, do.	do.	90	
No. 4	Mifflin, near Philadelphia	do.	218	
	McHenry, Baltimore	do.	136	
	Severn, Annapolis	do.	109	
No. 1	Washington, on the Potomac	do.	107	
	Cantonment, Greenbush, N. Y.	2d Regt. of Inf.	77	
	Plattsburg, do.	6th do. do.	491	
	Sackett's-Harbor, do.	2d do. do.	590	
	Fort Pike, do.	Artillery Corps	137	
No. 5	Niagara, New-York	do.	98	
	do. do.	2d Regt. of Inf.	72	
	Fort Shelby, Detroit	Artillery Corps	109	
	Cantonment, do.	5th Regt. of Inf.	478	
	Grosse-Isle, Detroit river; opposite Maiden	do.	64	
	Fort Gratiot, outlet of lake Huron	do.	76	
	Michilimackinack, do.	Artillery Corps	132	
	Green Bay, mouth of Fox river	3d Regt. of Inf.	257	
	do. do.	do.	412	
	Fort Dearborn, Chicago	11th Regiment	168	
	Harrison, Indiana	3d Regt. of Inf.	130	
	Wayne, Ohio, bend waters of the river Miami-of-the-Lake	do.	66	
	Aggregate strength of the division of the north	do.	72	
	No. 6	Fort Nelson, Norfolk, Virginia	Artillery Corps	88
		Norfolk, do. do.	do.	63
Cran-y-Island, do. do.		do.	52	
Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C.		do.	73	
No. 7	Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.	do.	188	
	Johnson, do. do.	do.	79	
	Tybee Barracks, Georgia	do.	51	
	Fort Hawkins, do.	4th Regt. of Inf.	68	
	Gaines, do.	do.	51	
	Canp Crawford, Appalachicola	do.	490	
	Fort Montgomery, Alabama river	7th Regt. of Inf.	258	
	Crawford, Cannicco, 45 miles below fort Montgomery	do.	408	
	Jackson, junction of Koussee and Talaposee	do.	82	
	Bowyer, Mobile Point	1st Regt. of Inf.	58	
Charlotte	Artillery Corps	102		
Petite Coquille, lake Ponchartrain	do.	29		
No. 8	Fort St. John, Bayou St. John	1st Regt. of Inf.	56	
	St. Philip, Plaquemine Bend	do.	53	
	do. do.	do.	47	
	New-Orleans	Artillery Corps	81	
	do. do.	do.	56	
	Baton Rouge	1st Regt. of Inf.	48	
	Fort Claiborne, Natchitoches	do.	461	
	St. Louis, Missouri	11th Regiment	111	
	do. do.	Artillery Corps	51	
	Fort Clarke, Illinois	6th Regt. of Inf.	86	
No. 9	Edwards, do.	do.	86	
	Arnustrang, Rock-Island, above St. Louis	do.	495	
	Crawford, Prairie du Chien	Rifle Regiment	503	
	Aggregate strength of the division of the south	do.	428	

Total both divisions, Ordnance department, 9,946

818

9,128

NOTE.—It will be observed, that this report of the strength of posts and garrisons, is less than the general return of the army, of the 1st instant, which will be accounted for in the reduction of the force at the several posts, by casual absences, sickness, &c.

Since the date of the last returns, the two companies of riflemen reported at Natchitoches, have been moved to St. Louis, and two companies of the 8th infantry have been ordered to Natchitoches. The remainder of the 8th infantry have been removed from Department No. 9, to Department No. 8. The two companies of riflemen, reported at Green Bay, are ordered over to the Mississippi; they belong to the southern division.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's office,
14th January, 1817.

D. PARKER,
Adjutant and inspector general.

The case of judge Bland.

On the 8th day January, 1817, the committee of grievances and courts of justice, submitted to the house of delegates of Maryland, for its consideration and adoption, the following resolution and address.

Resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring, that the following address be presented to his excellency the governor:

To his excellency the governor of the state of Maryland.

The general assembly of Maryland conceive it to be their bounden duty, as guardians of the public interest and safety, to call your attention to the conduct of one of the members of the judiciary.

It appears to the general assembly, from satisfactory testimony, that Theodorick Bland, associate judge of the sixth judicial district, hath refused to carry into execution the act, entitled, "A further supplement to the act, entitled," an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, "upon the ground of its unconstitutionality, after the judges of the same district had solemnly decided that the said act was constitutional, and had granted relief under the same. You are therefore requested, immediately on the receipt of this address, to remove the said Theodorick Bland from his office as associate judge."

Of this resolution, address and charge, judge Bland received an official copy on the 9th inst. and also a copy of an order, informing him that the house of delegates had appointed the 21st of the same month to hear him, and any testimony he might have to offer in his defence. On the 10th inst. the judge received an official copy of the depositions taken by the committee of grievances, and reported by them, as the foundation of the charge against him.

On the 21st, being the day appointed, the judge attended and was prepared to proceed with the investigation and refutation of the allegation against him, but the house being engaged with other business the subject was not taken up till the next day—when judge Bland appeared, and the clerks of the courts of the sixth judicial district, were called and examined, and sundry certificates and records produced and inspected; and many other witnesses fully examined and heard, as well on behalf of the house, as on behalf of the judge.

After the testimony was closed, the judge was about to proceed with his defence, in which he

intended to shew and prove, by arguments derived from the express provisions of the constitution, and the acts of assembly; from the nature and structure of our judicial system, and also by the principles of the common law, as evidenced by various direct and solemn decisions, both of the English and Maryland courts, that a single judge, when acting alone as a court, or officially out of court, was not imperatively or absolutely bound by a solemn decision of the majority of the members of the court to which he belongs, in a subsequent case of a similar nature; but much less so, in a case where the same constitutional question was renewed, and again presented to such dissenting judge, nor to yield up his opinion to the majority of the court in any case where an appeal lies until such his opinion had been overruled by the court of appeals. But the house of delegates not being willing to take up the time of the house, in hearing the judge on that question, and being otherwise satisfied—the following order was moved and adopted:

"On motion by Mr. Potts, the question was put, that the house adopt the following order:

Ordered, That no solemn adjudication having taken place in the sixth judicial district of this state upon the constitutionality of the law vesting equity jurisdiction in the county courts, which was the foundation of the present enquiry, that the same be dismissed, and the honorable judge Bland be deemed acquitted of the charge contained in the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice. *Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.*

"True copy from the proceedings of the house of delegates.

(Signed) LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk."

Legislature of South-Carolina.

On Tuesday, the 26th November, the following communication was read by the governor to both branches of the legislature:

To the senate and house of representatives.
Fellow-citizens—All the measures which by the proceedings of your last session devolved on the executive, have, so far as they depended on him, been accomplished. When the legislative will was expressed or clearly indicated, it has been strictly obeyed; and where the compliance with your wishes involved the exercise of discretion, it has been used in a manner that I trust will prove satisfactory. In this respect the papers numbered from 1 to 12 inclusive, and herewith transmitted, will place in your possession all the information that can be desired.

The papers numbered 1, 2 and 3, shew the terms of the convention negotiated at Washington with the chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, and of its final ratification by the nation; although the latter was encumbered with certain reservations in favor of individuals which lessened in some measure, the importance of the acquisition in a pecuniary point of view, yet these were not considered so material as to prevent my acceptance of the treaty, which has accordingly received my final sanction. A prompt and effectual change in the state of things in that territory was essential to the good order of society, and in this respect the acquisition of jurisdiction was considered more important than the compensation given. When to this is added the fee simple of the soil, it is not doubted that my proceedings in relation to this business will meet your approbation. The disposition of the general government, on this subject, and the cheerful personal assistance of the late secretary for the department of war, have obtained for us a relinquishment of title; which is believed could not otherwise have been accomplished. Legal provisions will become necessary to extend to the territory thus acquired our judicial and militia systems, and to provide for the various circumstances which belong to it. Among these you will not omit regulations for disposing of the lands, and advantageously investing the proceeds. Perhaps no appropriation of the latter will be more beneficial to the state at large, than the creation of a permanent fund for the maintenance of the free schools. Such a course will be no less delightful to the mind of the philanthropist than consonant to the liberal policy and enlightened views of the legislature. In thus securing to the poor the advantages of education, and putting this their precious inheritance beyond the reach of temporary feelings or mutable councils, the character of the state will be established, and the general welfare promoted.

The papers 4, 5, 6, exhibit the correspondence concerning the arms due to this state from the general government. The quota of South-Carolina, according to the apportionment of war, has been received. This is considered fair, and as far as it goes, satisfactory; but the means provided by congress on this subject, fall greatly short of the wishes and expectations of the state. It is no longer a

speculative opinion, for experience teaches us that our liberties and institutions depend principally on the militia for defence.—See now in the art, and discipline in the practice of war, are useless without arms, and even arms become dangerous, unless a preponderating portion of them be in the hands of virtue and patriotism—the militia therefore are the safe deposit for them. But while there are no new armories erecting, and no excused enterprise for their manufacture commenced, we shall look in vain for its accomplishment of our wishes to those of Springfield and Harper's Ferry. The mere appropriation of a sum of money, very small compared with the object to be effected, notwithstanding its inapplicability to any other purpose, is better calculated to betray our safety and to disappoint our hopes, than to arm the whole body of the militia." All the branches of the general government are so justly influenced by public sentiment, that I cannot refrain from recommending a continued expression of our wishes, (instruction to the state delegation in congress may be happily resorted to) until it shall produce measures corresponding to the vital importance and magnitude of this object.

The paper 7 is a copy of the instructions prepared for George Blackburn, esq. under the authority of the appropriation "for procuring a map of this state." Your proceedings on this subject were considered as pointing to this gentleman as the person to be employed, notwithstanding my discretion was, in form, not limited. Such an indication, however, was not necessary to procure for him the appointment; his genius and acquirements warranted the choice—his zeal and industry, thus far, have justified our confidence. He has been directed to attend at Columbia, during the two first weeks of your session, to give such information and explanations as may be required, touching the progress and probable accomplishment of the work. His journal, also, if required, shall be subject to your examination.

The appropriation for military books, to be furnished to the militia officers of this state, has been more than sufficient for the purpose. This measure will not fail to produce all the benefits anticipated from it. Its effects were so to be seen during the review of the present year, wherever the distribution of the books had been made in time for the officers to study them. The disposition manifested throughout the state, and the emulation existing in almost every regiment, afford the most gratifying proofs of the correctness of our measures concerning the militia. A mild but steady execution of the laws, will in a very few years elevate them, at least, to the level of the best in the union.

The American fire has proved more deadly in battle than any other; probably, because we have been frugal in our earliest years familiar with the use of fire-arms. The rapid progress of agriculture, to such an use, are fast decreasing. The rapid progress of agriculture, accelerated by the uncommon rewards of labor, is, by constant, though almost imperceptible degrees, impairing the efficiency of our arms, by lessening the objects for their use. As the forest yields to the axe, the game which they contained disappear, and with them much of the excitement to a dexterous use of arms.—Whether these have so far diminished, as to require other incentives for the preservation of our skill in gunnery, you best can determine; but, surely, an honorable reward to such individuals as may, from time to time, distinguish themselves in the regiments, by the precision of their fire, would be productive of good, as it might assist to prolong the accuracy, and of course the efficiency, of our fire. The man who knows and feels that he is superior to his enemy, is very apt to meet him as the militia met the British near New-Orleans. This knowledge always enables the soldier to perform wonders. Our measures should be, at least, as much addressed to the moral as to the physical energies of the people; with all arms equal reliance may be placed on the former as the latter, and with the militia infinitely greater.

The tenth section of the act of the 16th of December last, requires to be altered or explained so as to operate alike on all officers of uniform companies of cavalry, artillery, infantry and riflemen; as well of those which were raised prior to the passage of that law, as those subsequent. However contrary it may be to what is believed was the intention of the legislature, it is contended, that the section permits the former to hold their commissions, while it deprives the latter of theirs, when they shall fail to have in uniform a certain number of rank and file. This is too unjust a distinction, growing out of the accidental wording of the section, to be permitted to remain.

Much inconvenience results from the regiments having no permanent place of rendezvous. I recommend that an appropriation be made for each, to be expended at the discretion of the major-general, brigadier-general, and for each regiment its particular commandant, as commissary, to provide a muster field for each. If colonels were authorized to appoint sutlers, who, on the days of general musters, should be protected in the exclusive right to settle at such places, it would in many, if not in every instance, procure the muster field wanted, without the expenditure of the sum appropriated. Should an increase of population induce an increase of the number of regiments, and therefore a change of the places of rendezvous, it is believed the appropriation in the value of land, will be such as to prevent any loss in the purchase. At all events, the inconveniences, from a variety of causes, have become such as to require the interference of the legislature; which is called for, not more by the good it may produce, than the improving state of those for whom it is intended to provide.

Your attention is recommended to a review of the fiscal laws of the state, at least so far as to provide against an evil which may arise, and which will be suggested. Appropriations of money remain as credits in the treasury, payable on account of the specific objects for which they were granted, until expressly repealed by law. Although our financial system has been materially changed since the establishment of the bank of the state, and although all balances in the treasury on the 2d of April, in each year, are directed to be paid over to the bank on account of capital; yet, the

bank being bound by its charter to honor the drafts made upon it for appropriations, all unexpended balances, not repaid by the legislature, may be called for at any time. It may be very proper to grant money for specific objects this year, which the legislature might find it expedient to refuse a few years hence. If no injury has been suffered by the state under such a system, it argues most in favor of its public agents than of the system itself. There are now, subject to the governor's drafts, large balances of appropriations, made during the late war, for military purposes; also, more than twelve thousand dollars of the contingent fund remain unexpended.

The resignation of John Taylor, esq. late a senator in congress, herewith submitted, and marked 8, induces the necessity of electing a person to represent the state in the senate of the United States, until the expiration of the term for which he was elected; as also some one to succeed to that seat on the 4th of March next. Electors of president and vice-president of the United States are also to be chosen during your present session.

The paper 11, is a copy of the law of the state of Georgia, received from the executive of that state, since your last meeting. Whether the measure which has been so long adopted by this state, in anticipation of such a law on the part of Georgia, be now the most proper to be pursued, you have an opportunity to decide; as also, to consider maturely the expediency of commencing, on a large scale, the works of internal improvement. Perhaps the topography of no state presents more inviting opportunities for improving inland navigation than our own; none have stronger inducements, and yet few have done less. The state is possessed of the most ample materials; public spirit, enterprise, perseverance, are not wanting, and nothing is required for the accomplishment of every desired object in this respect but the patronage of the legislature. Whether this shall be afforded by grants or loans of money, by becoming participators in works of public utility, or by beginning them wholly on state account, is within the reach of your wisdom to determine.

Two events have occurred during the present year, which required a resort to military force. A few runaway negroes, encamping themselves in the swamp and marshes contiguous to Combahee and Ash-poo rivers, not having been interrupted in their petty plundering for a long time, formed the nucleus, round which all the ill-disposed and audacious near them gathered, until at length their robberies became too serious to be suffered with impunity. Attempts were then made to disperse them, which either from insufficiency of numbers, or bad arrangement, served by their failure only to encourage a wanton destruction of property. Their force now became alarming, not less from its numbers, than from the arms and ammunition with which it was supplied. The peculiar situation of the whole of that portion of our coast rendered access to them difficult, while the numerous creeks and water courses, through the marshes and round the islands, furnished them easy opportunities to plunder, not only the planters in open day, but the inland coasting trade also, without leaving a trace of their movements by which they could be pursued. There was but one more stage to a state of things altogether intolerable; to prevent which, I felt it my duty to use the public force and the public money. I therefore ordered colonel, now major-general William Youngblood, to take the necessary measures for suppressing them, and authorized him to incur the customary expenses of such an expedition. This was immediately executed. By a judicious employment of the militia under his command, he either captured or destroyed the whole body. As the amount of the expenses authorized has not yet been ascertained, and of course not paid, I ask of the legislature to put at the disposal of my successor, a sum adequate to redeem my promise. The other event happened in the neighborhood of Camden. It appears that a scheme for organizing insurrection among the slaves had been for years contemplated by a few desperate characters there. They had nearly matured their plans, when a communication of them was made, in the latter part of June last, to a faithful servant, belonging to a gentleman in that neighborhood. By him I was immediately advised of the plot, whereupon I directed one of my aids, lieutenant-colonel James Cheant, to adopt such a course as would lead, not only to a satisfactory knowledge of their whole project, but to its effectual prevention. His measures corresponded with my confidence. They were as successful as they were judicious. Through the instrumentality of the good servant alluded to, he carried on a counterplot, by which he was enabled to procure ample testimony to convict the principals, without resorting to the evidence of the servants who made the first disclosure, and to seize upon all who were implicated, before the slightest suspicion of their guilt was entertained by any one, except those engaged with him to prevent it. They were immediately delivered up to the civil authority, and have been all punished except one, whom the court pardoned.

However certain of failure every such project must ultimately prove, from the circumstances in which we now find ourselves placed, it can scarcely be doubted, that but for the loyalty of the servant mentioned, much injury would have been sustained, prior to the final destruction of those who so rashly plunged themselves into ruin. If he has saved the life of a single person, or the bones of one individual from fire, for massacre and conflagration were both embraced in the project, his services to the public are so important as to form a strong claim on your generosity. He has always supported a good character, and been for a course of years entrusted with the care of a portion of his master's property. All that his master can do, to better his situation, without procuring his case to the neighborhood, from which he has been reprobated by a promise, has already been done. Short of his freedom his master will not be unple, and this is more becoming the legislature than any other. His name, and every circumstance connected with his case, will be fully communicated to any committee of your body, should they be required for the purpose of providing for his support.

These incidents admonish us to a careful revival of our patrol system. Perhaps the agents selected for its execution are proper, but the responsibility under which they act is believed to be inadequate to a just administration of it. If the duties to be performed by these agents are to be considered of a military nature wholly, as by some they have been, no evil would result from the requiring superior officers to superintend their execution; if of a civil character, the aid of the courts of law might be successfully resorted to, by adding an additional clause to the oath administered to the grand jurors. These events, together with the occurrence of Bostwick's insurrection in Virginia, induced certain enquiries of the attorney general; his letter in reply, marked 12, is laid before you for your consideration. It is not possible that your deliberations on these subjects can be concluded before that remorseless merchandise traffic, which brings among us slaves of all descriptions from other states, and which is a reproach to our morals, and an outrage to our feelings, shall press on you for correction. It is in the course of ceaseless cupidity, alike regardless of country and consequence, should be arrested: high time that our streets and highways should be freed from the crowds of suffering victims, that are constantly dragged through them, to minister to insatiable avarice. The lights of humanity—a wise policy—the prayers of the just, all require that the delightful avocations of domestic life should be no longer defiled by the presence of convicts and malefactors.

The time has passed, when all our feelings were excited in relation to the militia drafts by the general government. We then saw the efficiency of our institution paralyzed; the public order threatened; "the veil of the temple"—of the constitution "rent in twain"—Yes the redeeming spirit of the people, without disorder or commotion, patiently struggled through the difficulty. The period has now come, when we can deliberately, and without passion and prejudice, review the progress of events, touching this interesting subject, and decide whether it be not necessary by timely provision to guard against similar occurrences in future. It can scarcely be denied, that a power ought to be lodged somewhere, competent to call out the physical force of the nation, for national emergencies. However inexpedient and dangerous it would be to strip the state governments of all authority over the militia, and vest it exclusively in the general government, it can be neither to give to this last complete power over it, for the specific purposes enumerated in the constitution. Such a power appears to be a necessary attribute of sovereignty, and essential to its preservation. Whether militia drafts were improperly withheld or not, by some of the states, during the late war, is not necessary now to discuss; it is sufficient, for all good purposes, that we know contests concerning the exercise of authority over them during a state of war, have arisen and may again occur, not only in relation to the constitutional right to call for them, but also as to the sphere in which they may be employed. Such an evil ought to be removed. This is not an affair involving party considerations at all—it is the great business of the nation to provide for the nation's safety. Whatever may be the political character of congress, it ought to have full power "to provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions"—to defend the sacred soil of their country, without the possibility of its being eluded by specious reasons or fallacious arguments. I therefore recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States on this subject to your most serious deliberation.

You have again assembled, fellow-citizens, under the most propitious political circumstances. The peace of the nation undisturbed, its character elevated and revered abroad—the empire of the laws perfect at home—blessed with a government, instituted by the people, and administered for their benefit, which, like the atmosphere, pervades every thing, yet is no where felt—secured alike in the full exercise of our religious and our civil rights—enjoying all the happiness of legal liberty—the poor educated—the educated happy—the people virtuous and every where industrious, prosperous and contented. That such a rich stream of blessings should be poured out to us, at a time when all the nations of the earth with whom we have intercourse, are made to eat the bread of bitterness and sorrow, call for the most grateful and earnest thanksgivings to the great Author of every good. Under such circumstances, you have come up to the appointed house of the people, with none but dispositions faithfully to do the work of them who sent you, in which may you be so enlightened, with "that wisdom which is from above," that all your acts may advance your personal character and the public good.

DAVID R. WILLIAMS.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

The late season and price of wheat.—A letter from Mr. Maury, U. S. consul at Liverpool, dated Nov. 7—says, the last summer was the coldest he ever experienced, and unfavorable to grain. Wheat was selling at the rate of \$4 for 60 lb.

Average price of wheat, Nov. 19, 100s. 5d. per quart. Grain is said to have risen 100 per cent. at Odessa, on the Black sea.

Lord Castlereagh's house in St. James' square, had been attacked by a mob, and 12 squares of glass broken. The mob had previously attempted

to tear up the iron railing in Leicester square, but failed.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The American press, on account of the unlimited freedom, offers an indifferent key to the policy of the government. It speaks with too much passion to reflect the cool resolves of the cabinet; and though it faithfully represents the dominant feelings of the country, it furnishes no means of discovering the intentions of the executive. The latter is pacific from principle, and from profound views of policy, in the instance of the dispute now raging between Spain and her colonies. Though the American executive may ardently desire the independence of the latter, it knows well that this result can be attained with far greater certainty by its neutrality, than by its open co-operation. In the latter case, Spain would also, probably, have her auxiliaries; for there is not one European power that would see with satisfaction the cause of freedom expand; and, as the auxiliary might have a great naval force, the United States could not render the aid which the zeal and enterprize of private individuals are able to furnish under existing circumstances. The insurgents want only a regular supply of arms, ammunition, and a few experienced officers to achieve their independence.

FRANCE.

Flour at Bordeaux, Nov. 23, from 12 to 13 dolls. per barrel. There is a bounty of 2½ francs (47 cents) per cwt. on each cwt. imported.

A disturbance has lately taken place at Toulouse, in consequence of the price of corn.

The vintage "has entirely failed."

French budget.—The deficits for 1814, 1815 and 1816, amounted to 83,051,150 francs. The budget for 1817 calls for 1008,294,957—and the revenue for that year, including all the new taxes, is estimated to produce only 774,000,000, and leaving a total deficit of 314,274,957.

NETHERLANDS.

The price of grain is said to be falling in the Netherlands.

PORTUGAL.

Flour at Lisbon, \$12 50. The vessels that went from Lisbon to the Black sea for corn had returned in ballast, not being able to obtain it.

ITALY.

The late season, &c. Mr. Appleton, U. S. consul at Leghorn, says the late season was the most extraordinary one remembered. There was not a single day in which Fahrenheit's thermometer had risen above 75; generally standing between 65 and 70—the usual heat of the summer is from 75 to 83° He states that the wheat crop had been much below middling, and that the corn, blasted, had not yielded a tenth of its usual product. The oil and wine crops had also failed.

The king of Naples has prohibited the exportation of grain from his dominions.

BONAPARTE.

We have a report that Bonaparte "in a rage," suddenly ordered his plate to be broken up and sold as old silver—as such it is stated to be worth 10,500£. His object is said to be live independent of the British government. If this be true, the resolution is to his credit—a man may easily be justified for refusing to receive favors from his oppressors.

FAST INDIES.

The British in the East Indies are intriguing with the rajah of Jypore to place himself under their protection. And if the rajah of Nagpoor will not be protected by them, they have resolved to make war

upon him!—The *protection* of the spoilers of the east is quite as much to be feared as the power of their arms.

CHINA.

We have some account of the proceedings of the British embassy to China. The vessels had returned to Canton from the Yellow sea—the embassy, itself, was to return there by land. It was generally believed that it would be coldly received at Peking. The great object of the British appears now to be to obtain possession of the islands of Lanton and Lintin, for *ware-houses*—by which they may completely command the Tigris and its whole commerce; and shut out any one at pleasure.

EGYPT.

Letters of a very recent date give the following detail respecting Egypt:

The country has greatly improved under the government of pacha Amoud Ali. The city of Alexandria has been placed in a state of defence; the troops are well treated and regularly paid; and more volunteers offer themselves than are wanted. Amoud Ali is in his 40th year. He was originally an adventurer, who exercised the trade of piracy in a small vessel; his success attracted to him 600, with whose assistance he succeeded in domineering over the chief cities of Lower Egypt—since which time his army has greatly increased. He caresses foreigners, particularly the French and English, and there is every probability that, if he continues to govern Egypt, it will become a flourishing country."

HAYTI.

By a vessel, just arrived from Port au Prince, we learn that king Henry, with his army, was within 30 miles of that place, and that president Pétion had despatched a force to give him battle.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The governor of Lower Canada, in a speech, from "the throne," alludes generally to the deficiency of the crops, and says it has been represented to him that in some places the people are reduced to a state of absolute want.

Many distressed persons continued to arrive at Halifax from Newfoundland.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

The famous partizan chief, sir *Gregor M. Gregor*, has left the patriots of Venezuela—the reasons assigned for it are, the futility of his endeavors to establish concert, discipline, and a regular government. He was proceeding to Mexico—had arrived at St. Thomas, where he immediately recruited 150 *choice spirits* of various nations and complexions; with these he embarked for Port au Prince, expecting there to raise men enough to get a footing in Mexico, where he supposed the natives would flock to his standard.

It is understood that *Bolívar*, with a pretty formidable force, is operating against the royalists of Venezuela. Admiral Byron's (republican) squadron appears to consist of 14 or 16 vessels.

The patriot privateers, off Cadiz, captured 29 of valuable Spanish vessels in the month of November.

The Venezuela privateer *Jupiter*, captured a Spanish vessel, bound to New-Orleans, within musket shot of the bar. The procedure has justly excited much indignation. We wish the patriots entire success—if they respect the laws of nations, which in this case has been frequently violated, and, we hope, may be punished.

It is with pleasure we learn that this vessel, being carried to *Galveston*, for adjudication, was promptly ordered to be restored by the (patriot) court of admiralty there, as having been captured

within the waters of the United States. She was expected at New-Orleans.

We have an important report from *Galveston*, Mexico—and there is reason to believe it is true. A body of royal forces landed near *Boquilla de Piedras*, where they were ambuscaded and attacked by general *Vittoria de Guadalupe*, who killed and wounded 300 of them, and took 150 prisoners, with a booty of a million of dollars.

Gen. Vittoria has taken, besides, a convoy of *two millions of dollars*, despatched under a strong escort from Mexico to Vera Cruz. He has an army of 2000 men.

Three vessels of gen. Mina's squadron have been spoken off *Bequilla*.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, January 23.—Mr. Campbell, from the committee on finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill making an appropriation to enable the president of the United States, to hold treaties with the Indian tribes therein mentioned.

Friday, January 24.—Mr. Chase reported a bill to provide for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries.

Other business done not necessary to notice at present. Adjourned to Monday.

Tuesday, January 28.—Mr. Roberts reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of certain claims for militia services, to the state of Georgia.

The following resolution, yesterday moved by Mr. *Troup*, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate such information as he may possess, touching the execution of so much of the first article of the late treaty between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, as relates to the restoration of slaves.

Wednesday, January 29.—The bill to establish a new executive department, was rejected by a vote of 25 to 11.

The bill for the admission of the western part of the Mississippi territory into the union as a state, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and will, in all probability, pass the senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 22.—Mr. *Johnson*, of Ken. from the committee to which was referred the letter and report of the acting secretary of war, on the application of major-general William H. Harrison, respecting his expenditures of public money, while commanding the north-western army, made a report thereon, stating that the committee are unanimously of opinion, that general Harrison stands above all suspicion as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connection with the officers of the commissariat for the supply of his army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of the contractors, and that, in his whole conduct as the commander of the army, he was governed by a laudable zeal for, and devotion to the public service and interest; which report was read and considered: Whereupon, it was

Ordered, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the papers be transmitted to the department of war.

Mr. *Clarke*, of N. Y. from the committee to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the inhabitants of the town of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier, claiming indemnification for property destroyed by the enemy during the late war with

Great Britain, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of certain sufferers in the late war between the United States and Great Britain; which was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill to repeal (from and after the end of the present session) the act altering the mode of compensation to the members of congress, &c. was read the third time.

Mr. Mills moved its indefinite postponement—withdrawn. After other propositions, the question was stated, "shall the bill pass?"—Mr. King moved to recommit it—negated by a large majority. Mr. Pitkin opposed the bill as repeal of all the laws after pocketing for themselves the \$300 dollars. Mr. Grosvenor defended it as properly belonging to the next congress—though he would vote against the bill in any shape.

Mr. Randolph, in reply to the idea that the next congress would be driven to fix on an unworthy compensation, said he relied on the senate for a corrective of such a grovelling disposition, though considering the senate always as the oligarchical branch of the government; reviewing it constantly with dread, and always therefore supporting the authority of this house in opposition thereto, still he looked to it, in this affair, as a corrective for any low and grovelling attempt which might be made to reduce the compensation; that he thought it better for the house to serve for a bare sufficiency to support the expences of life, indeed for nothing, than to adopt such a course as would bring into the house a certain description of persons, &c.—Mr. R. spoke some time in illustration of the opinions already submitted by him in the course of the debate—deprecating the spirit which viewed with unconcern the waste which, he said, had so long taken place in the treasury, and yet begrudged the watch dogs of the republic enough to buy bread. He also went into a pretty general review of public affairs, the concerns of the treasury, bank, military establishment, the war, taxes, &c. to express his surprise that the people should be such gulls as suffer without resistance, abuse in all these concerns, and yet set up the act of last session as a goblin, to be alarmed at; but he was satisfied, if they could pack upon this act all their ills, make it the scape-goat, and send it off into the wilderness of the west. He noticed minutely certain periods of English and Irish history, and some of the eminent men of those countries; commenting on and explaining their public conduct; in the course of which, Mr. R. took occasion to say, that he looked across the Atlantic, to England, to the country he meant, as an Ionian Greek looked to Attica; he viewed it as his country and he would never give up his claim to be the compatriot of Shakespear, and Milton and Locke, &c. He occupied more than an hour in a very discursive, and somewhat desultory speech; to which

Mr. Pitkin replied at some length; when the question whether the bill should pass was decided by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Archer, Atherton, Avery, Beer, Baker, Harbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Birnsall, Birdseye, Blount, Boas, Breckenridge, Brooks, Bryan, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Mc. Champion, Cibley, Clark, N. Y. Curt, N. C. Clendenin, Comstock, Couser, Cook, Crawford, Croighton, Crocheron, Culpepper, Darlington, Deane, Dickens, Edwards, Findley, Fletcher, Furness, Forsyth, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hahn, Hale, Hammond, Harbin, Harrison, Heister, Henderson, Hendricks, Herbert, Hooks, Hooper, Hungerford, Ingkam, Irving, N. Y. Irwin, Penn. Jackson, Jewett, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kent, King, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Little, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lynn, Wm. Maclay, Wm. P. Maclay, Marsh, Mason, Mc Coy, McKee, McLan, Miller, Milnor, Moffit, Moore, Moely, Jer. Nelson, High Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes, Parris, Peter, Pickering, Piper, Pleasants, Powell, Randolph, Reed, Reynolds, Rezac,

Root, Ross, Ruggles, Schenck, Sharp, Sheffey, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tate, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Thomas, Tyler, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. J. Wheaton, Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Yancy,—138.
NAYS.—Messrs. Baylies, Betts, Bradbury, Calhoun, Chappell, Clayton, Condit, Cooper, Davenport, Grosvenor, Hall, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Kerr, Va. Mills, Newton, Pitkin, Rice, Robertson, Savage, Smith, Penn. Stearns, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Woodward, Yates—27.

So the bill passed, and after considerable discussion on the title proper to be given thereto, whether it should express fully all the provisions of the bill, &c. it was decided at length to be entitled "An act to repeal, after the close of the present session of congress, the act entitled an act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives and delegates from territories," and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, took up the joint resolution respecting the arrangement lately made by the directors of the United States' bank, and the said resolution was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house.

The house then on motion of Mr. Forsyth, went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, on the bill to prevent the citizens of the United States from selling vessels of war to the citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and more effectually to prevent the arming and equipping vessels of war in the ports of the United States; intended to be used against nations in amity with the United States.

Mr. Forsyth referred the attention of the house to documents before it, to shew that acts violating the neutral character of the United States were often committed in the manner proposed to be prohibited by this bill, and remarked briefly on the necessity which existed of enabling the government effectually to repress such acts of hostility, &c.

After considerable discussion, the committee rose before it had got through the bill and the house adjourned.

Friday, January 24.—Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, moved the following resolutions of enquiry:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what offices created during the war, have become useless by the return of peace.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing all useless and unnecessary offices.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of disqualifying any person from holding two offices at the same time

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of equalizing the pay and emoluments of the officers and persons employed in the civil, military and naval departments of the government.

The resolutions was agreed to without a division, and a committee of five ordered to be appointed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Langdon,
Resolved, That the secretary of war be required to lay before this house a statement of the annual expenditures at the military academy at West Point, from its commencement to this time: also, the number of students who have annually entered, or completed their education in said academy: and also what number of persons therein educated, are now retained in the army of the United States, and the offices in which they severally serve.

The house then proceeded to the order of the day

on the bill further to prevent the fitting out, in the ports of the United States, of expeditions against nations in amity with the United States. In committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair.

There arose on this question a debate of more real importance, certainly, than any that has taken place at the present session; the result of which was the reporting of the bill to the house, without essential amendment.

The house adjourned, without acting further on the bill, a little before sundown.

[We must contrive, somehow to preserve the sketch of this debate in the REGISTER. The subject is of much interest. The following letters are necessary to give a full view of it—

Department of State, January 6, 1817.

SIR—Having communicated to you verbally the information asked for by your letter of the 1st inst. except so far as relates to the last enquiry it contains, I have now the honor to state, that the provisions necessary to make the laws effectual against fitting out armed vessels in our ports, for the purpose of hostile cruising, seem to be,

1st. That they should be laid under bond, not to violate the treaties of the United States under the law of nations, in all cases where there is reason to suspect such a purpose on foot; including the cases of vessels taking on board arms and munitions of war, applicable to the equipment and armament of such vessels, subsequent to their departure.

2nd. To invest the collectors, or other revenue officers, where there are no collector, with power to seize and detain vessels under circumstances indicating strong presumption of an intended breach of the law; the detention to take place until the order of the executive, on a full representation of the facts had thereupon, can be obtained. The statute book contains analogous powers to this above suggested. See particularly the 11th section of the act of congress of April 25, 1808.

The existing laws do not go to this extent.—They do not authorise the demand of security in any shape, or any interposition, on the part of the magistracy, as a preventive, where there is reason to suspect an intention to commit the offence. They rest upon the general footing of punishing the offence merely where, if there be full evidence of the actual perpetration of the crime, the party is handed over, after trial, to the penalty denounced.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,

Chairman of the committee of foreign affairs.

Department of state, Jun. 10, 1817.

SIR—In addition to the letter which I wrote to you on the 6th, in reply to the one which you wrote to me on the 1st. inst. I have the honor to state, that information has been received at the department, from various sources, that vessels have been armed and equipped in our ports for the purpose of cruising against the commerce of nations in amity with the United States, and no doubt is entertained that this information was in some instances correct. The owners of these vessels have, however, generally taken care so to conceal these armaments and equipments, and the object of them, as to render it extremely difficult, under existing circumstances, to prevent or punish this infraction of the law. It has been represented,

1st. That vessels belonging to citizens of the U. States, or foreigners, have been armed and equipped in our ports, and have cleared out from our custom

houses, as merchant vessels; and after touching at other ports, have hoisted the flag of some of the belligerents, and cruised under it against the commerce of nations in amity with the United States.

2ndly. That in other instances other vessels, armed and equipped in our ports, have hoisted such flags after clearing out and getting to sea, and have, in like manner, cruised against the commerce of nations in amity with the United States, extending their depredations, in a few cases, to the property of citizens of the United States.

3dly. That in other instances, foreign vessels have entered the ports of the United States, and availing themselves of the privileges allowed by our laws, have in various modes, augmented their armaments, with pretended commercial views—have taken on board citizens of the United States, as passengers, who, on their arrival at neutral ports, have assumed the character of officers and soldiers in the service of some of the parties in the contest now prevailing in our southern hemisphere.

Information, founded upon these representations, has, from time to time, been given to the attorneys and collectors of the respective districts in which the armaments are stated to have been made; but from the difficulty of obtaining the necessary evidence to establish facts on which the law would operate, few prosecutions have been instituted.

In reply to your second inquiry, I beg leave to refer to the communication from the secretary of the treasury to the committee of ways and means, during the last session of congress, in the case of the "American Eagle," and to the papers enclosed herewith.

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,

Chairman of the committee of foreign affairs.

Saturday, Jun. 25.—The committee of ways and means reported several bills—which, with other proceedings, at present unimportant, shall be noticed in their progress.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill to amend the acts for the government and regulations for seamen in the merchant service, and for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign ports.

The committee of foreign affairs, were, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, discharged from the further consideration of the petitions from Norfolk, Newburyport and Alexandria, from sundry merchants for remuneration of French spoliations prior to the year 1800.

Mr. Calhoun, from a select committee reported, without amendment, the resolution from the senate, to employ colonel Trumbull to execute certain paintings, and the same was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Wright offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of relieving such citizens as have had their property destroyed or so occupied by the enemy, as to render the same unprofitable—so far at least as relates to their taxes, or such other relief as they may think proper; and to devise such means of obtaining correct information, as the public may be secured from impositions and the real sufferers relieved.

And on the question being put to adopt the same, it was rejected.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendment reported by the committee of the whole house, to the bill to restrain the equipment and fitting out of vessels in our ports to be used against nations in amity with the United States.

Monday, Jan. 27.—Mr. Telfair, from a select com-

mittee on the subject, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill to authorize the payment of certain claims of the state of Georgia; which was twice read and committed.

A message was received from the president of the U. States, transmitting copies of ratified treaties between the United States and certain indian tribes, (see page 378.) recommending it to congress to take into consideration how far legislative provisions may be necessary for carrying into effect stipulations contained in the said treaties.

The message was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr Comstock rose and after a very feeling speech in which he depicted the horrors of the massacre, &c. at the river Raisin, in 1813, by the allied forces under the infamous Proctor, and the subsequent ~~ransom~~ of those that savage barbarity spared, by certain persons at Detroit, &c. they having been given up to the tender mercies of the Indians, as slaves, offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, to remunerate those who in the late war redeemed (by purchase) our captive officers and soldiers from the Indians, and of making such provision as may be deemed expedient, to redeem those now in captivity.

Gen. Harrison seconded the motion, and stated that he had heard from a respectable source, that a man of name the Fant or Fants, a drummer of the of the lamented capt. Hart's company, was yet hired out at *Quebec* by an Indian, who pocketed the amount of his earnings.

The resolution was adopted without debate or opposition.

The resolution from the senate respecting certain paintings to be executed by col. Trumbull and to be placed in the capitol, next occupied the house and gave rise to a considerable debate—being opposed by Messrs. Forsyth, Ross, Robertson, Taylor of N.Y. and Hardin, and advocated by Messrs. Calhoun, Wright, Hopkinson, H. Nelson and Grosvenor. But the resolution finally passed, yeas 114, nays 50.*

The house resumed the consideration of the bill more effectually to restrain our citizens from enterprizes against nations in amity with the United States: the question still being on striking out the third section of the bill,

Mr. Root delivered a speech of considerable length in favor of the motion, and expressed his views of the question very much at large. Not only this bill proposed to go too far, but the acts already existing, he contended, went too far. He avowed, in the strongest terms, his disposition to recognize the independence of the Spanish provinces, and hoped the government would acknowledge their minister, Mr. Thompson, &c. He denounced the provisions of the third section, as not only tyrannical but unnecessary, in the strongest terms. If our citizens did commit acts of hostility against Spain, our government had only to disavow any agency in the acts, and there would be a fair off-set to the affair of the Firebrand: for, in such matters, in diplomatic etiquette, it seemed, the word of one nation

*The subject spoken of for these national paintings, are, the declaration of independence by the congress; the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; and the resignation of his sword to congress by general Washington, at Annapolis. The size of the pictures is proposed to be 12 feet by 18; the figures to be as large as life.

Nat. Intelligencer.

must be taken for the fact by another. He was not only opposed to this bill entirely, but he wished to God he could rend from the statute book the act of 1797, which he considered as infringing the spirit of the constitution, &c.

The question on striking out the 3d section was lost—yeas 37, nays 98. The house adjourned without getting through the bill.

Tuesday, January 28.—Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jesse Hunt, who prays for the remission of certain duties payable to the United States, by reason of the destruction by fire of the said goods, on their voyage in the steam boat. This report was earnestly opposed by Mr. Harrison, on the principle that the government ought not to demand a tax or duty from any man, who, without his own agency, had become unable to pay it—and it was supported by Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Smith, of Md. on the ground of the established practice of the government to insist on the payment of duties in all cases whatsoever. The report was concurred in.

Mr. T. Wilson reported, from a select committee, a bill, authorising the opening and working copper mines on lake Superior, and for other purposes—which, by a small majority, was permitted to receive a second reading, and was committed.

Mr. Moseley, from a select committee reported a bill to extend the patent of Andrew Law for his improvement in the art of printing Music; which, by a vote of 58 to 45, was permitted to have to second reading, and was committed.

Mr. Gaston, from the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the legislature of North Carolina, respecting unsettled claims to lands on North Carolina grants, &c. delivered in a detailed report on the subject, introductory to a bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, &c."—which was twice read and committed.

ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

The house then proceeded to the order of the day on the bill, which has been under consideration for three days past, to repress private expeditions for warlike purposes, against powers in amity with the United States.

Many amendments were offered to the bill, some of which were agreed to and others negatived, until the bill assumed the following shape:

A bill to prevent citizens of the United States from selling vessels of war to the citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and more effectually to prevent the arming and equipping vessels of war in the ports of the United States, intended to be used against nations in amity with the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That if any person shall, within limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, to procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly aid or be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming any private ship or vessel of war, or sell the said vessel, or contract for the sale of the said vessel, to be delivered in the United States, or elsewhere, to the purchaser, with intent or previous knowledge that the said vessel shall or will be employed to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not

exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years; and the trial of such offence shall either be in the district of the United States wherein the vessel was fitted out and armed, or in that wherein the contract of sale was made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners of all armed ships, sailing out of the ports of the United States, and owned wholly or in part by citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the collector, with sufficient security, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by the owners, in cruising or committing hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any prince or state or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required to detain any vessel bound from the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, shall render it probable there is an intention to violate the neutral obligations of the United States, to foreign governments, until the decision of the president he had thereupon, or until the owner enters into bond and security, to the collector, prior to the clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by the owner or owners in cruising or committing hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of any prince or state, colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no foreign ship or vessel shall be armed and equipped, nor shall the force of any foreign armed ship or vessel be increased or augmented in the ports of the United States, under any pretext whatsoever.

The question was then stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, as amended.

Mr. *Wright*, moved that the bill be laid on the table, in order to print it with the amendments, for the better information of the house. *Negated*.

Other amendments were proposed, among which was one by Mr. *Wright*, to add the following as a new section to the bill.

Be it further enacted, That any ship or vessel sailing out of the United States under license from any foreign minister shall be liable to capture and condemnation."

This motion was *negated*. On these several propositions for amendment, much debate took place.

Mr. *Wright*, and Mr. *Ross*, both spoke at some length against the principles and policy of the bill;

When, the question was taken, "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time, and decided as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Adgate, Archer, Atherton, Baer, Baker, Bassett, Bateman, Baylies, Birdseye, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Cady, Chapman, Chappell, Gilley, Condit, Cooper, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Dickens, Edwards, Forsyth, Gaston, Goli, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hardin, Heister, Hendricks, Herbert, Hooks, Hopkinson, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Jackson, Jewett, Kent, King, Ms. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Lyon, Marsh, Middleton, Miller, Mills, Milnor, Mosley, Murree, Nelson, Ms. Newton, Noyes, Peter, Pickens, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Rice, Roane, Rugles, Sheffey, Smith, Penn. Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, N. Y. Telfair, Townsend, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. J. Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilde, Williams, Woodward, Yancey—94.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Barbour, Bennett, Betts, Birdall, Blount, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Carr, Ms. Clark, N. C. Clark, N. Y. Chenduin, Cosner, Cook, Crawford, Creighton, Crocheton, Desha, Fletcher, Faneey, Hammond, Harri-

son, Henderson, Ingham, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kerr, Va. Little, Love, Lumpkin, Lyle, W. Mackay, Wm. P. Mackay, M. Coe, M'Lean, Moore, Nelson, Va. Parria, Figer, Powell, Reynolds, Robertson, Root, Ross, Savagr, Sharp, Tait, Thomas, Tybr, Walker, Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Whitecalk, Wilkin, Wm. Wilson, Wright, Yates—60.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan 29.—Mr. *Lowndes*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the relief of Robert Burnside, and a bill for the relief of certain friendly Creek indians, whose property had been plundered by the hostile Creeks in the late war in consequence of their attachment to the United States.

The engrossed bill to prohibit the sale of armed vessels, to be used against friendly powers, &c. was read the third time and passed—ayes 83, noes 62.

The title was amended, so as to entitle it 'an act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States;' and the bill sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Breckenridge* in the chair, on the bill to regulate the navigation of the United States. [To prohibit, after a certain day, the importation of any merchandize from any foreign port, except in vessels of the United States, or in foreign vessels owned wholly by the citizens or subjects of the country of which such goods are the growth, or produce, or from which such goods, &c. are usually shipped for transportation: *provided*, that the prohibition shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which has not adopted or shall not adopt a similar regulation.]

Mr. *Forsyth*, explained the views of the committee in reporting the bill; its effects, and the necessity of such a regulation, to place our navigation on a footing with, and countervail the partial regulations of foreign countries.

Mr. *Lowndes*, moved to strike out of the bill the *proviso* stated above.

This motion produced an interesting debate on the principles of the bill, in which the commercial intercourse of this country with foreign nations, the relations of trade generally, and the effect of our commercial conventions, &c. were widely discussed. The gentlemen who took a leading part in the discussion were, Messrs. Lowndes, Forsyth, Smith, of Md. Calhoun, Clay, Hopkinson, and Pitkin.

On taking the question on striking out the *proviso*, it was decided in the negative—ayes 36.

No other amendment being offered the committee proceeded to take up the next bill referred to it—being the bill to prohibit all

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE

with those ports into which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to enter and trade.

After spending some time in assiduously discussing the provisions of this bill, and various propositions to amend them—

The committee rose and reported the first bill to the house, obtained leave to sit again on the latter one; and

The house adjourned.

☞ If we had had 32, instead of 16 pages, we should have filled them this week. The difficulty was to know what to leave out. We must be brief—The senate have ordered the compensation bill, as it passed the house, to a third reading. The house of representatives were chiefly engaged on Thursday on the "navigation bill,"—an amendment to strike out the whole bill, and impose discriminating duties, was before the committee when it rose!

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 24 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1817.

[WHOLE NO. 284.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

NAVAL DEPOT IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

We have the report of the secretary of the navy, to the senate of the United States, communicating information relating to the site for a naval depot, in the waters of the Chesapeake—containing the surveys and reports of commodores Rodgers and DeCatur and captain Porter, of the navy board—with those of captains Sinclair and Spence to them, and that of colonel Bomford, of the ordnance department, on the cost, &c. of some works proposed to be erected—making a pamphlet of 53 pages.

On a subject so interesting and important, the people will be glad to receive every information, and we shall next week give a place to these documents. Their great length forbade an insertion in the present number.

The three commissioners have each preferred a different site—*York River, Gosport and St. Mary's*. The idea of an establishment on the Tangier islands, &c. seems entirely exploded.

DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

It has been ardently desired by us to insert the debates in the house of representatives on the *compensation and neutrality* bills, as they are called, and that on the latter especially—and we hope yet to be able to preserve them for our readers. But really the space allowed to us, extensive and well filled as it is, by compressions and abstracts of things not given at length, is much too small to meet our views of what is required for this work.

The address of E. WATSON, esq. to the Berkshire Agricultural society, is laid off for our next paper.

A multitude of articles wait for room and opportunity.

Specie Payments.

A stated meeting of delegates from the banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond was held at Philadelphia on Saturday last, at which it was resolved to resume specie payments on the 20th of the present month.* We hope and believe that this procedure will do much to subserve the public convenience. The public, however, have also a duty to perform, by discountenancing *unnecessary demands* on the banks for specie, until they get fairly under way, under this renewal of their old arrangement, restoring the "golden age." There can be no doubt that, in general, they are as able to pay specie as ever they were—perhaps, *really* more so—but the distinction that has been made between specie and bank notes, by the exchanges made of the one for the other, may prove very injurious to them, if unchecked by *public opinion*, which, alone, and so long, supported them in the non-payment of specie at all. In general, this work is unfriendly to the *multiplied* banks that teem in our country—matters of speculation, that have made splendid fortunes for the few by the grinding of the many—but they are now so interwoven with the business of life as to demand the support of the public

*Those of North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the chief banks in Ohio, it is stated, have only waited this movement to open their vaults.

sentiment to a very considerable extent; and the evils of them, like those of negro slavery, must be redressed by *degrees*. Therefore, for the banks, beginning to do what is right, we urge the public support for awhile, and the effect will be a regular *gleaning* of the "*wheat from the tares*."† Those that are solvent, really solvent, will be continued, while the mushroom establishments will die, to the ruin of some honest men, but more so of those who have no claims upon the public sympathy. I know one of the latter class who has made, as I am told, 300,000 dollars, through his official station in one of those swindling institutions, within the last three years, a part of which, I very well know (such was the state of things) that I myself was compelled to contribute. The payment of specie, if it does not ruin these fellows, (as I wish it may do) will, at least, check their operations; for we shall soon get back to the old ground of refusing the paper of all the banks that do not pay it.

One word about the editor's own affairs, as affected by this arrangement—On the first of next month, there will be due to this establishment more than 25,000 dollars; and, as we have been straitened during the winter, we hope for full supplies in the spring. While on some notes we received a premium, we could afford to pay a discount on others, happy if the whole balanced. But cases of this sort have actually occurred—we have paid 50 cents for the postage of a thing called a \$5 bank note, which the case compelled a sale of for \$4 25—a deduction, at once, of one fourth of the price of this paper—however, such cases have been rare, and cannot, will not, be submitted to. The value of such bills, like the proceedings of the *Hartford Convention*, will sink as the country rises, and payment must be made in notes of well established and recognized banks. We shall have no more premium to receive, and it is impossible that we can pay discount. The REGISTER is a cheap publication, and ought to be well and promptly paid for.

Domestic Manufactures.

The people are enlisted to their true interest in the encouragement and support of domestic manufactures. The eloquent address of the American society of New-York,* which we have just had the pleasure to lay before our readers, is rousing them every where—sister societies, which promise to be very extensive and to do much good, are already organized in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and no doubt there will soon be many more of them established at other places. Several of the state legislatures have the subject before them, and preparations are making, by memorials and petitions, to bring it be-

†It is expected that nearly all the old established banks in the interior, and many of the new will immediately resume the payment of specie.

*The very able report of general Hamilton, when secretary of the treasury, in 1790, alluded to in this address, may be found in the 5th vol. of the WEEKLY REGISTER; which, from the body it has acquired, and from the fortunate period during which it has been published, is a work of *general reference*, over the union.

fore congress. The chief things asked for, are: the present tariff to be made permanent; the importation of cotton goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope prohibited; some regulations to prevent smuggling or frauds by invoices; a duty of 10 per cent. on sales at auction of foreign goods, except in certain cases; and that all the supplies for the army and navy be of American manufacture.

It appears absolutely necessary that the energies of the people should be roused to counteract the ruinous effects of the prodigal system at present pursued by the British to "*glut our markets*," as Mr. Brougham says, and thereby break up our establishments—the loss in which they calculate to exact from us hereafter by increased prices for their goods, when we shall have no remedy. It is the spirit of trade to "throw out a sprat to catch a mackerel"—to bear a present loss or inconvenience to secure a future profit or advantage—and no people understand it better than the British.

But the sales of our manufactures have declined as much from the inattention and want of reflection in our own people, as from the manœuvres of the enemy. Old habits, even if completely absurd, are hard to be changed; and when we can buy a yard of foreign muslin, for instance, for 25 cents, the same superfine of which would cost us 31, if of American manufacture, there seems an economy in preferring the foreign commodity. But divest them of their glazing and stuffing, by passing them through warm water, and put them into the scale, and it will appear that the latter is really the cheapest, weighing, at least, a third, and perhaps an half more. It is the body of the stuff that constitutes its durability. But we do not think of this—and run to the shops where we can buy goods the cheapest—that is, for the least nominal price. If the people would only think—it would soon appear to them, that *private economy*, as well as *public prosperity*, is deeply concerned in giving a preference to home-manufactured goods.

Captors of major Andre.

Col. Tallmadge's statement in the house of representatives on the 13th ult. (see page 350) respecting the character and conduct of Paulding, Van Wart and Williams, the three militia-men whose fortune it was to capture major Andre, has excited general surprise and universal regret. We cannot suppose that col. Tallmadge has said what he himself does not believe to be the truth; but he may easily have mistaken the facts that belong to the important occasion, and his *opinion* seems considerably bottomed upon the *impressions* that major Andre was pleased to give him of those men, with whom, it may well be apprehended, that he was not much pleased: they had resisted the bribes he offered for his deliverance, and it is quite natural that he should endeavor, by undervaluing the service they had performed, to prevent them from receiving a reward from the opposite side. This, at least, would be the disposition of nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand, placed in the mortifying and terrible predicament that he was.

The facts advanced by col. Tallmadge, are in opposition to every history of that momentous transaction, and to the vote of the old congress on the subject. And in this state of the case, holding up as does such a glorious example, we entirely submit to the opinion that even "if it were a mere fiction, it ought never to have been touched"—and, though we may not doubt the colonel's veracity as to what he believes were the facts, we never shall

cease to lament his want of discretion in exposing that belief of them.

The *New York Courier*, edited by Mr. Gardiner, formerly a member of congress, has taken up this subject warmly—from which we take the liberty to extract the following articles—

"The account lately given by colonel Tallmadge, a gentleman whom we have long been in the habit of respecting very highly, in relation of the capture of major Andre, is one of the most displeasing things we ever read. And we cannot but deeply regret, that any member of the national legislature should have given it currency. And we do believe, that if the colonel had had a little time for reflection, his good sense would have shown him the propriety of withholding it, however confirmed his own belief in the correctness of major Andre's impressions might have been.

The three American yeomen *did* take Andre—they *did* bring him into the American camp—they *did* refuse the gifts he had in his power to make, and they *did* reject his solemn promises of splendid reward. These are *admitted facts*. But major Andre was of *opinion*, that if he could have actually paid them more at the time, they would have released him. Now can this mere opinion of Andre outweigh the substantial admitted facts, above detailed?

These men have been honored by their country.—The account of their conduct was transmitted from the American camp stamped with the praise of the army, and the sanction of Washington. How is this then? Was the whole army, with Washington at its head, deceived as to the "cow boy" character of these men, and the integrity of their conduct, in the particular transaction? and was col. Tallmadge alone acquainted with the truth? Or—did they *really know* that Andre was brought in, because his captors were cunning enough, simple "cow boys" as they were, to calculate on a better reward from congress than from Andre? And did they all unite in such a gross imposition upon congress, upon the country, and upon history, as to deck their mercenary brows with wreaths of virtue, and integrity and patriotism? And did col. Tallmadge remain silent, during all the time that this course of fraud and imposition was proceeding to its consummation?

In one word, is Andre's opinion of what they would have done, could he have sufficiently tempted them, to obliterate the merit of the great good they actually did perform? Nay—are they, whose useful conduct went far to save the country, not only to be now deprived of public applause but consigned to infamy!

It belongs to the Omnipotent alone, to search the hearts of men. On the good deeds of men, let good men always bestow praise. In such cases it is better to be ten times deceived, than to be once unjust and ungrateful.

Col. Tallmadge represents the captors of Andre to have been cow boys. And Andre says that when they searched him, it was for *plunder only*. Did they mean then to plunder him, and after that, to let him go? What these cow boys whose occupation it was to be as often in the British, as in the American camp? Would they, had they plundered him, ever have dared to show themselves again in the British camp? Or did they after plundering mean to despatch him? And did they when they *found* treason in his boots change their minds? Did these cow boys become suddenly patriots? Or—did these dealers in petit larcenies, become suddenly great calculators?

The story of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, even if it were a mere fiction, ought never to have

been touched. The officers and soldiers have many distinguished models of imitation. The yeomen of America always will and always should have before them the example of their three honest and patriotic countrymen.

Marshal, in his life of Washington, so far from calling Andre's captors "*cow boys*," calls them "*militia men*," as will be seen from the following extract.

"The thanks of congress were voted to the three militia men who had rendered to their country this valuable service. And a silver medal, with an inscription expressive of their fidelity and patriotism, was directed to be presented to each of them. In addition to this flattering testimony of their worth, and as further evidence of their national gratitude, two hundred dollars per annum during life, to be paid in specie, or an equivalent in current money was voted to each of them, a reward, it must be admitted, much more accurately apportioned to the poverty of the public treasury than to the service which had been received."

Dr. Ramsay's history says—"Andre offered his captors a purse of gold and a new valuable watch, if they would let him pass, and permanent provision and future promotion, if they would convey and accompany him to New-York. They nobly disdained the proffered bribe, and delivered him a prisoner to lieutenant-colonel Jameson, who commanded the scouting parties. In testimony of the high sense entertained of the virtuous and patriotic conduct of John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, the captors of Andre, congress resolved "that each of them receive annually two hundred dollars in specie during life, and that the board of war be directed to procure for each of them a silver medal, on one side of which should be a shield with this inscription, *Fidelity*; and on the other, the following motto, *Vincit Amor Patrie*: and that the commander in chief be requested to present the same, with the thanks of congress, for their fidelity and the eminent service they had rendered their country."

From the Courier, of a subsequent date.

Andre's captors.—Colonel Tullmidge's attack on the character of the three American yeomen, who captured *major Andre*, having been made known to one of them, Mr. Van Wart, he came down yesterday from West-Chester county, to see me on the subject, and to take measures to rebut those charges, the object of which is to take from him and his companions, not only all claim of merit, but to render them infamous, by representing them to have been cowboys, in plainer English, cattle stealers. He introduced himself by a letter from the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Tarrytown. In this letter Mr. Smith expressed himself in these words:

"It is a truth as incontestible as the existence of the sun, that Isaac Van Wart sustains as excellent a character, as any in the county of West Chester, and ever did, from his youth. And proof can be made by some hundreds of persons now living that neither Van Wart, Paulding nor Williams ever were in the British camp; and that they never were suspicious persons, but on the contrary were the true supporters of the rights and liberties of their country. Upon this subject there is not a single observation made by Mr. Tallmidge, which points at the true characters of these men."

A gentleman who accompanied Mr. Van Wart, and on whom I can rely, assures me, that his character has been during his whole life, entirely unimpeachable, in every respect; and that he is a strictly moral religious man, having been for twenty years a member in communion with the church.

Mr. Van Wart intends to make a statement upon oath, of all that took place, at the capture of Andre, and to support it, with such further corroborative proof, as shall leave no doubt on any man's mind. In this I have promised him all the assistance in my power, and I hope to have every thing prepared for publication, in the course of a fortnight.

I was much pleased with Mr. Van Wart's personal appearance; it is respectable, and being advanced in years, even venerable. His face is one of those in which honesty is written most legibly; and when he came to speak on the subject in his visit, it was "*more in grief than in anger*." He appeared solicitous only for the restoration of his fair fame, and that of his companions. His circumstances are easy and comfortable, as he owns a neat farm of about a hundred and fifty acres, which he cultivated with skill and industry. In politics he has been a uniform supporter of the principles of the Washington school, and has been to this day and is now a *federalist*, and I must confess I could not but sympathise with him, when he learned that it was from a federalist that he had received the deep and enormous injury of which he complained."

Colonel Trumbull.

The nation, we think, will be pleased with the resolution that has just passed congress, for the purpose of employing col. Trumbull to execute four large paintings, representative of as many most important events, belonging to the history of the revolution.

Perhaps, no man living, not even our famous countryman, West, is more competent to this splendid and delightful task than col. Trumbull. His *Battle of Bunker's Hill* and *Death of Montgomery*, have established his character of the first rank as an historical painter, and he has the advantage of having personally witnessed the scenes he is expected to delineate on the canvass; for he occupied several important stations in the revolutionary contest, and was an aid-de-camp to Washington. It is understood, that, with much industry and experience, he has succeeded in obtaining likenesses of every distinguished member of the congress that decreed the independence of our country, and as well as of many of those conspicuous at the surrender of *Burgoyne* and *Cornwallis*: and we sincerely hope that he may be encouraged to persevere in and complete the great paintings expected of him, in every respect worthy of their august subject, his country; and of his own character, to be preserved as national monuments, not only of the things themselves represented, but also of the arts. Trumbull may be called a *man of a generation*, and his talents should have their utmost stretch to stamp its reputation with posterity.

A very respectable print gives a caution; expressive of a fear, on account of the "strong and marked character of the party feelings" of the colonel; apprehending that he may thereby be led to give places in his pictures to the likenesses of individuals, more or less prominent than belongs to historical truth—and justly observes, that one act of injustice of this kind would utterly destroy that permanency of renown the artist aims at. We trust there is no reason to fear any thing of this sort—and that these pictures will as nearly represent *things as they were*, as is possible, that they may be esteemed as much for their *truth* as for their *beauty*.

Mississippi Territory.

Population of 1816—thrown into tabular form by the editor of the Weekly Register.

COUNTIES.	White males above 21 years.	White males under 21 years.	White females above 21 years.	White females under 21 years.	Total whites.	Free people of color.	Total slaves.	Total inhabitants.
Adams	1022	973	635	978	3,608	129	6394	10,131
Jefferson	840	807	439	762	2,648	2358	4,906	
Claiborne	372	544	308	499	1,716	23	1790	3,529
Wilkinson	738	946	515	1019	3,218	2	4057	7,277
Amite	715	1096	526	1028	3,365	19	1694	5,078
Warren	181	254	140	224	799	14	758	1,883
Franklin	345	547	254	539	1,696	4	1018	2,712
Wayne					1,566	517	2,084	
Baldwin					411	752	1,168	
Marion					1,015	636	1,701	
Clarke					2,763	1338	4,117	
Pike					2,078	840	3,618	
Greene					992	789	1,785	
Monroe					3,493	1603	5,268	
Jackson					714	255	1,011	
Washington					1,888	671	2,559	
Hancock					667	333	1,000	
Madison					10,000	4200	14,200	
Mobile					867	433	1,300	
Lawrence					1,367	417	1,784	
Totals					44,781			74,746

The designation of ages is not given further than for Franklin county; and those, not of the white inhabitants, are called "total slaves" or "total blacks"—generally of the former—the free people of color not being numerous. This population is cattered over a vast extent of country.

Banks of Pennsylvania.

We have taken a good deal of trouble to bring out the following results—they are, probably, sufficiently accurate and minute for the general view intended.

These results are made up from the report of the auditor, agreeably to the 15th section of the act entitled "an act regulating banks," and the statements of the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Farmers' and Mechanics' banks, submitted to the senate. The date of the returns seems generally in November last, or of a later date.

The following are the banks named in the auditor's report—Alleghany, Beaver, Chambersburg, Chester county, Delaware county, Germantown, Northern Liberties,* Pittsburg, Swatara, Washington, Carlisle, Centre, Commercial,* Easton, Farmers of Bucks county, Farmers and Mechanics of Greencastle, Farmers of Lancaster, Farmers of Reading, Farmers and Mechanics of Pittsburg, Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster trading company, Marietta, and Susquehanna, do. Mechanics bank of Philadelphia,* Monongahala, Northampton, Northumberland, &c. North Western, Schuylkill,* Union agricultural and manufacturing, Westmoreland, York. From the bank of North America, the bank of Lancaster, and some few other lawful banks, there are no returns—besides these there are, in the state, some twenty-two institutions or associations doing business as banks, no incorporated and unlawful.

Capital stock of the 35 banks named above	8,062,362	
of the bank of Pennsylvania	2,500,000	} Philadelphia
Philadelpia	1,800,000	
Farmers' and Mechanics'	1,250,000	
Total of 38 banks		13,612,362
Loans on discounts—of the 35 banks		12,690,558
of the 3 others in Philadelphia & branches		10,713,836—23,404,394

These loans include \$83,000 dollars to the state of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia.

* These banks are located in Philadelphia.

Deposits—in the 35 banks	5,946,163
in the 3 others in Philadelphia, &c.	5,433,730—7,473,853
Specie—in the 35 banks	1,028,195
in the 3 other banks in Philada. &c.	1,828,196—1,828,332
U. States and other stocks—in the 35 banks	318,028
in the 3 other banks in Philad. &c.	2,158,776—2,376,798
Real property—of the 35 banks (about)	303,000
of the 3 others in Philadelphia, nearly all paid for out of surplus profits	396,362—708,368
Notes of other banks—in the 35 banks	1,573,061
in the 3 others, Philada.	802,576—2,175,637
Due from other banks—to the 35 banks	667,510
to the 3 others in Phila.	1,910,136—2,577,646
Due other banks—from the 35 banks	544,125
from the 3 others in Philad.	2,003,037—2,546,159
Notes in circulation—from the 35 banks	6,153,192
the 3 other in Philad.	1,098,505—2,151,877

On the data here furnished, the curious in such things may make many calculations to satisfy themselves.

On the whole, it appears that these institutions have been conducted with prudence, and that they are able to meet all demands against them—thus:

Their whole capital stock is	13,612,362
Deposits	7,473,823
Debts to other banks	2,546,159
Notes in circulation	8,151,677—31,784,911

Loans or discounts	23,404,394
Specie	1,932,381
United States and other stocks	2,376,798
Real property	702,368
Notes of other banks, chiefly of each other	2,577,637
Due from other banks, chiefly of each other	2,577,646—52,169,159

The banks have, besides, various assets in surplus funds, judgments; mortgages, &c. &c. which if taken into the detail, would very considerably swell the balance in their favor, after paying other demands against them.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 12th Dec. 1816.

SIR—Agreeably to your request of yesterday, I respectfully submit to the committee the annexed statements.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
GEO. BRYAN.

Isaac Weaver, esq. chairman of the committee for building a state capitol.

ESTIMATE

Of the probable receipts and expenditures for the year 1817, founded on acts passed prior to the present session of the legislature.

RECEIPTS

Dividends on bank and other stock	\$215,000 00
Reimbursement of monies expended on account of the late war	90,000 00
Lands,	80,000 00
Auction duties,	70,000 00
Tavern licences,	30,000 00
Tax on banks,	25,000 00
Second instalment state house and yard in Philadelphia,	23,333 34
Interest on monies borrowed by this state, for the use of the United States,	18,405 00
Tax on certain offices,	8,000 00
Old debts,	6,000 00
Court fines,	4,000 00
Fees of secretary commonwealth's office,	800 00
Miscellaneous,	12,000 00
	582,538 34
To which add the balance in the treasury, Dec. 1, 1816,	276,664 18
	859,202 52

PROBABLE EXPENDITURE.

Expences of government,	175,000 00
Expenditures consequant to the late war	6,000 00
Militia,	25,000 00
Pensions,	18,000 00
Miscellaneous,	20,000 00
Of appropriations made last session there may be called for,	100,000 00

Of appropriations made prior to the last session, there may be called for,	150,000 00
	494,000 00
Supposed redundancy,	365,202 52
	\$859,202 52

Finances of New-York.

Abstracted from the treasurer's report, Jan. 1, 1817.

RECEIPTS.

State taxes,	461,713 15
Interest on various debts due the state—repayment of some loans, &c.	310,199 43
	771,912 58
Dividends on bank stocks,	77,705 00
Loan of bank of New-York,	180,000 00
— United States,	379,442 36
Monies received on account of lotteries,	257,339 81
Vendue duty	159,450 01
Canal stock,	7,360 00
Salt springs,	8,224 10
Various items,	100,260 67
	1,092,075 95
	1,948,443 53
Balance in the treasury Dec. 31, 1815,	120,916 22
	2,069,359 75

PAYMENTS.

To the members of the legislature, executive and other public officers, attorneys, county treasurers, sheriffs, &c.	246,051 54
Pay of militia, purchase of arms, military stores, &c.	71,687 43
Various incidental expences, Indjan annuities, schoolmasters for, &c.	9,963 01
Loan to the Niagara sufferers	17,658 68
School fund loan,	37,650 00
Other loans,	66,195 00
To managers of lotteries, of forfeited estates,	14,750 00
	220,895 00
	601 16
	357,749 84
On account of the debts owing by the state—with 10,000 for internal navigation, and 25,000 for the hospital in the city of New-York, &c.	614,102 78
Common schools 54,799 30; state prison 21,216 00, and many other items,	162,243 50
Composition for direct tax 365,620 38; vendue duty for support of the foreign poor, &c. 73,705 89; bounty for the destruction of wolves 7,917 30; printing, &c.	462,802 06
Many items, among which are—to the commissioners for improving internal navigation 10,500 00; to the inspectors of the state prison, 30,000 00—&c. &c. making—	
A grand total of	2,008,901 31
Leaving a balance in the treasury of	60,458 44

Finances of Virginia.

Report to the legislature, of the committee appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts.

The joint committee of both houses, have, according to order, examined the treasurer's accounts, from the first day of October, 1815, to the

30th day of September, 1816, inclusive and find that at the last settlement of his accounts on the 30th of September, 1815, there remained in the treasury, a balance of \$96,131 96 Since which time the treasury has received on public accounts, the following sums, viz:

Revenue taxes of 1815	574,997 01
Arrears of taxes due prior to 1815	23,282 53
Clerks and notaries public	45,563 75
Inspectors of tobacco	12,996 68
Militia fines	4,806 48
Unappropriated land	3,267 16
On sundry accounts	31,821 52
Penitentiary agents,	14,357 34
Fines, &c. to the literary fund	14,785 15
Delinquent lands	37,080 46
Taxes on iron	3,423 27
Taxes on Salt	660 70
Duties on stamps	189 50
Dividends on bank stock	47,888 75
Dividend on stock held in the James river company	3,500
Sale of slaves condemned to death, and reprieved for transportation	495
The general government	600,000
Loans negotiated with the Farmers' Bank, to defray the current expences of the commonwealth	550,000
Register of the land office	3,707 47
Auctioneers	2,228 53
Taxes of 1816	14,250

\$2,084,753 21

Amounting in the whole, including the said balance remaining in the treasury on the 30th day of September, 1815, to the sum of two millions and eighty four thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars, and twenty-one cents.

Your committee further find, that the treasurer, in the period aforesaid, has disbursed and admitted in discount, the following sums, viz:

For expences of the general assembly	\$61,816 01
Officers of civil government	83,119 91
Officers of militia	13,447 09
Militia-fine fund	3,656 99
Criminal charges, including guards in the country	21,580 21
Removing criminals to the penitentiary	6,119 71
Internal charges of the penitentiary, including officers salaries	37,101 80
Slaves executed or transported	12,850
Lunatic hospital	9,500
Public guard in the city of Richmond	9,032 52
Pensioners	5,950 03
Commissioners of the revenue	34,900 55
Military contingent fund	127,990 01
Manufactory of arms, &c.	66,280 39
Distribution of public arms	53 50
Erection and preservation of public arsenals	3,900
Public services of circuit court clerks	1,931 50
Clerk's and sheriff's fees	150 86
Expences of representation to congress and state senate	299 21
Repairs of public warehouses, and salaries of superintendants	2,410 81
Civil contingent fund	13,009 13
Interest on the several descriptions of public debt	124,591 26
Literary fund	16,381 45
Special acts of assembly	5,665 97
Warrants not provided for by law	8,192 32
Bounty on Wolf scalps	231

The Farmers' bank of Virginia, in full for the loan of 800,000 dollars	800,000
The Farmers' bank of Virginia, for loans negotiated by the executive to defray the current expences of the commonwealth	562,906 05
Sick and disabled soldiers.	97
Repairs done to the house occupied by the governor, and furniture for the same	1,100
Certificates discounted	2,728 16
Amounting in the whole to the sum of two millions and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-three cents, and leaving in the treasury, on the 30th day of September 1816, a balance in favor of the treasury of forty-five thousand, four hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty cents	\$45,453 80
	\$2,084,753 21

Capitals of the United States.

A writer in the *National Intelligencer*, signing "Homo," gives the following as the probable amounts of the capitals of the people of the United States. The editor attempted a valuation of this kind in December 1815—see *WEEKLY REGISTER*, vol. IX, page 241, and is 600 millions short of this estimate. Which is the nearest to the probabilities of things, those who feel interested in such matters will judge.

A twelve-month, however, has elapsed between the times of making these estimates, and if the position assumed by us—"that the wealth of the United States had doubled within ten years" is a reasonable one, there will not appear to be any material difference in the two statements—thus:

The supposed value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, in Dec. 1815, was estimated at \$4,850,000,000

Add one-tenth for the year's increase 485,000,000

\$5,335,000,000

And the difference between such large amounts is inconsiderable. But whether either of them is tolerably correct, is—another affair.

Estimate from the National Intelligencer.

Slaves, one million five hundred thousand, valued, at 250 dollars each	375,000,000
Houses for seven millions five hundred thousand whites, at five to a house, and each house averaged at one thousand dollars	1,500,000,000
Furniture for one million five hundred thousand houses, at two hundred dollars	150,000,000
Lots of houses in cities and one hundred acres of ground to each landholder, at ten dollars per acre	1,500,000,000
Horses, cattle and sheep	100,000,000
Implements of husbandry, carriages, waggon, carts, &c.	50,000,000
Mills, distilleries, ware-houses, wharves, brew-houses, barns, shops, goods of iron, salt, leather, flax, wool, &c.	500,000,000
Flour, barley, rice, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, cotton, hay, &c. for nine millions of persons for one year's consumption, at 20 cents per diem each, including food for horses, &c.	477,000,000

Four hundred millions of acres belonging to the public, at two dollars	800,000,000
	5,452,000,000

The Military Establishment.

From the National Intelligencer.

Such has been the misconception or misrepresentation of the annual expence of our military establishment, as to induce a careful examination of the military laws and regulations, for the purpose of forming, for private satisfaction, a true estimate; of which the subjoined is the result.

Where the military laws and regulations did not furnish a sufficient data, recourse has been had to printed documents now before congress, viz. The general estimate of the treasury department of the 6th of January, 1817. The report of the war department to the committee of ways and means, of the 6th of January, 1817, and the report of existing contracts for supplying rations, &c. of the 11th of January, 1817, selecting such items only as belong to the annual expence of THE ARMY, believing that erection and repair of fortifications, and furnishing magazines of ordnance and permanent munitions, and the military academy, no more belong to army expences than the repair of the capitol or the erection of buildings for a national university. If, then, out of the above authorised force, which includes every man who can belong to the army, it is estimated that 10,000 rank and file may be constantly kept in service, and the whole expence of the military service is charged to the soldiers, it will amount to about \$323 50 each per year.

ARMY ESTIMATE.

Pay of the army, including all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and allowing for 500 mechanics and laborers of ordnance, the number being not limited by law—calculated from the army laws,	1,188,338 00
Subsistence for all officers, and subsistence for 12,000 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, mechanics and laborers, attached to the ordnance, at 18 cents per ration, estimated from the average of existing contracts, as reported to congress by the secretary of war, Jan. 1, 1817,	753,400 00
Clothing for 12,000 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, including mechanics and laborers of ordnance, calculated from the average cost of clothing, as reported in the army regulations, \$37 80 per man,	453,600 00
Allowance for servants, estimating for all the private servants, authorized by the army regulations, to officers who are prohibited from employing soldiers as waiters, estimated from the laws and regulations, 361 private servants, at \$14 10 each, per month	61,031 30
Quarter-master's department, estimating for all expences authorised by army regulations, viz.—forage, fuel and stationary, allowed for the officers, and fuel and straw for the army—the repair of barracks and the purchase of horses, &c. The war expenditures in the department furnish no just data, and reference is had to the	

expences before the war, when the authorized peace establishment was nearly as large as the present army. Those estimates average \$320,000 per annum, and on comparing them with the printed report of the secretary of war, of January 6, submitted to the committee of ways and means, that is deemed sufficiently liberal	460,000 00
Hospital department, including casual compensation to citizen surgeons, at posts where there may be no army doctors.	
Taken from the estimates of the apothecary and commissary general of purchases, as reported to the committee of ways and means, by the secretary of war, January 6, 1817,	50,600 00
Bounties and premiums for 2,400 recruits, being one-fifth of the authorized establishment, predicated on keeping it constantly filled, the term of service being five years—12 dolls. bounty, and 2 dollars premium, per each man,	33,000 00
Contingencies of the military service, allowing under this head, double the estimate of the war department,	200,000 00
	\$3,234,969 20

the ship Hornet, for the capture of the Penguin	25,000 00
Relief of Erastus Loomis	1,257 91
Prize money to the representatives of the officers and crew of the sloop of war Wasp	50,000 00
Allowance of 12 months wages to the representatives of the late officers and crew of the sloop of war Wasp	30,000 00
Prize money to the captors of Algerine vessels	100,000 00
Prize money to the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution	25,000 00
Gradual increase of the navy	81,783 01
Relief of John Chalmers, jun.	2,930 08
Relief of Asher Palmer	200 00
Relief of Daniel Dobbins and Rufus S. Reed	6,000 00
Relief of Charles Todd	694 78
Relief of John Crosby and John Crosby, jun.	3,800 00
MARINE CORPS.	
Pay, &c.	233,713 46
Clothing	51,999 26
Medicines and hospital stores	819 05
Military stores	2,964 75
Quarter master's, barrack master's stores, &c.	40,950 70
	4,020,885 14

Expenditures—Navy Department.

The following exhibits the amount of all such monies as have been drawn for and expended by the secretary of the navy, from the 1st Oct. 1815 to 30th Sept. 1816, inclusive, in virtue of the appropriation laws of 1816, and of unexpended balances, &c.

Pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of seamen,	1,238,353 24
Purchase of provisions,	425,355 46
Medicines, instruments, and hospital stores,	51,269 80
Freight, store rent, and other contingent expences,	436,719 62
Navy yards, docks, &c.	64,313 25
Ordnance and small arms	281,319 69
Repairs of vessels	337,030 51
Purchase of sulphur and salt-petre, (to which add amount transferred from other heads	\$21,000
Repairs of frigates Constellation, Chesapeake, &c. (to which add amount transferred from other heads	558 08
Repairs of vessels damaged in action	6,893 76
Purchase of timber	36,544 59
Building 74's and frigates	222,272 21
Building barges	14,252 74
Building sloops of war	115,210 70
Purchase and equipment of captured vessels	41,407 59
Putting and keeping in service, when repaired, frigates Constellation, Chesapeake, &c.	
Building and equipping vessels of war on lakes Ontario and Champlain	60,000 00
Building floating batteries	17,838 07
Purchase of vessels to carry from 8 to 10 guns	
Purchase of vessels captured on lake Champlain	
Relief of Josiah Perkins	15,000 00
Rewarding the officers and crew of	

Legislature of Kentucky.

The legislature of this state met at Frankfort, on Monday, December 2, 1816.

Both houses proceeded to business on the first day, and re-elected their old officers generally. John Crittenden, esq. speaker, and Robert Todd, clerk, of the house of representatives. Edmund Bullock esq. of Fayette, has been chosen speaker of the senate.

On Tuesday at 12 o'clock, the following message was received from the lieutenant governor, Gabriel Slaughter, by Mr. Secretary Pope.

Fellow citizens of the senate, and of the house of representatives,

I meet you under circumstances truly distressing to the state, and painful to every lover of good men. Our late governor, George Madison, first in the confidence and affections of the people; is no more. He was a true patriot; a brave and generous soldier; and blessed with every noble and amiable quality which can adorn the human character. In his death the state has sustained an irreparable loss which, in common with my fellow citizens, I sincerely lament. Conscious that I am unequal to the high and important duties of chief magistrate of this commonwealth, I would most cheerfully have declined the post which the constitution has assigned me, had this deplorable visitation of Providence and the partiality of my countrymen left me this alternative: But duty commanded me to meet the responsibility thus devolved; from which relying for support on a kind Providence, I could not, I will not shrink. Ardently devoted from my youth to the great and essential principles of liberty, as recognized and established by the tenth article of the constitution of this state, in which, among others, it is declared, that all free men, when they form a social compact, are equal; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. My best exertions through life shall be made to perpetuate this best of governments to the latest posterity. It will be to me a consolation, in my closing to me, to believe that my labors have contributed in any the smallest degree to give strength and duration to this fair fabric of American freedom. It is not my design, to discuss at large the merits of our constitution, but the great principles of equal rights and equal justice upon which it is founded, cannot be too often repeated and impressed upon the public mind. However melancholy the event which placed me in the executive chair, I hope to be pardoned for availing myself of this opportunity of returning to my constituents, through you, my sincere thanks for their good opinion and respect manifested for me at the late election.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the trust, I should despair but for the support I could only expect from you, with many of whom I have so often mingled feelings and sentiments on the legislative floor. I commence my executive duties, fully persuaded that I shall frequently err from want of information and defect of judgment; and that my conduct, when correct, will be often censured from prejudice and mistake. To you, however, and my constituents, who have given me so many proofs of their confidence and affection, I pledge myself fairly and faithfully to administer the government according to the republican

spirit and principles of our free constitution. I will do every thing in my power to satisfy those who have bestowed on me their suffrages; by a fair and just course; to reconcile others, and to advance the freedom and happiness of all. I will discourage party spirit, which so often generates dangerous and corrupt factions, destroys social happiness, distracts the public councils, and deprives the people of the advantages of the united efforts of the wise and good to promote the public welfare. Party spirit, although sometimes unavoidable, is at all times unpleasant, and often mischievous. Parties too often lose sight of the causes and principles which gave them birth; organize factions, who frequently substitute their will for the will of the people, and by an artful and active course contrive to give tone to public opinion and public affairs. From long observation and experience, I have been led to conclude that true and practical republicanism under our government, consists in an honest and faithful discharge of duty according to the spirit and principles of the constitution; and that although factions may unhappily divide and distress a country, a chief magistrate ought to pursue the union of his fellow citizens, and the good of the state independently of all parties. Believing that under a government based on the moral feelings and moral power of the people, a just and impartial administration will insure the best and most firm support, I must rest my claim to public approbation, on the integrity of my course, and the good sense and justice of my fellow citizens. Animated by these views, I do in the sincerity of my heart, invite a cordial and united effort for the good of our common country.

The late period at which I came into office, must be my apology for omitting to bring to your notice many subjects proper for your considerations. Such omission will be readily supplied by the superior wisdom of the legislature. I will proceed, however, to mention some of those measures which have occurred to me as worthy your attention. When I commenced my official duties, there were on hand twelve hundred muskets with accoutrements, &c. part of which, pursuant to the authority vested in me, I have delivered to several independent companies, taking bond and security for their preservation and retaining limiting the number to fifty for each company. Whether the law which confines the distribution to the independent companies should not be changed so as to furnish all, without distinction, I submit to your better judgment. It is truly gratifying to witness the military pride which pervades the militia of Kentucky; and whether we ought to rely entirely upon the supply of arms expected from the general government, or provide an additional quantity by purchase or otherwise, you will determine. I feel bound, however, to state my decided opinion in favor of having the militia all armed. Arms produce discipline; inspire a spirit of manly independence; give the people confidence in their strength, and prepare them for resistance to oppression. Many look to the military peace established in the United States as a school for discipline; but it is belied—a small army divided and dispersed along our extensive frontier cannot furnish such a field for the acquisition of military knowledge as ought to relax our attention to the militia, justly styled the bulwark of every free state. This view is strengthened by the notoriety of the fact, that the familiar and dexterous use of arms among our citizens, was severely felt by the British forces during the late war. It will be proper to make our militia law conformable to the act of congress passed at the last session, providing for the appointment of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major to each regiment, instead of a lieutenant colonel and two majors. Of the necessity of other changes in our militia system, you are, from your own observation and experience, better able to determine.

I presume you will agree with me that nothing in this government, whose firmest rock is public sentiment, is more worthy of your attention than the promotion of education, not only by endowing colleges or universities upon a liberal plan, but by diffusing through the country, seminaries and schools for the education of all classes of the community; making them free to all poor children and the children of poor persons. At an early period there was granted to each county in the state six thousand acres of land for the establishment and support of schools; this has been productive of some good, but the fund has proved inadequate to meet the enlightened and liberal views of the legislature. It is essentially necessary that schools should be more diffused to suit the convenience of the people. It is believed there are funds within our reach, which in a few years would enable us to establish through the state a system of education which would be attended with incalculable advantages. Knowledge and virtue are every where the surest basis of public happiness; the strongest barriers against oppression; a powerful check to maladministration; by rendering it necessary for those in power to secure not the blind, but the enlightened confidence of the people. Every child born in the state should be considered a child of the republic, and educated at the public expense, where the parents are unable to do it. Such a system will not only improve the minds and morals of our youth, and thereby render our free institutions more durable, but by thus diffusing the benefits of government throughout the body politic, it will be strengthened in the affections of the people. They will be bound to it by new ties; and more permanency, as well as a more settled character, will be given to our population. To effectuate objects so valuable and desirable, I recommend an enquiry into the titles of lands stricken off to the state and forfeited; a revision of the law of escheat, and the appointment of escheators; and that such lands with a tax on banks and such corporations, as from their nature are proper subjects of taxation, and such part of the dividends on the bank stock of the state, as can be spared without materially increasing the public burdens, may be appropriated for the purpose of establishing an extensive and convenient system of education. I have gone into the subject of arming our militia and educating our youth, from a conviction that a people who understand their rights and have arms to defend them, cannot be enslaved.

The state of our judiciary must ever be a subject of primary importance, and regarded with deep interest by every citizen. Upon the judiciary, every man essentially depends for the preservation and enjoyment of his life, liberty, property and reputation. It is among the first and highest obligations of government to have the laws faithfully executed, and justice ably and impartially administered to the people, without unreasonable expense or delay. To secure these blessings, is the leading motive of mankind, to submit to the restraints and burdens of civil government, such general and special provisions as are best calculated to remedy the defects and inconveniences in the administration of justice, demand the prompt and efficient attention of the legislature. I had strong doubts of the expediency of the change in our circuit court system, made at the last session; nor have those doubts been removed; but as it has received the sanction of a majority of the representatives of the people, it would seem to me proper to give the system a fair experiment. Frequent changes are unsafe, and generally injurious to the public. A considerable degree of stability in the institutions and course of a government, is necessary to secure confidence and respect. Instead, thereof, of making any material alteration, I would recommend the adoption of such amendments and regulations as will best remedy its defects.

In proportion as this republican government is precious to every man who loves his neighbor and delights in the freedom and happiness of his fellow beings, should be his vigilance to check all practices calculated to destroy its purity or change its character. To furnish the strongest motives to men, to deserve well of their country, and to make public office and station the reward of qualifications and integrity, would seem to me congenial with the spirit and character of such a government. A practice therefore, which tends to place merit without wealth in the shade, and to enable the rich to monopolize the offices of government, has at least an aristocratic tendency, and demands severe reprehension. I therefore recommend to the legislature a revision of the laws against selling offices, and the enactment of such provisions and penalties as are best calculated to suppress the mischief which seems of late to be increasing.

The penitentiary demands some notice. It is necessary to repair and enlarge the building, and the nature and variety of the duties are such, that the keeper cannot give to the whole the requisite attention. Besides the consideration that the business is too arduous for one man to superintend, a change in the management of its concerns, seems to me necessary and proper to secure that accountability which ought to characterize every branch of our political economy. It appears to me proper to make it the duty of the keeper to purchase the raw materials, and deliver over the articles manufactured to an agent to be employed by the government to receive, sell and account for them. These suggestions do not proceed from a distrust of the fidelity or diligence of the keeper. He is, I believe, faithful and well qualified for the office.

The removal of obstructions in our smaller navigable streams, and a co-operation with our sister states bordering on the Ohio, for the improvement of the navigation of that river, are subjects proper for your consideration. I have, I confess, brought them into view, without having matured any plan to lay before you, and therefore rely on your better judgment and information to devise the means best adapted to the objects.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the third section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, I have filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of our late senator the hon. William T. Barry, by the appointment of Martin D. Hardin, esq. after receiving from that gentleman an assurance that if appointed, he would proceed immediately to the seat of the general government. The necessity of having this state fully represented in the senate of the union, until this vacancy could be filled by your appointment imposed upon me the duty of exercising this power. Having, I trust, performed my duty in this respect, the power and duty of making a choice is now by the constitution devolved upon the legislature.

I cannot close this communication without congratulating you and our constituents upon the health, happiness and plenty for which our state is distinguished. No people have more reason than ourselves to acknowledge with pious gratitude their dependence on a Supreme ruler of nations. Our history furnishes throughout the most signal and almost miraculous proofs of a Providential agency in our affairs. God in the abundance of his goodness, has watched over and preserved us in all the trials through which we have passed. Instead of suffering us to become the slaves of a tyrant, he has re-established in our land, man's dominion over himself, and every assemblage of the representatives of the people furnish another demonstration, that this great republican experiment will be successful. In Him then let us put our trust the only true legitimate sovereign whom man should worship and adore; with sincere and grateful hearts, let us supplicate a continuation of his blessings; and with a firm reliance on him, I am ready to proceed with you to perform the task assigned us by our constituents.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER.

Classification of the Militia.

Report of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the re-organization or classification of the militia of the United States. (Mr. HARRISON, Chairman.)

JANUARY 17, 1817.

The committee of the house of representatives to whom was referred so much of the president's

message as relates to the re-organization and classification of the militia, and the report of the acting secretary of war, of the 13th ultimo, report herewith a bill for that purpose.

The organization of regiments, brigades and divisions, has been adopted by the committee in opposition to very high authority, because it is the one which has heretofore been used in all the states, and because it appeared better suited to the tactics of the present day, than the new complex system of the legion recommended by gen. Knox, in his report of 1790.

The mode of classification contained in the bill has been frequently recommended in the reports of committees of the house, and in those in the department of war. The effects of this plan will be felt only when the militia are called into the service of the United States, and will not affect the constitution of the corps, as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster and discipline; the advantages of a system that will bring into the same corps for the duties of the field, men of the same age and vigor, and throw the burden of military duty upon that class of citizens who would be enabled to perform it with fewer personal sacrifices, were the motives to its adoption.

The junior or middle class will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none; who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life.

In the performance of the duty assigned them, the committee progressed thus far without difficulty; but they considered their task as barely commenced. An organization, however perfect, is but a single step towards the desirable object: the great difficulty to be encountered is the application of a system of discipline, or military instruction, to a great population, scattered over an immense territory.

The accomplishment of this object at once, is evidently not within the power of the government. To instruct the present militia of the country to any useful extent, would require a larger portion of their time than they can possibly spare from the duty of providing for their families, unless they are liberally paid. To pay them, would absorb all the resources of the nation. The alternative appears to be, to direct the efforts of the government to instruct such a portion of the militia as their means will allow, and which would produce the most beneficial result upon the whole mass: leaving to the effects of another system the gradual introduction of those military acquirements, which, in a republican government, it is so essential for every citizen to possess. Acting upon this principle, and believing that the instruction which it is in the power of the government to give, would be more usefully bestowed upon the whole of the officers and sergeants of the militia, than upon any particular class, the sections of the bill, which relate to this part of the subject, have been adopted by the committee. They have also considered it to be proper to annex some estimates of the annual expence of the system they recommend.

Although it may be considered, that by presenting a bill for the "organization and classification" of the militia, and the exposition of their motives which accompany it, the committee have performed the task assigned them by the resolution under which they acted; they have, nevertheless, believed it to be their duty to submit some further views, the result of their deliberations upon this important subject.

This course may be more excusable, as the committee have no hesitation in acknowledging, that the plan embraced by the bill, is a mere expedient; a choice of difficulties; a system, which although it will place the militia upon a much better footing than they have before stood on, yet is not likely to produce that great desideratum—that indispensable requisite in a government constituted like ours—the diffusion of a military spirit and military information throughout the great mass of the people.

The part of the subject which still remains to be discussed, will be best understood by dividing it into two distinct propositions:

1st. Is it desirable that the whole male population of the United States of proper age, should be trained to the use of arms, so as to supersede under any circumstances, the necessity of a standing army?

2d. Is it, practicable?

The solicitude which has been manifested by the great men who have successively filled the office of chief magistrate of the United States, for the adoption of a system of military discipline for the militia, which would produce the effect contemplated by the first proposition, sufficiently manifests their sense of its importance. The subject was often and warmly recommended by the father of his country, and, at an early period of his administration, a plan for the purpose was proposed by the secretary of war, and, being corrected agreeably to his suggestions, was submitted to the national legislature. It is believed, that objections to the expence and supposed difficulty of executing this plan, and not to its object, was the cause of its being rejected. Is the opinion, which prevailed at that period, that an energetic national militia was to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, less apparent at the present? Has any thing since occurred, either in the history of our own or of any other country, to show, that a standing "army, forming a distinct class in the community," is the proper defence of a government constructed like ours? Do the events of the late war show that discipline is not necessary for the militia? or does the present aspect of the political world afford so much security as to justify the indifference which prevails in providing an effectual national defence.

It is impossible that any American can recur to many of the events, and particularly to the concluding scenes of the late war, without feeling that elevation of mind which a recollection of his country's glory is calculated to produce.

There are, however, others, and not a few, that are eminently calculated to shew, that an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure can be distinctly traced to the want of discipline in the militia. The glorious success which, in several instances, crowned their efforts, was the result of uncommon valor, or of valor united with the advantage of a position suited to their peculiar character. The greater part of the American militia, accustomed from their early youth to the use of fire arms, are doubtless more formidable than any other troops in the world in the defence of a line or rampart. Victories in the field are gained by other qualities—by those disciplined evolutions which give harmony and concert to numerous bodies of men, and enable whole armies to move with the activity and address of single combatants. Let our militia be instructed, and America would be equal to a contest with the rest of the world united. The improvements which have been made in the art of war since the commencement of the French revolution, give greater advantages to invading and disciplined armies, acting against

those of a contrary character, than they before possessed. This arises from their increased activity, produced by the great multiplication of their light troops; the celerity of movement given to the artillery; and above all, to the improvements in the staff, placing the subsistence of large armies upon a footing of security, beyond what was formerly supposed to be possible. An improvement in tactics, which gives advantages to the professed soldier, who fights for conquest, over the citizen who arms only in defence of his country, is perhaps to be regretted, and no alternative is left to the latter, but to perfect himself in the same arts and discipline. It is believed that there is no instance on record, of a republic, whose citizens had been trained to the use of arms, having been conquered by a nation possessing a different form of government. Small republics have been overthrown by those which were more powerful; as Saguntum destroyed by Carthage, and Numantia by Rome: but it has been observed of those governments, that "walls and towers became their funeral piles—leaving nothing to their conquerors but their ashes."

The committee cannot conceive that any aspect, however pacific it may be, which the governments of Europe may for the present have assumed towards this country, should be used as an argument to procrastinate, even for a day, any measure calculated to render their future hostility abortive. It cannot be believed that any real friendship can exist in the breasts of the sovereigns of that continent, for a government which has been founded upon principles so opposite to theirs, and which, by the happiness it diffuses, affords an eternal satire and reproach upon their conduct. Whatever security there may be derived from their policy, none can certainly be expected from their forbearance, whenever, from a change of circumstances, they may think it proper to change their policy. The liberties of America must then be preserved as they were won—by the arms, the discipline, and the valor of her free born sons.

But the defence of our country against a foreign enemy, does not constitute the only, (perhaps not the chief) motive of military improvements, to the extent contemplated by the proposition we are considering. The safety of a republic depends as much upon the equality in the use of arms amongst its citizens, as upon the equality of rights; nothing can be more dangerous in such a government, than to have a knowledge of the military art confined to a part of the people—for sooner or later that part will govern.

The effects of discipline, possessed by a few, to control numbers without, is to be seen in all the despotic governments of modern, as well as ancient times.

In general however, the subjects of those despotic governments, which preserve their authority by standing armies, are not allowed the use of arms; but the use of arms is not alone sufficient. A striking example of this is to be found in one of the Grecian republics: The Spartans were enabled, by the force of discipline alone, to keep in subjection for ages the Helots, and other ancient inhabitants of Laconia. These men were not only allowed the use of arms, but upon almost every occasion formed the greater part of the Lacedæmonian army: nor were they deficient in bravery; but they were not permitted to learn that admirable discipline which distinguished the Oplites, or heavy armed infantry of Sparta.

Another important consideration, urging the diffusion of a military spirit amongst our citizens,

is the counterpoise it will afford to that inordinate desire of wealth which seems to have pervaded the whole nation, bringing with it habits of luxury, manners and principles highly unfavorable to our republican institutions.

The first effect of this state of society, is the substitution of a standing army for a national militia. Upon this subject, the committee beg leave to make a quotation from the report of general Knox, corrected by president Washington. "It is," says the patriotic secretary, "the introduction of vice and corruption of manners into the mass of the people, that renders a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised, and avarice, indolence and effeminacy of manners predominate, and prevent the establishment of institutions, which would elevate the minds of the youth in the paths of virtue and honor, that a standing army is formed and rivetted forever." So true is the principle here contended for, that it is believed there is no instance in history, of a nation losing its liberties where the military spirit of the people did not decline in the same proportion that the corruption of manners advanced. Nor was any free government ever overturned by an internal convulsion, until the destruction of that spirit had been first produced in the *body of the people*. It was not until the amusements of the theatre, the baths, and the public gardens had superseded the exercises of the Campus Martius, that a Roman army dared to revolt against its country, and with the power of the sword to substitute for its free institutions the arbitrary will of a dictator, eighty years before the successful usurpation of Cæsar—the revolt of an army could have produced no such consequence.

But the habits of the people had been changed; no longer in every Roman citizen was to be found a trained and practised soldier; the higher talents were cultivated indeed with zeal and success by a martial nobility. No period had been more prolific of great generals. At none, had the discipline of the legions been so perfect; but they were no longer filled by citizens taking their routine of service.—The military had become a distinct profession: composed of men who, in the habits of war and pillage, had forgotten the sacred obligations attached to their character as citizens, and who were ever as ready, upon the suggestion of their leader, to turn their arms against their country, as the enemy whom they were raised to oppose.

As in every age, then and in every country the same cause will produce the same effects, the palladium of American liberty must be the diffusion of military discipline and a military spirit through the whole body of the people.

But, secondly.—Is the object attainable?

That it is not attainable by any of the systems which have heretofore been in use in the United States, is very evident from the little success which has attended them. The late war repeatedly exhibited the melancholy fact of large corps of militia going to the field of battle without understanding a single elementary principle, and without being able to perform a single evolution. Yet militia laws exist and have existed in all the states since the war of the revolution, which set apart with great precision a number of days in each year for the purposes of training and discipline. But from this plan no good fruit has ever been produced. It was an error, indeed, common to all the militia systems in use in the United States, that the periods for training were too short and too distant from each other to produce much benefit.

To remedy this defect; camps of discipline have

been recommended. One of the reasons which governed the committee in rejecting that part of the secretary of war's recommendation has been explained above; but if that objection could be overcome, the committee are far from thinking that the object could at all be accomplished in that way. There is another more formidable obstacle to success; more formidable, because it arises from the nature of our government, and the constitution of the human character.—The sentiments and habits of a free country necessarily produces amongst the citizens a superior restlessness under restraint, than is to be met with in the subjects of a monarchy. This spirit frequently manifests itself even in a career of military services where the high interests involved, (and in which they largely partake,) and the evident necessity of discipline, might be supposed able to correct it. There can scarcely be a restraint more vexatious and disgusting to a grown man, than the initiatory lessons of the military art. Military discipline consists in the observance of a number of minute particulars which to the novice in arms have no apparent object; but which form the links of a beautiful and connected system. It is believed, that to this cause is to be attributed the little progress which has been made in training the militia of the United States: nor is there much prospect that any change of system could with regard to the *present militia*, produce the result at which we aim.

In searching for land marks to guide us to our object, it will be in vain that we direct our attention to the modern nations of Europe; from them we can borrow nothing to aid our purpose: governments formed upon artificial distinctions in society—which estimate their security by the inability of their subjects to resist oppression, can furnish a free people with no guides in organizing a system of defence which shall be purely national. We are, however, not without resource.

The ancient republics, from which we have drawn many of the choicest maxims upon which to found our civil institutions, will furnish also a most perfect model for our system of national defence.—The whole secret of ancient military glory—the foundation of that wonderful combination of military skill and exalted valor which enabled the petty republic of Athens to resist the mighty torrent of Persian invasion; which formed the walls of Sparta, and conducted the Roman legions (influenced indeed by unhallowed motives) to the conquest of the world, will be found in the military education of the youth. The victories of Marathon and Platea, of Cynocephale and Pydna, were the practical results of the exercises of the Campus Martius and Gymnasia. It is on a foundation of this kind, and of this kind only, that an energetic national militia can be established.

"An examination into the employments and obligations, of individuals comprising the society," says general Knox, "will evince the impossibility of diffusing an adequate knowledge of the art of war by any other means than a course of discipline during the period of non-age; the time necessary to acquire this important knowledge, cannot be afforded at any other period of life with so little injury to the public or private interests." Nothing is more true than what is here advanced, and yet it is most singular that the amiable and patriotic secretary should have founded his plan upon a course of instruction to commence within the limits of non-age indeed, but at so advanced a period of it, that all the objections which could be made to the disciplining at a more advanced age will apply equally to it, with the

addition of others which are more cogent, and which are supposed to be inherent in the system itself. Of his advanced corps, composed of the youth of 18, 19, and 20 years of age, those of 18 and 19 are to be drawn out for thirty days in each year, and those of 20 for ten days, to be instructed in camps of discipline.

It has been strongly urged against this plan, that the separation of the youth at that critical age, from the superintending vigilance of their parents and guardians, would be a very dangerous step, and that the loss of time from the pursuit of their professions and occupations would prove to them a most serious evil.

Whatever force there may be in these objections, the committee are fully persuaded that the improvement to be derived from the execution of this plan, would not compensate for the expence and loss of time it would occasion. The perfection of discipline, as it regards the soldier, is the grace, the precision, and address with which he performs certain evolutions. To arrive at this perfection, long continued practice is essential.

And since it must be evident, that the time necessary for this purpose cannot be taken from the avocations of our citizens, after they have arrived at the age of manhood, the only alternative is to devise a system of military instruction, which shall be engrafted on, and form a part of the ordinary education of our youth.

The organization of a system, thus extensive in its operation, must necessarily be a work of some time and difficulty. The want of statistical information will prevent the committee from submitting to the house, at this time, more than the outline of their plan. It is embraced in the following propositions:

As the important advantages of the military part of the education of the youth, will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expence of the establishment should be borne by the public treasury.

That, to comport with the quality which is the basis of our constitution, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend, without exception to every individual of the proper age.

That to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should not be given in distinct schools, established for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school within the United States.

That a corps of the militia instructors should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of education in every school in the United States, whilst the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by the professors of tactics to be established in all the higher seminaries.

The committee are fully aware that the establishment of an institution, which from its nature is calculated to produce an important change in the manners and habits of the nation, will be received with caution and distrust by a people jealous of their liberties, and who boast of a government that executes its powers with the least possible sacrifice of individual rights. An encroachment upon individual rights forms no part of their system. It is not a conscription which withdraws from an anxious parent a son for whose morals he fears more than for his life. It is not a Persian or Turkish mandate to educate the youth within the purlieus of a corrupt court, but a system as purely republican in practice as in principle.

The means are furnished by the government; and the American youth are called upon to qualify themselves under the immediate inspection of their pa-

rents, for the sacred task of defending the liberties of their country.

Although the system of general Knox, widely differs from that which has been recommended by the committee, his opinion of the effects to be produced by it is conceived to be more particularly applicable to the latter. "If the United States," says he, "possess the vigor of mind in establishing the first institution, for the military instruction of the youth, it may reasonably be expected to produce the most unequivocal advantages. A glorious national spirit will be introduced with its extensive train of political consequences. The youth will imbibe a love of their country, reverence and obedience to its laws, courage and elevation of mind, openness and liberality of character, accompanied by a just spirit of honor. In addition to which, their bodies will acquire a robustness, greatly conducive to their personal happiness; while habit, with its silent but efficacious operations, will durably cement the system."

That the house may possess the information necessary to act upon this important subject, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be required to prepare and lay before this house at the next session of congress, a plan for the military instruction of all the youth of the United States, in the way which is best calculated for the purpose, with as little injury as possible to the ordinary course of education.

General Harrison's Case.

The select committee of the house of representatives, to whom was referred the letter and documents from the acting secretary of war, on the subject of general Harrison's letter, ask leave to REFRORT—That they have investigated the facts involved in this enquiry, by the examination of documents and a great number of most respectable witnesses, personally acquainted with the transactions from which the enquiry originated. And the committee are unanimously of opinion, that general Harrison stands above suspicion, as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connection with the officers of the commissariat for the supply of the army; that he did not wontonly or improperly interfere with the rights of contractors, and that he was, in his measures, governed by the proper zeal and devotion to the public interest.

The committee beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; and, as the papers refer in part to the conduct and transactions of the contractors of the north-western army, where accounts are unsettled, and only incidentally involved in this enquiry, that the papers be transmitted to the department of war.

After the report was read, Mr. HULBERT said, that having the honor to be one of the committee who made the report which was then before the house, he felt it his duty to make a few remarks upon it.

The committee, he said, considered the subject an important one. It was interesting to the public, and highly and especially so to general Harrison. The character of that gentleman had been impeached. They, therefore, determined to make the investigation as full and thorough, as should be in their power. With such views and sentiments, they entered upon the enquiry. They had notified a gentleman who had made charges in writing against the general, and requested his attendance

upon the committee, and he had more than once attended. They had read and considered all the documents and papers which they could obtain, and which they thought calculated to throw light on the enquiry, and had examined many respectable witnesses, and the investigation had resulted in a firm belief, and an unanimous opinion of the committee, that the insinuations and complaints which had been made against general Harrison, and which were the foundation of his application to congress, were unmerited, groundless and unjust.

Mr. Hulbert said it gave him pleasure to make these declarations. He considered himself doing an act of justice to an injured individual. He said he must acknowledge, that he had entertained impressions very unfavorable to the general. The complaints, which had been made against him, had spread far and wide.—The bane and antidote had not gone together. He rejoiced that this enquiry had been made, and he had no hesitation in saying, that, so far as the report of the committee should defend, before the public, the conduct and character of general Harrison, it would promote the cause of truth and justice.

Mr. Hulbert said that the general had been charged with unjust and oppressive conduct, in relation to the contractors in the army under his command. He said he was entirely satisfied that the general had interfered only in those cases, where he thought his duty to the public imperiously required it. In saying this, he meant to cast no imputation upon the contractors; he spoke only of what he believed to be the motives of general Harrison.

The most serious accusation against the general was, that, while he was commander in chief in the west, regardless of his country's good, he was in the habit of managing the public concerns with a view to his own private interest and emolument.—Mr. Hulbert said he could not refrain from pronouncing this a false and cruel accusation. He was confident that directly the reverse was true. There was the most satisfactory evidence, that the general, in the exercise of his official duties, in his devotion to the public interest, had neglected his private concerns, to his material detriment and injury. In a word, said Mr. Hulbert, I feel myself authorized to say, that every member of the committee is fully satisfied, that the conduct of general Harrison, in relation to the subject matter of this enquiry, has been that of a brave, honest and honorable man; that, instead of deserving censure, he merits the thanks and applause of his country.

Revolutionary speeches, orations, &c.

The editor of the Boston Yankee, on giving a place to our proposition to publish a collection of revolutionary speeches, orations, &c. has the following remarks, for which we sincerely thank him.

"We publish the above project with a great deal of pleasure, and wish, with much interest, Mr. Niles may succeed in rendering to his countrymen this service, in addition to the many important ones he has already rendered them. His object cannot fail to meet the approbation of every one who feels any interest in the reputation of his country. The era of the American revolution will be remembered by the remotest generations, as one whose importance makes all other eras of comparative insignificance. Now is the time, and almost the only time, to rescue from oblivion some of the most interesting occurrences of that event. The genius that was collected in our revolutionary congress has probably ne-

ver been exceeded by any deliberative body of men in the universe. But it is not alone the talents they evinced, but the danger of the crisis, and its incalculable importance on the future condition of mankind, that excites so deep an interest. That holy enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, is contagious even in narration, and extinct must be the love of freedom in that breast, who does not already instinctively turn to the events of our revolution, as the first in importance and interests, of all the political records of human transactions. Romances, poems, and legends of fancy, will fix upon that era for all the incident that can allure, and the achievements that can astonish, or the majesty of character that can command the admiration of the world. When hundreds of millions shall refer to the fourth of July, 1776, for the declaration of their own liberties, the names of the actors in the great scene will be as familiar in their mouths, as Hannibal, Cato or Cicero in ours. Let it be the duty of the present generation, to transmit them authentic documents which shall prove the founders of our liberties were as deserving of their admiration as fiction has made a Romulus or Æneas in Italy or an Alfred in England: men who want nothing but the future greatness of their country, to surpass in their own characters all that an ardent imagination has thrown of lustre or magnificence around the law-givers of their country."

The editor of the *Charleston Patriot*, publishing Mr. Adams' letter, thus speaks on the subject. We thank the editor for the polite manner in which he has been pleased to notice the *Weekly Register*, though he totally disagrees with its editor as to an opinion that the latter rather feared might be correct than accepted. We are glad of this disagreement, for it encourages a hope we shall not easily part with:—

"The able and patriotic editor of this publication—(which, for the variety and usefulness of its statistical, agricultural and political facts, will serve hereafter as a book of reference for the historian) intends to collect and publish, and by that means to preserve, a body of *revolutionary* speeches and orations. In pursuance of so desirable an object, he has addressed letters to several men of eminence, and among others to the venerable JOHN ADAMS.—The following are extracts from Mr. ADAMS' singular reply. It will be perceived that the venerable president, by his own acknowledgement, was not quite so systematic as general WASHINGTON. We disagree, however, with Mr. Niles, in subscribing, in the slightest degree, to Mr. ADAMS' opinion.—We think that the history of our country stands a chance of being related with greater *accuracy*, than that of any other. There are open to us a thousand sources of correct intelligence."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 30.—The bill from the house of representatives to amend the act authorising the payment for property lost, captured, &c. was committed to the committee of claims.

The bill to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts (according to the plan proposed by the report of the heads of the departments on that subject) was read a third time, passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The bill to repeal the compensation law from and after the end of the present session, was taken up.

A motion was made by Mr. Chace to strike out of the bill the proviso in the following words:

"Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive any act or acts or part of acts, repealed or suspended by the act hereby repealed."

The question on this motion was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Chace, Goldsborough, Macon, Mason of N. H. Mason of Va. Noble, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Varnum—11.
NAYS—Messrs. Ashmun, Brown, Campbell, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Smith, Stokes, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Troup, Wells, Williams—22.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, in the shape which it passed the other house.

Friday, Jan. 31.—The senate passed the bill to repeal the compensation law—so that it now only wants the signature of the president, having passed both houses.

The bill to erect the western part of the Mississippi territory into a state was also passed.

Monday, Feb. 3.—The bill making an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to enable the president to hold treaties with certain indian tribes for the purpose therein mentioned, was read a third time and passed, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Campbell, Condit, Gaillard, Hardin, King, Lacock, Macon, Mason of N. H. Morrow, Noble, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Tichenor, Troup, Varnum, Williams—24.
NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chace, Daggett, Fromentin, Goldsborough, Horsey, Mason of Va. Thompson, Wells, Wilson—10.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—Mr. Barbour, from the committee on foreign relations, reported amendments to the bill from the house of representatives for more effectually preserving the neutral relations of the United States; which were read.

The bill in addition to an act for the relief of George T. Ross and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command, was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 30.—On motion of Mr. Harrison, the military committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land to all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, who having been enlisted previous to the 24th of Dec. 1811, are not entitled to said bounty, but who having served faithfully through said war, have obtained an honorable discharge.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill "to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the ports or places into, or with which, the vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to enter and trade."

This bill occupied the remainder of the day in debate and amendment.

Some amendments were agreed to.

Friday, January 31.—Mr. Lardens laid before the house, a correspondence between himself as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and the acting secretary of war, in relation to the expenditures and appropriations for the ordnance and quarter-master-general's departments; which was ordered to printed.

The house then, in committee of the whole, debated the bill to prohibit commercial intercourse, which continued until a late hour without any decision.

A message was received from the president of the United States, transmitting to the house an application by the minister of France, respecting the long standing claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais; which was referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

And the house adjourned.

Saturday, February 1.—The bills from the senate to provide for the execution of the laws in the state

of Indiana, and to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution, &c. were twice read and committed.

The house resumed the order of the day, on the bill (which has been some days under discussion) to prohibit the entry of certain vessels, &c. &c. of countries into and with whose ports we are not permitted freely to trade.

After debate, &c. the bill was laid on the table, and the house took up the bill concerning the navigation of the United States; which having considered and amended—

The committee rose and reported both bills with amendments.

Mr. *Sheffey* moved to postpone the first indefinitely—but it was laid on the table (where it is thought it will remain until the next session to obtain further information on its subject.)

The house then took up the second bill, which, after amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without opposition.

Monday, February 3.—After other business—Mr. *Harrison* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the constitution of the United States, to enable the government thereof to adopt such a system of military instruction and discipline for the militia, as to make it a safe and effectual national defence.

The house having agreed, by a small majority, to consider the resolution, some discussion ensued—and the resolution was laid on the table.

The *speaker* laid before the house, a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the goods, wares and merchandize exported from the United States, during the year ending the 30th of September last; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Yancey*, the committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign spirits.

The engrossed bill, "concerning the navigation of the United States," was read the third time and passed.

The *speaker* then proceeded to call over the orders of the day; when

Mr. *Lewis* moved that the house go into committee, on the bills to incorporate certain banking companies in the district of Columbia.

Mr. *Randolph* moved an indefinite postponement, which he varied to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject, and supported it by a speech of considerable length—after several other gentlemen had spoken on the subject—

The motion to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bills referred to, was taken and carried.

The question then recurred on the other branch of the motion, viz. to postpone the bills indefinitely.

Mr. *Peter* rose to oppose the motion, and to reply to Mr. *Randolph*, but the question being already taken on one division of the question, it was considered not to be in order to debate the remaining branch of it at this stage of the business.

After some conversation, the question on the indefinite postponement of the bills was taken and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Adgate, Alexander, Archer, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bayliss, Bennett, Betts, Bos, Brown, Bryan, Burwell, Gailhoun, Cannon, Carr, Mr. Champion, Clappell, Citley, Clayton, Clendenin, Condit, Cook, Crawford, Darlington, Deha, Edwards, Forney, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hammond, Hardin, Hrister, Hendricks, Hooks, Hopkinson, Ingham, Johnston, Va. King, Langdon, Law, Little, Lyle, Wm. Maclay, Wm. P. Maclay, Marsh, Masou, Miller, Moore, Thos. M. Nelson, Parria, Pickens, Piper,

Randolph, Reed, Roane, Root, Ross, Savage, Schenck, Smith, Penn. Smith, Va. Strong, Tasi, Telfair, Thomas, Tyler, Vose, Wallace, Watson, Whiteade, Wilcox, Williams, Wis. Wilson, Woodward—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Atherton, Avery, Beer, Baker, Birdseye, Mount. Brooks, Cady, Caldwell, Comstock, Crocker, Culpepper, Davenport, Forsyth, Goldborough, Goodwin, Harrison, Hays, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Kerr, Va. Kibbourn, Lewis, Lovitt, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, M'Coy, M'Leana, Minor, Moffitt, Moseley, Jer. Nelson, Hugh Nelson, Newton, Peter, Pickering, Pitkin, Piradants, Reynolds, Rice, Robertson, Ruggles, Sharp, Sheffey, Southard, Stearns, Straff, Tattnidge, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Townsend, Ward, Ms. Wenslover, Wilde, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wright, Yancey, Yates—64.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. S.

The government of Great Britain, induced by the posture of the relations with the United States, which succeeded the conclusion of the recent commercial convention, issued an order on the 17th day of August, 1815, discontinuing the discriminating duties, payable in British ports, on American vessels and their cargoes. It was not until the 22d of December following, that a corresponding discontinuance of discriminating duties on British vessels and their cargoes, in American ports, took effect, under the authority vested in the executive, by the act of March, 1816. During the period between those two dates, there was consequently a failure of reciprocity or equality in the existing regulations of the two countries. I recommend to the consideration of congress the expediency of paying to the British government the amount of the duties remitted, during the period in question, to the citizens of the United States; subject to a deduction of the amount of whatever discriminating duties may have commenced in British ports after the signature of that convention, and been collected previous to the 17th of August, 1815.

JAMES MADISON.

February 3, 1817.

The message was referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed; and

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—Mr. *Johnson* of Kentucky, from the military committee, reported a bill respecting the ransom of captives in the late war; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Thomas*, from the committee on indian affairs, reported a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the indian tribes, and to exclude foreigners from participating therein; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Culpepper* moved to postpone the intervening orders of the day for the purpose of again taking up Mr. *Pickens*'s propositions to amend the constitution, which were under discussion some weeks ago.

The motion was supported by the mover and also by Mr. *Pickens*, who thought the subject had been so fully debated, that every member was prepared to vote on the question, and he wished the subject to be taken up that it might be decided on at once.

The house however, refused to go into the consideration of the resolution—ayes 59 noes 73.

After refusing to take up several other orders—The house, on motion of Mr. *Calkoun* resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Smith* of Md. in the chair, on the bill to set apart and pledge as a permanent fund for internal improvement the bonus of the national bank and the United States' share of its dividends.

Mr. *Calkoun* rose, and addressed the committee about half an hour in support of the proposition, embracing a condensed but general view of the advantages and high national importance of internal improvements, and the propriety of commencing

at this time the great work, by pledging and setting apart the fund proposed.

Several other gentlemen submitted their views on the subject; and some amendments were adopted by the committee, the most important of which was to place in the hands of the general government the power only of designating the improvements to be undertaken from time to time, but to leave their execution and the application of the money to the individual states, amongst which the fund set apart is to be distributed for the purposes directed by the bill.

A motion made by Mr. *Wright*, to strike out the first section, (to destroy the bill) was negatived—ayes 61, nays 70: when the committee arose: and The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to set apart and pledge the bonus and United States dividends of the National Bank, as a fund for internal improvements,

Laid upon the table.

The house in committee of the whole took up and went through the bills concerning invalids, and making further provision for military services.

The committee then took up and went through the bill for establishing a national armory on the Ohio or its branches—the bill appropriates \$60,000 for the object.

The committee took up the bill to repeal so much of the act of July, 1812, as authorises additional pay and emoluments to brevet officers, and to allow additional rations to commanding officers of separate posts only in cases in which the officer shall be of or under the rank of colonel.

Mr. Harrison warmly opposed the bill and moved to strike out the first section. Messrs. Lowndes and Clay supported it—the latter in a speech of great animation and with a torrent of eloquence, seldom surpassed on any occasion—so it is spoken of by all who heard it. He maintained the character of the government for its gratitude to the officers of the army and navy, alluding to particular cases with the happiest effect, and shewing how far superior their rewards were to those of persons as faithfully serving in civil offices. "He would not give an hour of the pleasure which general Jackson must have experienced from the universal shout of gratitude with which he was every where received from his fellow citizens, for all the civil honors and emoluments which the civil government can bestow." Mr. Clay insisted on the retrenchment of the expences of the army, to preserve it, &c.

The question in striking out the first section was lost. The committee rose and reported progress, &c.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—Several bills from the senate were received and passed through their first stages of business in the house.

The house took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, to the bill to set apart and pledge as a fund for internal improvement, the bonus and United States' share of the dividends of the national bank.

A motion prevailed that the fund should be appropriated, from time to time, according to the ratio of representation in the several states, after considerable opposition. Many other amendments were proposed, which occupied the house until 4 o'clock, when it adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

Foreign articles. We are destitute of a single

item for this head, the present week. There has been no arrival from Europe.

United States Bank.—In addition to those heretofore mentioned, branches have been established at Washington City, Richmond, Norfolk, Savannah, Lexington and Cincinnati, and the directors and cashiers appointed.

The second instalment appears to have been entirely paid as expected (by specie and stock) at Boston, New-York, Charleston, &c. In Baltimore, it is stated, a few only availed themselves of the accommodation for 60 days, and in Philadelphia the accommodation was not so extensive as was supposed.

It is understood that this bank will be very soon give large accommodations to the public, and that its arrangements with the other banks are of the most liberal and friendly character.

The Spark. The apprehension entertained of the loss of the U. S. brig Spark in the Mediterranean, we are happy to learn, is groundless.

Princeton college. There has been a very extensive riot, or rebellion, at Princeton college—the real merits of which are so much obscured by contrary statements, that we can do no more than mention the simple fact, as an article of news.

Virginia convention.—A bill for calling a convention in Virginia has passed the house of delegates, 79 to 73. We hardly believed that it would have been so much opposed.

William Lee, esq. (late consul at Bordeaux) is appointed accountant of the war department, in the place of the late col. Lear.

SLAVE TRADE.—The legislatures of several of the southern states have passed very severe laws to check the late infamous trade that has been carried on in negroes. Of that enacted by *Georgia*, the *Journal* observes—"A section of our new penal code interdicts, under very severe penalties, the introduction of slaves into this state by negro traders for speculation—subjecting to a fine of a thousand dollars and to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, the person who shall bring into the state a slave, and sell or offer for sale, such slave *within one year thereafter*, with the exception only of emigrants from the other states, who are allowed to bring with them, and dispose of as they may think proper, slaves who are their *bona fide* property. It will be observed, that the section above alluded to, does not prohibit residents of this state, or others, from bringing negroes into it for their *own use*, but subjects them to the severe penalties of the act, if they sell or offer them for sale *within a specified time.*"

By the law of *South Carolina* it is made felony to introduce a slave into the state except by express permission of the legislature. This will seriously interfere with the business of many a scoundrel kidnapper and dealer in Maryland and elsewhere.

An increased vigilance is also manifested in *North Carolina*—some kidnappers have been caught there and imprisoned, we hope for life.

Louisiana appears alarmed at being made the depot of the very worst class of slaves, vomitings of the jails and penitentiaries and the refuse of all the rest of the states; and seems about to take measures check the trade.

This business of negro slavery is much easier deprecated than removed, even if all were consenting to it. It is to the praise of the American people that slaves were originally introduced against their consent and that they, first of all, enacted laws to abolish the trade. It is a great grievance—and how we are to be relieved of it has never yet been satisfac-

torily proposed—except in the gradual amelioration of their condition, preparatory to gradual emancipation. In the first stage of this mighty work, we are happy to believe that very considerable progress is making.

Negro convicts.—Some inhuman speculator at New York, has disburthened the prison of that city of seventy or eighty negroes, by procuring their imprisonment to be committed for transportation, and shipping them for this place—where they arrived a few days ago. But he has been disappointed in his expectations of profit, and we doubt if he will clear even the freight of his cargo. The corporation has very properly ordered the vessel containing this gang of thieves and ruffians, to proceed without the limits of the city. We hope their exertions will not stop here: but that they will endeavour to bring to signal punishment every person concerned in this most villainous traffic. *New Orleans paper.*

The *Dismal Swamp canal* is stated to have been passed through by a schooner carrying 500 barrels—from Norfolk to Edenton.

Mahlon Dickerson, the present governor of New Jersey, has been elected by the legislature to the senate of the United States, in the room of John Condict, whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March next.

Public lands.—We are sorry to learn, by a gentleman lately from Nashville, that Gen. Jackson has been instructed to remove all intruders that have settled on any public lands on the north side of Tennessee river; that these instructions include all settlers in the Big Bend, which was lately purchased from the Chickasaw Indians; and that the general intends, though reluctantly, to remove the settlers immediately.—[*Huntsville (M. T.) Republican.*]

Munificence.—Hospitals for sick and insane persons are proposed to be built at Boston; and the private subscriptions therefor, in that town alone, amount to 111,000 dollars. Salem, Roxbury and other towns have contributed generously, and the good work will, doubtless, go on. A hope is expressed “that that illustrious monument of philanthropy, which has long been the glory of Philadelphia, will soon be rivalled in the capital of Massachusetts.” So may it be.

Perpetual motion.—James Kirkpatrick, of Harrodsburg, Ky. announces to the public, that he has made a complete discovery of the perpetual motion. With one machine, he says, that he can drive two saw mills and six grist mills—the stones in said mills making from 80 to 90 revolutions in a minute, and that the whole can be put in operation by a boy 15 years old and stopped at pleasure.

The *Military Academy* at West Point, is now under the immediate charge of brigadier-general Swift, chief of the corps of engineers—a gentleman every way fitted for the discharge of the important duties thereunto belonging.

Rice Swamps. The grand jury of Chatham county, Geo. have presented the rice swamps in the neighborhood of Savannah as a “grievance of great magnitude,” “the fruitful source of disease”—“the chief cause of the periodical depopulation of the city”—and as preventing those permanent improvements which would be made, if those who acquire competency did not look forward to a removal from it. It can hardly be doubted but that these swamps are the great source of disease in Savannah. Baltimore, some 30 years ago, was accounted, to the eastward, a place as unhealthy as we now consider Savannah—but it hath become as healthy as any of our cities, and like causes will probably produce like effects at Savannah.

A letter from St. Francisville, Lou. dated Nov. 17, says—“On the night of the 11th, the ice formed on water in a barrel one inch in thickness—The sugar canes, on the upland are entirely destroyed, and I am seriously apprehensive for the crop on the coast and in the Attacapas.”

A vessel has lately arrived at New-York from Belfast with 562 firkins butter, 200 do. lard, 50 bbls. beef, 54 do. pork, &c. and a quantity of potatoes.

The Supreme court of the U. S. met in the north wing of the capitol on Monday last—present chief justice Marshall and judges Washington, Johnson, Duval and Story. Judge Todd had not arrived, and Judge Livingston was not expected to attend this session.

Hall of the supreme court of the United States, 4th February, 1817.

At a meeting of the members of the bar, of the supreme court, after the court had adjourned out of respect to the object of this meeting, *Robert Goodloe Harper*, esq. was called to the chair, and *Walter Jones*, esq. appointed secretary: The following resolution was proposed by the attorney general, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last term of this court, Samuel Dexter, and Alexander James Dallas, two of its distinguished counsellors, have died: Therefore resolved, that the members of this bar deeply deploring their loss, will wear a crape upon the left arm during the present term, as a mark of respect for the illustrious talents of the deceased, in professional, and their eminent virtues in private life

ROB: G. HARPER, President.

W. JONES, Secretary,

Vevey, (Indiana) Dec. 13. It is now believed, that the commissioners will succeed in making a purchase of the Delaware indians of all their lands within this state, the consent of the Miamies and Potawatomes having been obtained.

This body of land, about 50,000,000 of acres is the best in the western country; the most part superior to the Miami purchase in Ohio.

Cultivation of the Sugar Cane.

We understand from unquestionable authority, that sugar of an excellent quality was made at the plantation of major James Hamilton, jun. on Callawassie island, St. Luke's parish, on the 6th of Jan. from canes which had been cut and stacked since the 12th of Nov. last. It is remarkable that their exposure to a severe frost, on the night of the 11th, did not prevent a perfect granulation of the juice, notwithstanding some few of the more exposed ends of the canes were partially acidulated. We learn that the product in quantity per acre is sufficient (when the last most unfavorable season is considered) to warrant and encourage a continuance of its cultivation on a more extensive scale.

Every man who loves his country must feel an interest in the cultivation of the sugar cane.—The short and simple process which it undergoes to fit it for use, cannot, with propriety, abstract any part of the work attending it from the sphere of agriculture. The cultivation must necessarily be confined to the southern section of the union—to the hands of those who otherwise would be attending to rice and cotton. The plant is not only beautiful to the eye, but pays a rich tribute to the soil and neighborhood where it is raised. The blades, the stalk, the very offal, we may say, of this exuberant gift of nature, are all useful. Every thing that ministers to its existence and maturity, it nourishes with sparing and unstinted luxury. [*Charleston Feb.*]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 25 of Vol. XI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1817.

[WHOLE NO. 285.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

The body and interest of the documents and papers inserted in the present number will plead an apology, if any be wanting, for a deficiency of the usual variety of matter. In the first pages of the succeeding number the report respecting the proposed naval depot will be inserted so as to prevent a break of it when the volume is bound.

Brief notice.—The editor of the "*Virginia Patriot*," by stating what is not true, has, at last, induced us to give him a paragraph—simply to inform him, that the extracts from Mr. ADAMS' letter were inserted in this paper, letter and point, precisely as they were very plainly written and marked; and that we did not feel at liberty to change the positive arrangement of that gentleman—though some have not been so scrupulous with PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, when a paragraph did not please them.

We do not wish, however, to be understood as insinuating that documents have been altered for the "*Patriot*;" we never have used that paper in proof-reading.

On Manufactures.

The following extract of a letter from the venerable *Jefferson to William Sampson, esq.* acknowledging the receipt of the address from the American society for the encouragement of manufactures, we have been permitted to copy for publication:—

"I have read, with great satisfaction, the eloquent pamphlet you were so kind as to send me, and sympathise with every line of it. I was once a doubter whether the labor of the cultivator, aided by the creative powers of the earth itself, would not produce more than that of the manufacturer alone, and assisted by the dead subject on which he acted: in other words, whether the more we could bring into action of the energies of our boundless territory, in addition to the labor of our citizens, the more would not be our gain. But the invention of the latter times, by labor-saving machines, do as much now for the manufacturer as the earth for the cultivator. Experience, too, has proved that mine was but half the question; the other half is, whether dollars and cents are to be weighed in the scale against real independence. The question is then solved, at least so far as respects our own wants.

"I much fear the effect on our infant establishments, of the policy avowed by Mr. Brougham, and quoted in the pamphlet. Individual British merchants may lose by the late immense importations; but British commerce and manufactures, in the mass, will gain by beating down the competition of ours in our own markets, &c."—*Nat. Int.*

Legislature of New-York.

House of Assembly, Jan. 28.—The following message was received from his excellency the governor.

Gentlemen.—In my last public communication to the legislature, I had the honor to advert to the present happy condition of our country, and to intimate—the existing state of society, and the general disposition of mankind, seemed propitious to the promotion of the interests of literature, re-

ligion, freedom and humanity. I will now take the liberty of submitting to the legislature, whether the dictates of humanity, the reputation of the state, and a just sense of gratitude to the Almighty for the many favors he has conferred on us as a nation, do not demand that the reproach of slavery be expunged from our statute book.

"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of United States.—Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency."

The same Divine munificence which called forth this effusion of gratitude from the Father of his country, twenty-seven years ago, has been equally, if not more conspicuous, in every subsequent stage of our advancement in prosperity and renown. What more acceptable return can a grateful and enlightened people make to the heavenly Donor of these so great benefits, than by emancipating from bitter servitude, that portion of his creatures which still continue to be held in unjust and cruel bondage, by civilized and independent freemen.

I do therefore, respectfully, but earnestly recommend to the legislature, to establish some future day, not more remote than the fourth day of July, 1827, on which slavery shall cease within this state. Before the arrival of that period, most colored persons born previously to the 14th of July, 1799, (and all others are now free by the existing laws,) will have become of very little value to their owners. Indeed many of them will by that time have become an expensive burden.

To fix a day thus remote for general emancipation, will consequently impair in a very small degree any private right, and will, at the same time, be consistent with the humanity and justice of a free and prosperous people. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Virginia New Banks.

The house of delegates finally adopted all the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill establishing certain new banks within that commonwealth. This bill is now, therefore, the law of the land.

There are to be two banks; one at Wheeling, to be called the North-Western Bank of Virginia; the other at Winchester, to be called the Bank of the Valley of Virginia—with branches to each. The books to be opened on the 1st day of November. The capital stock, to be raised by subscription, shall not be less than 400,000, nor more than 600,000 dollars, in shares of 100 dollars each.

In addition to this capital stock, there is to be created, in the name of the commonwealth, for the benefit of the fund for internal improvement, a number of shares equal to 15 per cent. on the amount of stock subscribed—which shares are to be paid for in thirty semi-annual instalments, out of the dividends on each individual's share.

It shall be the duty of the stockholders at their first meeting, to establish a branch at Wellesburg, one at Morgantown, and one at Clarksburg, with capitals not less than 100,000 dollars.

So much for the North-Western Bank. That of the Valley is founded on the same principles. The books are to be opened at Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, (Jefferson); Romney, (Hampshire); Moorfields, (Hardy); Woodstock, (Shenandoah); Leesburg, (Loudoun); and Warrenton, (Fauquier.) Branches are to be established, one in Loudoun or Fauquier, as the stockholders may select; another in Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire or Hardy, as the stockholders may determine, if 100,000 dollars have been subscribed for in those counties; and another in the same counties, if as much as 200,000 dollars have been subscribed in them, &c.—*Compiler.*

Exportations from the United States.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1816.—February 3, 1817.—Read and ordered to lie upon the table.

Treasury Department, February 1st, 1817.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United States during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1816.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. CRAWFORD.
The honorable the speaker of the house of representatives.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS,

The produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1815, and ending on the 30th of September, 1816.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Quantity or value.
Fish—dried or smoked	quintals	217,892
pickled	barrels	37,979
do.	kegs	6,983
Oil—spermaceti	gallons	2,756
whale and other fish	do.	177,810
Spermaceti candles	pounds	116,919
Wood—staves and heading	M.	49,239
shingles	do.	78,919
hoops and poles	do.	3,554
boards and plank	do.	63,162
hewn timber	do.	32,447
lumber of all kinds	dollars	311,212
masts and spars	do.	195,513
oak bark other die	do.	308,047
all manufactures of	do.	199,835
Naval stores—tar	barrels	133,345
pitch	do.	13,595
rosin	do.	6,982
turpentine	do.	76,105
Ashes—pot	tons	5,461
pearl	do.	1,392
Skins and furs	dollars	552,748
Ginseng	pounds	75
Beef	barrels	33,239
Pork	do.	19,280
Hams and bacon	pounds	530,129
Tallow	do.	21,847
Butter	do.	676,195
Cheese	do.	678,064
Lard	do.	1,088,348
Hides	No. of	9,072
Horned cattle	do.	8,958
Horses	do.	3,979
Mules	do.	273
Sheep	do.	17,230
Hogs	do.	1,988
Poultry	dozens	1,510

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Quantity or value.
Wheat	bushels	52,321
Indian corn	do.	1,077,614
Rye	do.	3,464
Oats	do.	45,839
Barley	do.	6,858
Buckwheat	do.	20
Beans	do.	3,909
Peas	do.	56,911
Potatoes	do.	69,166
Apples	barrels	5,903
Flour	do.	729,053
Meal—rye	do.	8,373
indian	do.	89,119
buckwheat	do.	202
Ship stuff	cwt.	266
Biscuit or ship bread	barrels	51,281
do.	kegs	68,078
Rice	tierces	137,843
Indigo	pounds	18,560
Cotton—Sea Island	do.	9,900,326
other	do.	72,046,790
Tobacco	hhds.	69,241
Flaxseed	bushels	636,467
Flax	pounds	6,580
Hops	do.	16,538
Mustard	do.	611
Wax	do.	259,732
Household furniture	dollars	114,847
Coaches and other carriages	do.	30,920
Hats	do.	19,468
Saddlery	do.	20,837
Beer, porter and cider, in casks	gallons	104,851
bottled	do.	3,288
Boots	pairs	3,334
Shoes—leather	do.	71,650
Candles—tallow	pounds	316,138
wax	do.	5,753
Soap	do.	1,446,633
Starch	do.	10,827
Snuff	do.	52,650
Tobacco manufactured	do.	523,396
Leather	do.	171,489
Lead	do.	35,844
Maple sugar	do.	17,740
Bricks	M.	683
Spirits from grain	gallons	72,989
Linseed oil	do.	18,683
Spirits of turpentine	do.	12,239
Canvass and sail cloth	pieces	31
Cables and cordage	cwt.	11,866
Cards—wool and cotton	dozens	304
Iron—pig	tons	15
bar	do.	36
nails	pounds	158,877
castings	dollars	14,649
and all other manufactures		
of iron, or iron and steel	do.	161,384
Spirits from molasses	gallons	126,474
Sugar refined	pounds	61,227
Chocolate	do.	13,142
Gunpowder	do.	383,437
Copper or brass and copper		
manufactured	dollars	16,152
Medicinal drugs	do.	60,525
Merchandise and all articles		
not enumerated		
manufactured	do.	577,222
raw produce	do.	478,221
Total value of the statement		44,703,856

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS

The produce and manufacture of foreign countries, from the 1st of October, 1815, to the 30th of September, 1816, both inclusive.

SUMMARY

Of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.		Total.
	Entered to drawback.	Not entitled	
Value of goods free of duty, at 7 1/2 per cent.	9,822	3,350	13,172
15 do.	35,408	7,234	42,633
30 do.	33,991	15,601	49,592
25 do.	2,997,330	1,365,457	4,362,787
30 do.	509,633	536,685	1,046,318
33 1/3 do.	11,727	-	11,727
40 do.	48,223	31,142	79,365
Wines—Malmsey, Madeira and London particular, galls	6,026	1,235	7,261
all other Madeira,	6,677	955	7,632
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	1,311	20	1,331
Sherry and St. Luear,	26,998	5,929	32,927
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases,	18,613	4,222	22,835
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	47,393	3,359	50,752
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	481,191	16,720	497,911
all other,	150,889	10,727	161,616
Spirits, from grain	768,495	90,042	858,537
from other materials	24,093	4,915	29,008
Molasses,	2,625	1,967	4,592
Beer, ale, porter and cider,	301,340	2,777	314,117
sauceshug and other black,	137,330	01,293	147,623
hyson, imperial, &c.	10,800	1,122	11,922
other green,	15,251	4,671	20,222
Coffee,	3,342,212	606,501	3,948,713
Cocoa,	343,266	88,365	431,671
Chocolate,	-	1,395	1,395
Sugar, brown,	14,313,258	1,045,803	15,359,061
white, clayed, or powder'd loaf,	2,012,597	147,008	2,163,605
other refined and lump,	201,514	-	201,514
Almonds,	25,728	562	26,290
Fruits—currants,	280,403	6,094	286,497
prunes and plums,	42,408	-	42,408
figs,	20,536	1,186	30,749
raisins, in jars and boxes all other,	137,618	28,773	166,391
152,608	23,877	176,485	
Apples, tallow,	4,377	470	4,847
Cheese,	11,059	1,800	12,859
Soap,	231,745	30,600	262,345
Tallow,	62,372	27,349	89,721
Spices, nutmegs,	3,185	93	3,278
cinnamon,	-	171	171
cloves,	17,099	14,143	31,242
pepper,	741,561	37,768	779,329
pimento,	830,134	19,995	850,179
Chinese cassia,	141,387	37,295	173,682
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and segars,	16,847	54,504	71,351
Indigo,	-	438	438
Cotton,	412,143	96,755	508,898
Powder, gun,	300,293	30,884	331,177
Starch,	77,676	23,628	101,304
Blue,	-	800	800
Iron, anchors and sheets, anchors,	-	97,996	97,996
sit and hoop,	37	-	37
bar,	49,641	10,249	59,890
Nails,	199	-	199
Spikes,	21,655	30,121	51,776
Quicksilver,	27,876	-	27,876
Feins, ochre, yellow, in oil,	109,254	45,083	154,337
dry, yellow,	-	3,125	3,125
Spanish brown,	39,147	5,378	44,525
white and red lead	24,396	400	24,996
Lead, pigs, bars and sheets,	142,150	30,934	173,084
lead & manufactures of, &c.	32,400	-	32,400
Cordage, tarred,	859,594	47,879	907,473
untarred,	241,520	23,906	265,426
twine,	226,807	15,730	242,537
Cables,	342	-	342
Steel,	47,550	40,162	87,712
Twine and pack thread,	5,990	296	6,286
Glasser salts,	56	3	59
Oak, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel,	-	430	430
weighing less than 56 lbs.	330	1,500	1,830
Fish, foreign caught & dried, quirel barrels,	-	4,751	4,751
mackerel,	-	2,099	2,099
all other,	-	63	63
glass, black quart bottles,	-	25	25
windows, not above 10 in. by 12,	65	56	121
17, 196	17	196	213
Stegs,	1,970	449	2,419
Boots,	157	80	237
Shoes and slippers, silk, kid and morocco, &c.	2,750	-	2,750
all other,	3,746	930	4,676
Oil, olive in casks,	150	-	150
galls	905	-	905
Total value of the foregoing,	12,782,038	4,565,518	17,347,556

Whither exported.	Total value to the destination of each species.		Total value to the destination of each species.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	
Russia,	181,101	525,783	706,884
Sweden,	240,387	140,306	380,693
Swedish West-Indies	261,678	117,241	378,919
Denmark and Norway,	364,768	119,454	484,222
Danish West-Indies,	681,948	174,908	856,856
Holland;	3,322,459	1,940,568	5,263,027
Dutch West-Indies and American colonies,	193,788	72,550	266,338
Dutch East-Indies,	29,232	47,477	76,709
England, Man, Berwick,	34,760,343	537,893	35,298,236
Scotland,	1,903,558	6,813	1,910,371
Ireland,	2,585,906	440	2,586,346
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark & Alderney Gibraltar,	50,404	5,970	56,374
British East-Indies,	1,442,659	620,222	2,062,881
British West-Indies,	67,758	854,158	921,916
Newfoundland and British fisheries,	3,073,588	89,358	3,162,946
British American colonies,	21,909	18,680	40,589
3,323,182	22,783	30,184,556	
Hanse towns and ports of Germany,	2,368,287	1,160,213	3,528,500
French European ports on Atlantic do. do. Mediterranean	6,909,870	1,902,864	8,812,734
French West-Indies and American colonies,	382,806	319,790	702,596
Bourbon and Mauritius,	1,483,891	773,420	2,257,311
119,167	183,321	12,138,138	
Spanish European ports on Atlantic do. do. Mediterranean	1,376,010	201,089	1,577,100
Teneriffe and the other Canaries,	216,145	111,403	327,548
Manilla and Philippine islands,	325,069	166,237	491,306
Florida,	181	3,042	3,223
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito shore,	90,128	16,497	106,625
Spanish West-Indies and American colonies,	50,271	12,350	62,621
2,731,226	3,048,386	5,779,612	
Portugal,	1,237,587	18,158	1,255,745
Madeira,	353,342	83,282	436,624
Fayal, and the other Azores,	38,866	34,073	72,939
Cape de Verd Islands,	43,620	86,841	130,461
Other African ports,	10,872	-	10,872
Coast of Brazil, and other American colonies,	262,480	150,920	413,400
Italy and Malta,	324,929	1,233,349	1,558,278
Trieste and other Austrian ports in the Adriatic,	61,380	25,148	86,528
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden,	3,906	40,358	44,264
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	10,824	10,824
China,	221,543	813,222	1,034,765
Asia, (generally)	182,457	811,905	994,362
West-Indies, do.	1,830,227	488,070	2,318,297
Europe, do.	963,876	411,468	1,375,344
Africa, do.	125,400	110,799	236,199
South-sea,	2,408	703	3,111
North-west coast of America,	190,977	119,080	310,057
240,969	-	-	
Total,	1,331,000	-	81,920,852

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1816.

	The Sea,	1,331,000	
1. Fisheries—	-	-	-
dried fish, or cod fishery,	-	-	935,000
pickled do. or river fishery, (herrings, shad, salmon, mackerel)	-	-	281,000
whale (common oil),	-	-	1,600
spermaceti oil and candles,	-	-	500
Total,	-	-	1,312,500

SUMMARY STATEMENT—continued.

2. Skins and furs.	7,303,000	583,000	
3. Product of wood—			
Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts and spars, &c.)	4,004,000		
oak bark and other die, naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine)	308,000		
sabel, pot and pearl,	798,000		
	1,630,000	6,746,000	7,393,000
4. Product of animals—			
Agriculture, 83,384,000			
beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, butter and cheese,	738,000		
	223,000	961,000	
pork, pickled, bacon, lard, (live hogs)	719,000		
horses and mules, sheep,	364,000		
	49,000	1,182,000	
5. Vegetable food—			
wheat, flour and biscuit,	7,712,000		
Indian corn and meal,	1,546,000		
rice,	3,665,000		
all other (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.)	358,000		
		15,243,000	
6. Tobacco,		13,809,000	
7. Cotton—(S. L. 47—Up. 27 ets pr. lb.)		34,106,000	
8. All other agricultural products—			
indigo,	18,000		
flaxseed,	1,082,000		
maple sugar,	1,000		
hops,	4,000		
wax,	83,000		
various items, (poultry, flax, mustard,) &c.	8,000		
		1,196,000	
9. Domestic materials—			
Manufactures, 1,758,000			
soap and tallow candles,	242,000		
leather, boots, shoes, saddlery, hats,	160,000		
19,000			
grain, (spirits, beer, starch)	100,000		
wood, including furniture, coaches and other carriages,	348,000		
tobacco manufactured,	131,000		
cordage and canvass,	163,000		
iron,	300,000		
various items (snuff, wax candles, lead, liversed oil, spirits of turpentine,) &c.	54,000		
		1,415,000	
Foreign materials—			
spirits from molasses,	96,000		
sugar refined,	18,000		
chocolate,	3,000		
gunpowder,	146,000		
brass and copper,	16,000		
medicinal drugs,	61,000		
		340,000	
Uncertain, 1,049,000			
Articles not distinguished in returns—			
manufactured,	577,000		
raw produce,	472,000		
		1,049,000	
Total,	dolls.		64,782,000

Summary of the value of exports from each state.

States, &c.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
New-Hampshire	119,486	20,807	140,293
Vermont	892,594		892,594
Massachusetts	5,008,974	5,137,468	10,146,442
Rhode-Island	418,996	193,798	612,794
Connecticut	587,007	6,799	593,806
New-York	14,158,291	5,821,740	19,980,031
New-Jersey	9,746		9,746
Pennsylvania	4,486,329	2,700,917	7,187,246
Delaware	84,686	1,532	86,217
Maryland	4,334,490	2,994,277	7,328,767
*District of Columbia	1,558,572	125,239	1,683,811
Virginia	8,118,890	90,970	8,209,860
North-Carolina	1,328,271	4 4	1,328,275
South-Carolina	10,446,213	403,1 6	10,849,409
Georgia	7,436,662	782 7	7,437,444
Ohio	1,366		1,366
Louisiana	5,351,333	351,111	5,702,444
†Territory of the United States,	65,822		65,822
Total,	dolls. 64,781,996	17,138,55	81,920,442
* Georgetown, Alexandria	335,966	19,76	355,726
Total	dolls. 1,510,607	105,47	1,616,082
† Territory of the United States,	1,685,573	124,234	1,809,807
† Michigan territory	87,900		87,900
Mississippi do.	8,332		8,332
Total	dolls. 66,549		66,549

STATEMENT

Of the duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported without being entitled to drawback.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Amount of duty.	
	Dolls.	Cts.
Goods paying duty ad val. at 7½ per ct.	251 25	
15 do.	1,083 60	
20 do.	3,120 20	
25 do.	341,363 25	
30 do.	161,005 50	
40 do.	12,456 80	
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London particular	1,432 60	
all other Madeira	955 00	
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	18 00	
Sherry and St. Lucar	4,743 20	
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases	2,955 40	
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	2,015 46	
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	9,362 20	
all other	12,904 84	
Spirits, from grain	7,508 90	
from other materials	57,626 88	
Molasses	491 50	
Beer, ale, porter and cider	314 72	
Teas, bohea	777 56	
ouchong and other black	4,572 92	
hyson, imperial, &c.	908 82	
other green	2,435 79	
Coffee	60,650 10	
Cocoa	3,532 20	
Chocolate	83 70	
Sugar, brown	52,290 00	
white, clayed, or powdered	8,420 48	
loaf	45 00	
Almonds	10 48	
Fruits, currants	243 76	
figs	47 44	
raisins in jars and boxes	1,150 92	
all other	716 31	
Tallow candles	18 80	
Cheese	252 00	
Soap	1,324 00	
Tallow	820 47	
Spices, nutmegs	93 00	
cinnamon	63 40	
cloves	5,667 20	
pepper	3,332 16	
pimento	1,599 60	
Chinese cassia	2,583 60	
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and segars	7,740 48	
Indigo	48,377 50	
Cotton	1,653 04	
Powder, gun	1,890 24	
Starch	48 00	
Iron, anchors and sheet	2,939 88	
slit and hoop	304 98	
nails	1,904 84	
Quicksilver	5,409 96	
Paints, ochre yellow in oil	93 75	
dry yellow	107 56	
Spanish brown	8 00	
White and red lead	1,237 36	
Lead and manufactures of lead	957 58	
Cordage, tarred	956 24	
untarred	789 00	
Cables	1,606 48	
Steel	592 00	
Twine and packthread	24 00	
Glauber salts	1,687 00	

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Amount of duty.	
	Dolls.	Cts.
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. p. bush.	5	40
do. less do. do.	950	20
Fish, foreign caught and dried	2,099	00
pickled salmon	75	60
mackarel	50	00
all other	76	80
Glass, black quart bottles	765	60
window, not above 10 inches by 12	686	00
Segars	1,796	00
Boots	120	00
Shoes and slippers, kid and morocco	299	00
	845,789	44

Treasury Department,
Register's office, February 1st, 1817.
JOSEPH NOURSE.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

We have extracts from Liverpool papers of the 27th. Nov. of which the following items, are the substance—

The distress of the laboring and middle classes of people in Sunderland, were great beyond any former precedent. By inquiries instituted by the magistrates, it appears that one pawn broker only (and there are many in Sunderland) had, besides some thousand pounds worth of other articles, no fewer than 1200 watches, and 150 wedding rings.

A further reduction of the British army had been ordered.

Lord Cochrane had been fined \$100 for breaking prison, which being immediately paid, he was discharged.

The British funds continued to rise—3 per cents were at 66.

The poor-rates at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, were 12 shillings in the pound—nearly two-thirds of the town were in a state of pauperism. Many persons of respectable standing were distrained for these rates—so as to be without bedding to satisfy the tax gatherers.

A letter from Liverpool, says "very few shipments will be made the ensuing spring, in consequence of the alarming accounts received from America."

Doleful accounts of the sacrifices of their goods in the American markets, are published in the British papers

Public works are going on in many places to employ the poor. The papers are filled with the most distressing accounts of their situation.

Much apprehension exists of great sufferings from the scarcity of grain, though some supplies appear to be coming in from Holland, &c. Old wheat, at Liverpool Nov. 19, 19 a 20s. per 70 lbs. A quantity of sour Am. flour had been sold at 60s. per bbl.

FRANCE.

The French budget is fixed at 1,088,294,957 francs—nearly 45 millions sterling. *Talleyrand*, for some impertinent observations about the French ministers, has been forbidden the court, and it is said will be deprived of his post of Chamberlain.

SPAIN.

A London paper of Nov. 21, says—The Madrid Gazette of the 28th ult. states that the government of Spain is about to send to the American Repub-

lic a Spanish general on a special mission; the purpose is to demand explanations from the United States, respecting the support given to the South American patriots.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese are to receive a portion of the contributions paid by France to the allies—for conquering her.

ITALY.

The Jews in Sardinia are said to be much irritated at the conduct of the government towards them

Berkshire Agricultural Society.

The following concise and patriotic address was delivered by Elkanah Watson, esq. before the celebrated Berkshire Agricultural Society, in Pittsfield, previous to proclaiming the premiums in October last, and published by request of said society. The important object of fostering domestic manufactures, have recently awakened an uncommon attention among the best friends of our country; we are induced to republish it, under an impression that the example of the society will have a salutary effect.—*Ed. Albany Argus.*

Gentlemen,—I am again invited to proclaim your premiums—also, to offer some preliminary remarks on this auspicious occasion.

After my removal from this state, I little expected this new proof of honor and confidence—I meet the compliment with sensations of gratitude. Following the interesting and excellent communication of your president, just delivered, it would be preposterous and improper that I should attempt any general observations on the subject of agriculture and manufactures, the promotion of which are the exclusive objects of your novel and interesting association.

My only object in addressing to you a few words, is again to express my undiminished zeal for your prosperity and happiness, and to endeavor to impress on your minds the vast importance of continuing your labors.

Your measures, my friends, (with whom I have been so long accustomed to act in this pleasing and useful employment) are considered by the American nation, not as localized, or identified with the immediate interest of Pittsfield—or Berkshire—or Massachusetts. No, gentlemen, I can say with pride, and with pleasure, the eyes of America are fixed on your patriotic course with anxious solicitude. For some weeks past, we find the public papers from Maine to Georgia—from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—all teeming in the praises of your society, and holding it up to view as worthy of general imitation. Several agricultural societies are recently organized—others in contemplation—and all avowedly on your model. It will, also, be peculiarly grateful to every member of this society, to know that the mother society of this state is following your footsteps in their first cattle show, to be exhibited the ensuing week at Brighton. They are blessed with an overflowing treasury, and have, at length, evinced a disposition to appropriate a small portion of their income, to excite a laudable spirit of emulation in the vicinity of the capital. Your exemplary measures are considered national, since their influence is extended into every section of this great republic.

It is a singular fact, and ought not to be concealed—the farther you recede from this centre, which invigorates and gives life and animation to your annual exhibitions, into the most distant points of the union, the more your patriotic exertions

appreciated. With these truths in view, and in a full knowledge how far this immediate community have been benefited by the visible and increasing good effects resulting from a laudable excitement in every direction; every farmer in this county must be *dead* to his own interest, *dead* to the honor of Berkshire, not to contribute his mite to a general fund, on which, alone, must depend the existence of this society.

Some have supposed it indispensable that a literary character should always preside over this institution. This is a mistake—since it is not necessary a formal address should be annually made. Any plain, respectable farmer, of sound information, of enlarged and liberal views, can with equal propriety discharge the necessary functions, by an annual communication, simply confined to your progressive improvements in agriculture and manufactures, to be read by your secretary, and published for general information. Since practical experiments, and keeping up that excitement which pervades this country, are the essential points in view, the more simple your future course, and the less ostentatious, the greater will be popular confidence.

The only effectual measure to keep your wheels in motion is to *oil them*. Oil them by an exact punctuality in your voluntary engagements. A few annual drops of this oil from each farmer, will, I stand pledged, eventually *overspread* this country with wealth and happiness.

To ensure with greater certainty the necessary funds, perhaps it may be found expedient and proper to reduce the number of your premiums, and in the same view to confine them, in each successive year, alternately, either to agriculture or to manufactures exclusively. The present distressed situation of this country, is full evidence that we must fall back on our native resources, to a certain point—Although the shelves of our merchants and the stores of our custom-houses are loaded with foreign manufactures, estimated at the frightful sum of two hundred millions of dollars, and selling at half their intrinsic value—although we are standing on the verge of a precipice which threatens universal desolation in the mercantile and manufacturing world, yet it is grateful to the patriot's eye, to see so large a proportion of this respectable assemblage clad in homespun, on the increase of which, we must eventually build our prosperity—our *substantial independence*. In a word, my friends, we must practice the salutary lesson of economy—we must retrace the humble footsteps of our ancestors, or be *enslaved to our creditors at home and abroad*. The only pride of our females in these gloomy times (and much depends on their example) should be to be attired in the works of their own hands and to see their fathers, their husbands, their brothers, nay their *sweet-hearts*, marching by their sides, clothed in *homespun* also, of their *own making*.*

We must buy less—make more—holding CREDIT as the bane and curse of this community—thus, also, holding the lawyers and sheriffs at *defiance*. Every freeman would then rest in peace under his own vine, and walk erect, with a firm and manly step, on the blessed soil of America, truly the lords of the creation. Should your labors produce these glorious results, your names will stand immortal.

*Here the venerable orator turned towards the north gallery, which was exclusively appropriated to a beautiful collection of ladies—female singers included—the audience spontaneously applauded.—The effect may be better conceived than described.

[Ed. Sun.]

ized, and future generations who stroll in churchyards, may read on your tombs this proud but simple epitaph—*Here lies ———, a member of the first Berkshire Agricultural society; may generations yet unborn, learn, by his example, to love their country.*

On the other hand, if this society must perish, all farther efforts on this scale will be deadened for a century to come. But you will always have the consolation of knowing, that you are entitled to the eternal gratitude of Berkshire—that you have kept your feet firm on the stiff neck of party spirit—that you have held the monster down—hence your prosperity. That you have struggled year after year, performing a great national object, deprived of funds, or legislative patronage; and yet, by a *miracle*, as it were, you have commanded both respect and success. My friends, you have a solemn charge committed to your hands since, on the successful result of your example, numerous agricultural societies will yet arise to bless the land, or to be repressed by your fall. With these remarks, and imploring Heaven's blessings, to crown your patriotic efforts with merited success, I will again proceed to the remaining duty assigned to me.

Kentucky Legislature.

Resolutions in relation to the law increasing the compensation to members of congress, offered by Mr. Rowan.

The report of the committee raised by congress to enquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing the law enacted at their last session, whereby the compensation to the members of that body for their legislative services was varied and enhanced, treats the sentiment expressed by the American people in relation to that measure, with a disrespect and irreverence but little short of undisguised contempt. It is to be regretted that a measure injurious and impolitic, and justly reprobated by the matured opinion of the people, should be vindicated with a contumelious pertinency throughout all the stages of its abandonment; if indeed it is destined to be abandoned. But while we forbear to comment upon that document and suppress the feelings, other than those of regret, which it is calculated to excite; we cannot forbear to express our wish for the repeal of that obnoxious law; we say obnoxious; for having but just emerged from a war of considerable duration, which, though glorious in event, was affective and expensive in its progress, it was to be expected that our representatives in congress would display practically that patriotism which they had so often avowed, in sustaining cheerfully their equal share of the common pressure; that they would not, while necessity and policy forbade the taxes to be repealed or even much diminished, have changed the character and doubled the amount of their own compensation.—Justly obnoxious, because it may form a precedent, by the authority of which, inroads may in future be made upon the public treasury in times less pure and patriotic than the present: In times when cupidity and avarice shall have triumphed over delicacy and correct sentiment. The retroactive operation of that law cannot, we think, be vindicated. In that respect, it violated a great principle of political and moral fitness which has, by the wisdom of the American people, been incorporated in most of their free constitutions.—But most justly obnoxious in its change of per diem into an annual compensation. In this the representative principle, the most highly characteristic feature of republicanism, seems to have been forgotten or ne-

glected; for all experience and the history of governments prove, that operations finds its way most frequently through official channels of the people; that among the members of the official corps, in every government, there have been harmony of sentiment and sympathy of feeling in relation to power and to money; that under various specious pretexts, the one has been accumulated and the other exacted, until the people have been weakened and impoverished, and consequently oppressed and enslaved.—When the representatives of the people, who are their centinels against danger from official and other sources, shall have erected themselves into salaried officers, other representatives are wanting to supply the place of those who have attached themselves to the body whence danger is most to be apprehended.—Wherefore,

Resolved as the opinion of the members of the legislature of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That the law aforesaid is intrinsically and justly obnoxious, and ought to be repealed.

And it is further resolved, That our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, (to whom, upon that subject, gross error of judgment and not turpitude of motives is ascribed,) be, and they are hereby instructed to use their best influence to procure the unqualified repeal of that law.

Resolved, That the acting governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit to each of our senators and members of the house of representatives in the congress of the United States, a copy of the foregoing statement and resolutions.

A resolution in commemoration of the victory at New Orleans on the eighth of January, 1815.

Resolved, By the legislature of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That the recurrence of this day is calculated to awaken in every American bosom sensations of joy and gratulation. The eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, was distinguished by a victory the more splendid as it was achieved by the proud votaries of civil liberty, over the disciplined vassals of an ambitious monarch. New Orleans, and this day, form a combination of time and place alike humiliating to England and gratifying to America. On this memorable day Britain was vanquished and driven from the land of freedom: while she trembles, let us rejoice; and that we may evince the proud sensations connected with the day and the valor of our brave officers and soldiers—

Resolved, That our venerable acting governor (who is himself respectfully remembered in connection with the day and subject) be requested to cause the artillery company of the town of Frankfort forthwith to parade on the public square near the capitol, and there to discharge nineteen rounds of cannon, a round for each state in our happy union, in commemoration of the achievements of our arms on that glorious day.

A bill has passed the house of representatives, exempting from taxation for five years, all merchandize imported into this state from New Orleans.

The following resolution was adopted *unanimously*:

The arrival of commodore Joshua Barney in Kentucky, at this time, revives in our recollection the distinguished services of that gallant officer during the late war, and particularly at Bladensburg.—Wherefore,

Resolved, by the legislature of Kentucky, That the military conduct and achievements of that gentleman during the late war, and on the aforesaid memorable occasion deserves, and has the admiration of the legislature of Kentucky.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, February 27.—Two messages were received from the president of the United States—the one noticed in the proceedings of the house of representatives; the other transmitting in compliance with the request of the senate, information touching the execution of so much of the treaty of peace with Great Britain as relates to the delivery of slaves.

Mr. *Ruggles*, of Ohio, presented certain instructions received by him from the legislature of Ohio to use his exertions to procure the passage of a law of congress: a veto to the inhabitants of the United States' reversion at Lower Sandusky, preemption right to parts thereof, &c. Objections having been made to the reading of the instruction for the information of the senate, the question was taken on reading it, and decided in the negative.

Mr. *Wilson* thereupon submitted for consideration the following resolution:

"That the senate deem it inexpedient that instructions from a state legislature to the senators from such state shall be received and filed in the senate."

The bill to amend the claims' law of last session, was again taken up, discussed and amended.

Mr. *Daggett* moved to strike out the first section of the bill (in effect to reject it) which motion was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashmun, Harbour, Brown, Daggett, Fremont, Goldsborough, Hanson, Hardin, Hovey, Hunter, Mason of Va. Noble, Ruggles, Talbot, Tichenor, Williams—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Claes, Condit, Gaillard, Howell, Leese, Maenn, Mason of N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Sanford, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Tronp, Varnum—17.

So the senate refused to strike out the first section, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, as amended.

The bill for increasing the compensation of the messengers of the several departments was, on motion of Mr. Varnum, postponed to the 4th day of March next (rejected.)

Monday, Feb. 10.—Some progress was made in the senate, on the commissariat bill, which proposes to substitute, for the supply of the army, purchasing commissaries in lieu of contractors.

The senate, (says the National Intelligencer) it is understood, have before them a treaty of commerce and navigation, said to have been concluded between our late minister, Mr. Russell, and the government of Sweden. As on these subjects the senate acts with closed doors, we are not of course apprized of the terms of the treaty, nor of the proceedings of the senate thereon.

Tuesday, February 11.—The following resolution, submitted by Mr. *Larock*, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate:

1st. The number of complete rations and parts of rations issued by the commissaries of the north-western army from the 1st of September, 1812, to the 31st of May, 1813.

2d. The number of rations and parts of rations issued by the contractors for the same period.

3d. The number of rations and parts of rations issued by the commissaries to the said army, from the 31st of May, 1813, to the 1st of June, 1814.

4th. The number of rations and parts of rations issued by the contractors for the same period.

5th. The amount of provisions bought by the commissaries and public agents for said army for each of the periods aforesaid, the whole expense of such purchases, with the wages paid to commissaries and agents. The expense of transportation, and all incidental expenses incurred by this mode of supplying the army.

6th. The whole amount of money paid to the contractors for supplying the army for each of the periods aforesaid.

7th. The whole amount of provisions turned over by the contractors on the 1st of June, 1814, to the United States, and by the United States to other contractors, within that year.

8th. The amount of money advanced in the winter of 1814 and 1815, by order of general M'Comb, at Detroit, to the commissary, for the purpose of purchasing provisions on the allegation of an anticipated failure of the contractors. The amount of money actually paid in the purchase of such provisions, with a detailed account, as far as practicable, of the price of the different articles.

9th. The amount of the last mentioned provisions delivered to the contractors, or issued to the army, particularizing in each case.

The following motion, submitted by Mr. *Barbour*, was taken up: *Resolved,* That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law passed April 19, 1816, entitled "an act to abolish the existing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and to lay other duties in lieu of those at present imposed on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," so far as to exempt the distillation of spirituous liquors exclusively made of fruit from the operation of the act aforesaid.

So the question to agree thereto, it was decided in the negative, as this resolution did not pass.

The bill to repeal in part the claims' law of last session was read a third time as amended.

A motion was made by Mr. *Larock* (to accommodate gentlemen who were opposed to some provisions of this bill) to reconsider the question of ordering the bill to a third reading.

This motion was decided affirmatively, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Brown, Chase, Daggett, Dana, Fountain, Goldsborough, Hanson, Hardin, Howell, Hunter, King, Noble, Ruggles, Sankers, Stock, Tallot, Frelonor, Williams—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Condit, Gaillard, Lacock, Macon, Mason, of N. H., Morrow, Roberts, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Varanum, Wilson—15.

The bill being again open to amendment, a motion was made to strike out the first section of the bill. Whereupon,

The subject was further postponed. And the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 7.—Several reports were made from the committee of claims and variously disposed of.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to increase the compensation of certain collectors of the customs; also a bill making additional appropriations to defray the expenses of the army and militia during the late war; also a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1817; which bills were twice read and severally committed.

The *Speaker* laid before the house the annual report of the commissioner of the sinking fund; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Mahn,

Resolved, That the acting secretary of war be instructed to report to this house the reasons why the militia fines, incurred by delinquents under the late call of the militia into the service of the United States, are not finally collected.

The following message of the president of the United States, received yesterday was read and referred to a select committee.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

On comparing the fourth section of the act of congress, passed March 31, 1814, providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory, with the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, bearing date April 30, 1802, it appears that the engagements entered into with the claimants interfere with the rights and interests secured to that state. I recommend to congress that provision be made by law for payments to the state of Georgia equal to the amount of Mississippi stock which shall be paid into the treasury until the stipulated sum of 1,250,000 dollars shall be completed.

JAMES MADISON.

February 6, 1817.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill, to set apart and pledge, as a fund for internal improvement, the bonus and United States share of the dividends of the national bank—Mr. King's motion to postpone the bill indefinitely being still under consideration.

After debate, Messrs. Pickering, Sheffey, Calhoun, Thos. Wilson and Yates in support of the bill, and Messrs. Wright and King against it—

The question was, (about 4 o'clock) taken on postponing the bill indefinitely—tantamount to a rejection—and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Atherton, Barbour, Bassett, Baylica, Bennet, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Bryan, Burwell, Champion, Cilley, Clark, N. C. Clayton, Cook, Cooper, Crawford, Davenport, DeSha, Dickson, Edwards, Forney, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hale, Hardin, Hayes, Henderson, Hooks, Hungerford, Jewett, Johnson, Va. King, Lagdon, Law, Lyon, Wm. Maclay, Mason, McCoy, McLean, Miller, Mills, Hugh Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes, Parris, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasant, Reed, Rice, Roane, Robinson, Root, Ruggles, Smith, Md. Southard, Stevens, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tait, Tyler, Vose, Ward, Wm. Ward N. Y. Ward N. J. Wilcox, Williams, Woodward, Wright—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Aigate, Alexander, Baer, Baker, Bateman, Betts, Birdall, Birdseye, Breckenridge, Brooks, Cady, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, N. Y. Clendennin, Condit, Creighton, Crocheron, Culpepper, Darlington, Fletcher, Forsyth, Gaston, Gold, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hall, Hammond, Harrison, Heister, Huger, Hubbert, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Johnson Ky. Kent, Kerr, Va. Kilbourn, Lewis, Little, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Wm. P. Maclay, Marsh, M'Kee, Middleton, Milner, Moffitt, Moore, Moseley, Murfree, Jer. Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Peter, Pickens, Pickering, Powell, Randolph, Ross, Savage, Schenck, Sharp, Shelvey, Smith Penn. Smith, Va. Taylor N. Y. Taylor S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Townsend, Wallace, Wendover, Whiteade, Wilde, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Yancey, Yates—82.

Some further progress was made in the bill, which was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Saturday, Feb. 8.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, from the committee on roads and canals, reported on that subject the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to take measures for making, as far as practicable, and report to this house at the next and every subsequent session of congress, such roads, canals and improvements in water courses, as are required in a general system of inland navigation and intercourse throughout the extent of the United States, and the territories thereof, best adapted to facilitate the intercourse necessary for personal, commercial and military purposes.

The resolution being read was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Atherton laid the following resolution on the table, where it lies one day of course:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as an addition to the standing rules of the house—It shall be the duty of the committee on public expenditures, to examine whether any offices under the laws of the United States, have become useless or unnecessary, to report from time to time on the expediency of modifying or abolishing the same; also, to examine into the pay and emoluments of all offices under the laws of the United States, and to report from time to time such a reduction or increase thereof, as a just economy of the public resources may require.

Mr. Dickens offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill to repeal so much of the acts now in force, as lays a duty on salt.

On the question of considering the said resolution, it was decided in the negative—ayes 51, noes 56.

A resolution was agreed to authorising the publication of the laws in as many papers as the secretary of state thought expedient, not exceeding six in each state.

Mr. King, after a preamble referring to the bill appropriating the bonus, &c. of the United States' bank, offered a resolution to appropriate two millions to be divided among the states in proportion to their free population in aid of the funds of charitable and humane institutions, Bible and Missionary societies, &c. The house refused to consider it.

The engrossed bill to set apart and pledge, as a fund for internal improvement the bonus and United States' share of the dividends of the national bank, was read the third time, and the question stated, "shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Randolph rose and spoke nearly three hours in opposition.

Mr. Sheffey stated the reasons which would prevent his voting for the bill.

Mr. Calhoun advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. Randolph and others.

Mr. Smith of Md. and Mr. Wright successively renewed their opposition to the bill; and

Mr. Calhoun again spoke in its support.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Avery, Baker, Bateman, Betts, Birdall, Birdseye, Breckenridge, Brooks, Cady, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, N. Y. Clendennin, Comstock, Condit, Conner, Creighton, Crocheron, Culpepper, Darlington, Fidelity, Forsyth, Gaston, Glasgow, Gold, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hall, Hammond, Harrison, Heister, Hendricks, Hopkinson, Huger, Hubbert, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Johnson Ky. Kent, Kerr, Va. Little, Love, Lovett, Lumpkin, Lyle, W. P. Maclay, M'Kee, Middleton, Milner, Moffitt, Moore, Murfree, Jer. Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Peter, Pickens, Pickering, Powell, Ross, Savage, Schenck, Sharp, Smith Penn. Smith Va. Tate, Taylor N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Wallace, Welster, Wendover, Whiteade, Wilde, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Yancey, Yates—86.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Atherton, Baer, Barbour, Bassett, Baylica, Bennett, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Bryan, Burwell, Cannon, Carr M. Champion, Cilley, Clark, N. C. Clayton, Cook, Cooper, Crawford, Davenport, DeSha, Dickson, Edwards

Wescher, Goldborough, Goodwyn, Hale, Hardin, Hawes, Hooks, Huntington, Irwin Penn, Jewett, Johnson Va. King, Langston, Law, Lowndes Lyon, Wm. Maclay, Marsh, Mason, McCoy, McLean, Miller, Mills, Hugh Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes, Parris, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Randolph, Reed, Rice, Roane, Robertson, Root, Ruggles, Smith, Md. Southern, Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Burgess, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taul, Thomas, Tyler, Vose, Ward Mans-ward N. Y. Ward N. J. Wheaton, Wilcox, Williams, Woodward, Wright—84.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence; and the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 10.—Mr. McKee, from a select committee reported a bill transferring the duties of the commissioners of loans, to the bank of the United States, and to abolish the offices of commissioners of loans.

Mr. Pleasants reported a bill regulating the pay and emoluments of pursers and midshipmen of the navy, and of the medical staff of the army of the United States.

These bills were twice read and committed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the unfavorable report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of Anthony Buck, who prays to be relieved from the payment of an embargo bond, into which, by false representations, Mr. Buck was induced to enter for the captain of an eastern vessel, and which became forfeited by the misconduct of said captain in violating the embargo. This report gave rise to a long debate which ended in reversing the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, and directing the committee to report a bill for the relief of the petitioner.

A joint resolution from the senate, for appointing a committee on the part of each house, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for president and vice president of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election, was taken up and agreed to.

The bill from the senate, to repeal the second section of an act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines, in the service of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

The bill making provision respecting American captives during the late war, passed through a committee of the whole.

The bill for the relief of certain sufferers during the late war with Great Britain (appointing the sum of \$340,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier) was next taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Archer moved to amend this bill so as to include the case of losses on the shores of the Chesapeake bay. He referred to the cases of the towns of Havre de Grace, Georgetown and Fredricktown, all on the bay shore, in which depredations had been made by the enemy, by confagrating private property; which cases he considered not materially variant in principle from those which came under this bill. Although the sufferers of this character had no legal claim on the government, they had a claim of justice; and wherever a government had the ability to pay such claims, it was its duty to satisfy them. The ability of our government could not now be questioned, since it had lately made liberal appropriations for internal improvement, and objects not of necessity, &c.

This motion gave rise to a debate which continued until the usual hour of adjournment.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—Mr. Lowndes from the committee of ways and means, made unfavorable reports on the resolution and instruction to enquire into the expediency of repealing a certain part of the law laying a duty on carriages, and for repealing or modifying the act laying duties on licenses to retailers.

Mr. Hall reported a bill authorising the payment of a certain sum of money to the state of Georgia.

Mr. Pickens made a report on the memorial for the colonization of the free people of color.

The usual resolutions were passed about counting the votes for president and vice president of the United States, to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual statements of the amounts collected under the several acts laying direct taxes, &c. together with the amount of compensation allowed to the officers employed in the collection thereof; and also the compensation received by the principal and assistant assessors; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill providing for the reimbursement of monies paid for the ransom of American captives from the Indians, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair, on the bill appropriating \$40,000 dollars for the relief of certain sufferers on the Niagara frontier, in the late war—Mr. Archer's motion to amend the bill so as to include the losses on the Chesapeake bay, being under consideration:

Which, after considerable debate, was negatived. Other amendments were unsuccessfully proposed to the bill.

Wednesday, February 12.—At twelve o'clock a message was sent to the senate to inform them that the house of representatives was ready to receive them, to proceed in counting the votes for the election of president and vice-president of the United States, according to the resolution of yesterday.

The president and members of the senate accordingly attended, and the president being conducted to the speaker's chair, and seated by his side, the two houses proceeded to count the votes, which were found to stand thus—

STATES.	President.—For V. President.				
	James Monroe.	Rufus King.....	Tompkins.....	Howard.....	Harper.....
New-Hampshire	8		8		
Massachusetts		22		22	
Rhode-Island	4		4		
Connecticut		9			
Vermont	8		8		
New-York	29		29		
New-Jersey	8		8		
Pennsylvania	25		25		
Delaware		3			3
Maryland	8		8		
Virginia	25		25		
North-Carolina	15		15		
South-Carolina	11		11		
Georgia	8		8		
Kentucky	12		12		
Tennessee	8		8		
Ohio	8		8		
Louisiana	3		3		
Indiana	3		3		
Totals	183	34	183	22	3

When the votes of Indiana were about to be counted, it was objected that that state had not gone through all the formalities for its admission into the union; which was, however, over-ruled.

Thursday, Feb. 13—Mr. *Pleasant*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported without amendment the bill from the senate "in addition to an act for the relief of Daniel T. Patterson and George T. Ross, and the officers and men lately under their command;" and the bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill "relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war," was read a third time and passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill for the relief of certain sufferers (on the Niagara frontier) by the late war, was taken up and further amended. On the question to order the bill to engrossed for a third reading—

After some debate and remarks—the bill was laid on the table.

The house then, in committee of the whole, spent some time on the appropriation bill, for the civil expenses of government. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

Much other business was done, which shall be noticed in its progress—not being of present importance.

Cleopatra's Barge.

From the *Boston Intelligencer*, Jan. 11.—The elegant equipment of this vessel, by Mr. Crowninshield, for a voyage of pleasure, as it is an entire novelty in this country, has excited universal curiosity and admiration. Whilst she was lying at the wharf in Salem, we have heard she attracted company from various surrounding places to view so perfect a specimen of nautical architecture and sumptuous accommodation. Eighteen hundred ladies, it is asserted, visited her in the course of one day.—Cleopatra's Barge measures about 200 tons, and is modelled after one of the swiftest sailing ships which was ever driven by wind. Being introduced on board, you descend into a magnificent saloon, about 20 feet long and 19 broad, finished on all sides with polished mahogany, inlaid with other ornamental wood. The settees of the saloon are of splendid workmanship; and the backs are shaped like the ancient lyre, and the seats are covered with crimson silk velvet bordered with a very wide edging of gold lace. Two splendid mirrors, standing at either end, and a magnificent chandelier, suspended in the centre of the saloon, give a richness of effect to it, not easily surpassed. Instead of births, on the sides of this hall, there are closets for the tea equipage and suit of plate for the dinner table, which are finished in a high style of elegance. The after-cabin contains sleeping accommodations for the under officers of the vessel. The owners and captain's state rooms are very commodious.—The conveniences for the kitchen's and steward's apartments may be considered models in their way. There are aqueducts in all parts of the vessel which require them.

The intention of Mr. Crowninshield, we understand, is to proceed in the first instance to the Western Islands, thence through the straits of Gibraltar, and following the windings of the left coast of the Mediterranean, will touch at every principal city on the route, which will be, round the island of Sicily, up the gulph of Venice to Trieste, along the coast of Albania and the Morea, through the Grecian Archipelago to the Dardanelles; if permitted by the Turkish authorities, he will proceed through the sea of Marmora to Constantinople, thence coasting along the ports of the Black sea, to the sea of Asoy, he will return by the way of the isle of Cyprus, upon the south side of the Mediterranean, stopping at Acre, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, on his way, and

sailing by the coast of the Desert, to that of the Barbary states. Emerging from the straits he will proceed through the British channel and North sea, up the Baltic to Petersburg, thence along the coast of Norway to the North Cape, and perhaps into the White sea—from this point he may go to Spitzbergen and Iceland, and thence crossing an immense ocean to the coast of South-America, touching at various ports, he will complete the tour of his destination, and arrive at Salem. It much to be desired that a gentleman of scientific attainments, historical research and literary taste may accompany Mr. Crowninshield in his expedition. The multiplied objects of rational curiosity, which will be presented to the traveller, on such a tour, would afford materials, which if well digested and arranged, would do credit to the country, and confer permanent celebrity upon a voyage, which, without such a narration, will dwindle into a topic of idle curiosity and final insignificance.

CHRONICLE.

Exchange. In *Baltimore*, though we have no premiums on money, we have yet to pay discounts on bills. The late resolution of the banks has put down the former. In *New-York* on the 8th of Feb. the following rates were given; *Boston* 1 per cent. *prem.* *South Carolina* 1½ do. *Philadelphia* 1½ do. *Baltimore* 3 to 3½; *Virginia*, *North Carolina* and *New Orleans*, 2; *Georgia par.* On *London*, 1, 1½

The legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 28th ult. They rejected all applications for the incorporation of new banks.

Prices at *Cincinnati*—corn 50, wheat 100 cents per bush. beef from 3 to 4 dolls. per cwt. pork 2 50; mutton 3 to 4 cents per lb. turkis 17 cents each. 10,000 bushels of corn has been purchased on the *Big Sandy* for 33 cents.

An emigration company is forming at *New-Haven* under a formal compact or constitution—destination westward.

Hartford memorial—The merchants and ship owners in *Hartford* (Con.) have memorialized congress, to prohibit an entry of any vessel into the ports of the United States, with a cargo from any foreign port or place, to which an American vessel is not permitted to enter and trade.

Massachusetts.—At the regular election for members of congress in this state, (where a plurality of all the votes is required to make a choice) there was no choice in five or six districts. In one of these, (*Plymouth*) at a late election, Z. Sampson, esq. rep. was elected—for Mr. S. 1573, for Mr. Wood, fed. 1439—scattering 39. In three other districts there was the same result as before—no choice; Barnstable not heard from.

Madison barracks.—The fine stone barracks, just completed at *Suckett's Harbor*, capable of accommodating 2000 men on a war establishment, and excellently fitted up, were named "Madison Barracks," on the 8th of January, in honor of the battle of *New-Orleans*, with discharges of cannon, &c. Gen. Brown was present on the occasion.

Ohio Canal Company.—The capital stock of the company incorporated by the legislature of *Indiana*, to cut a canal round the falls of the *Ohio*; is to consist of a million of dollars—the work to be completed by the 1st of Dec. 1822, to admit the passage of boats not drawing over three feet water—the corporation to cease in 1858, provided the state will purchase the canal on liberal terms, as stated in the act.

Naval Depot.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

January 27, 1817.—Ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

Report of the secretary of the navy, communicating, in obedience to a resolution of the senate, information relating to the selection of a site for a naval depot.

Naval Department, January 18th, 1817.

SIR,—In obedience to the resolutions of the honorable senate of the United States of the 21st of December, 1815, and the 8th January, instant, I have the honor to lay before the senate all the information in the possession of this department respecting surveys of the waters of the Chesapeake, the Middle Ground, and the several sites proper for the establishment of docks and a naval depot, with a roll of the several surveys made by order of this department, in conjunction with officers of the corps of engineers, under orders from the war department. Schedule of which, and other accompanying documents, are herewith enclosed.

In relation to the site for docks and naval depot within the Chesapeake, I respectfully refer to the separate opinions of the commissioners of the navy board, and the officers who made the surveys; and whose opinions being at variance in respect to the local advantages of the places designated, I have deemed it most proper to leave the decision to the honorable senate, without expressing any preference arising from my own view of the subject; as a spirit of candid investigation appears to have marked their deliberate consideration of the comparative advantages, with a single regard to the public good.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

The hon. the president of the senate.

Schedule of documents, having relation to the defence of the Chesapeake bay, and the selection of a site for a naval depot, (not specified in the annexed schedule of charts,) submitted by the secretary of the navy, to the honorable president of the senate, January 18th, 1817: viz.

AA. Copy of a communication from commodore John Rodgers, president of the naval board, stating his opinion relative to the selection of a site for a naval depot, and the means proper to be adopted for the defence of the Chesapeake bay.

BB. Copy of a communication from commodore Stephen Decatur, commissioner of the navy, upon the same subject.

CC. Copy of a communication from commodore David Porter, commissioner of the navy, upon the same subject.

B and C. Number 1 and 2, copies of communications from captain Arthur Sinclair of the United States' navy, explanatory of charts B and C.

D and E. Communication from captain Robert T. Spence of the United States' navy, explanatory of charts D and E.

Schedule of Charts.

Chart A. Exhibiting observations and measurements made, in relation to the defence of Chesapeake bay, during the summer of 1816.

Accompanying chart A. are three papers, marked A. number 1, A. number 2, and A. number 3.—A. number 1 shows the number of batteries believed requisite to defend the entrance of the Chesapeake bay.—A. number 2, shews the profile of the bottom between Old Point Comfort and Willoughby's Shoal, with an outline of a regular work on Old Point Comfort, and a castle, mounting 120 pieces of cannon, and 8 mortars on Willoughby's Shoal.—A. number 3, is a copy of a letter from colonel Bomford of the corps of engineers, to the secretary of war, dated the 21st of November, 1816.

Chart B. Is a survey of York river, in Virginia.

Chart C. Site for a naval depot, in York river.

Chart D. Upper and lower Tangier Islands.

Chart E. Lower Tangier Islands.

N. B. As there are no duplicates of the preceding enumerated charts, the secretary of the navy respectfully requests, that the honorable president of the senate, after having used the same, may cause them to be returned to the navy department.

A. A.

Copy of commodore John Rodgers' letter to the secretary of the navy, relative to a naval site and rendezvous on the waters of Chesapeake bay, dated December 23, 1816.

Navy commissioners' office, December 23d, 1816.

SIR,—Having, in company with the other commissioners of the navy board, examined those places designated in your letter of the 7th May last, for the purpose of reporting, through you, for the consideration of the president of the United States, the opinion of the navy commissioners as to the means most proper to be adopted for the defence of the Chesapeake bay in time of war; it is a source of unpleasant reflection, not only to myself, but I am confident equally so to the other commissioners, to find, on comparing our opinions, that we do not entirely agree as to the mode by which this truly important object might, most probably, be accomplished. I regret this the more from the persuasion, that it would have been more agreeable to you, and more satisfactory to the president, had we found all the data upon which we might have formed a correct estimate, of such positive character as to admit of no diversity of opinion. As however, different opinions are entertained by the members of the board, we have judged it best that each member should make a separate report;—trusting that from these conflicting opinions, and the facts and arguments adduced in support of each, the best means of obtaining the highly important object in view may be elicited.

I proceed with respectful deference for the opinions of my brother commissioners, to submit those views of this important question, which the most attentive consideration and anxious investigation of facts, have produced in my mind.

From the distance between the nearest points of the Middle Ground and Horse-Shoe, the great depth of water between those places, and their exposed situation to the mountainous waves, rolling in from the Atlantic ocean, unobstructed, during the prevalence of south-easterly gales, I incline to the opinion, that it would be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to erect batteries, at any cost, however great, that would resist the tumult of the whole Atlantic ocean, drawn as it were to a focus, by the peculiar formation of the coast at that point.

In another view, such an attempt might be hazardous; for it may be seriously questioned, whether the erection of batteries in that part of the channel of Chesapeake bay which is the *most constricted*, would not produce a new channel through that immense bank of sand, the Middle Ground, thereby changing the course of its waters, rendering the batteries wholly useless, and subjecting the navigation of the bay to destruction at its very confluence with the Atlantic ocean? A new channel, thus formed, would necessarily displace immense deposits of sand from the Middle Ground, and thereby, most probably, to the destruction of the navigation, complete the bar that nature has already more than two-thirds finished, across the entrance of the bay.

For these reasons, the erection of batteries between the Horse Shoe and Middle Ground, appears to me, if not impracticable, at least unadvisable.

I will now examine the navigation from cape Henry to Hampton Roads, and thence to Norfolk, for the purpose of demonstrating, by unquestionable facts, how far Norfolk unites the advantages essential to the purposes of a great naval rendezvous and depot of maritime stores.

As an outer harbor, Hampton Roads is easy of ingress and egress to ships of every class. At its entrance from the bay, by erecting a formidable battery at Old Point Comfort, and another at the distance of one mile from the shoal of Willoughby's Point, it might be so far defended as to prevent a hostile fleet, however formidable, from attempting to enter it without having in view the accomplishment of some great object. On ordinary occasions, the risk which an enemy would then incur, from an attempt to enter Hampton Roads, would no doubt be sufficient to deter him; but an object, worthy of the risk, might present itself—and, in such case, an enemy availing himself of the most favorable wind and tide, might attempt it, and would probably succeed. Passing these batteries, as he might do under such circumstances, with a velocity equal to fourteen miles an hour, the effect of the batteries would be rendered very uncertain, and he would be in their reach only 8 minutes 17 seconds! Should he succeed in entering the Road, he might anchor in various situations, from four to four and a half miles in every direction from the shore. My own personal observation enables me to add, that during the prevalence of north-easterly gales, particularly in the winter season, Hampton Roads is subject to a very heavy sea, which may be ascribed to its great width at its entrance, and its exposure to the N. E.

As an inner harbor, Norfolk may be easily defended both by land and by sea; and there is in its vicinity an abundance of good timber. These are great advantages; but from the difficulty of getting in or out of Elizabeth river, arising from the narrowness of the channel in many places, and the various courses necessary to be steered, (from W. N. W. to E. N. E. points directly opposite) before you reach cape Henry, added to a shoal at its confluence with the waters of Hampton Roads, on which there is only 20 feet 8 inches at low water, and not more than 24 feet 2 inches at high water, during the prevalence of neap-tides—and at no time excepting the spring-tides, more than 22 feet at low and 25 feet at high water, present to my mind insuperable objections to Norfolk as a navy yard, particularly when it is recollected how imperfect and insecure Hampton Roads would be as an outer harbor.

I will now proceed to state the advantages and

disadvantages peculiar to York river, considered as a place for naval rendezvous and depot of naval stores—below Yorktown as an outer, and above it as an inner harbor.

The lower part of York river being, at its mouth, only one mile and three-quarters in breadth from shore to shore, and the channel only about fifteen hundred yards from flat to flat, and affording, as it does, a safe navigation at all times and in all seasons for ships of the greatest draught of water, is in my opinion, suitable for an outer harbor. With the aid of land batteries an inferior may be defended against a superior force of ships. Like Hampton Roads, however, it is subject to a rough sea during the prevalence of easterly gales; but in this river that disadvantage is greatly diminished by the fact, that with any wind that would make this anchorage objectionable, or that would enable an enemy of superior force to approach you, (supposing this place not to be fortified) you can with perfect security and ease, get under weigh and run into the inner harbor, above the batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester.

As an inner harbor and naval depot, York river, above Yorktown, does not combine every advantage desirable, not having any basin or deep bay in which ships could be sheltered from the draught of the river, and there not being an abundant supply of timber immediately in its vicinity.* It has, however, every other essential requisite; being completely susceptible of defence against a land or naval force, and affording at all times, and in all tides, an easy and safe navigation to ships of the greatest draught of water—there being for at least 10 miles above Yorktown, where the river is actually only 900 yards wide from shore to shore, nowhere less than six fathoms of water.

Another very prominent fact, in relation to the outer harbor of York, more than counterbalances the objections stated. From that harbor ships passing up and down the Chesapeake bay are exposed to full view; indeed the moment a ship enters the bay you can discover her. You would there have the advantage of watching the movements of an enemy, from a safe harbor. If he comes with a force too formidable for you to resist him in that position, you can retire—the same wind that enables him to approach you, would enable you to retire to a place of safety. If circumstances would justify your attacking him, you might do so, with the advantage of having the earliest intelligence of his approach.

Hence, although York river does not possess every advantage that could be desired, as respects either its inner or outer harbor, it does in my opinion, unite more of the essential requisites than nature has bestowed on almost any other place. From its particular position (which the chart will show) when aided by a naval force, it is the only point deserving the name of the key to the Chesapeake bay.

I proceed now to examine St. Mary's river.

This river is situated on the north side of the Potomac, about seven miles above Point Look Out, the next above Smith's Point, with which it forms the entrance into the Potomac. By some it is urged that this place, as respects salubrity of climate, is preferable to either Norfolk or York. As a harbor and

*Note.—Although it would be an advantage if York river had a basin, or deep bay, to shelter ships from the draught of the river, yet the following that advantage is not to be considered as constituting any serious objection to the river.

commodious harbor it is, perhaps, not excelled by any in the United States. At its entrance it is about 3 miles wide, and the water is 32 to 33 feet deep; for 3½ to 4 miles up, its width gradually decreases, until you pass two projecting points at opposite sides, within which the depth at low water is about 24 feet—and the river from point to point about half a mile wide—from this to a place about 2 miles further up, the river is, by two other projecting points, diminished to about 500 yards in width, presenting above those points a beautiful basin, in which there is, near the entrance inside, 20 or 21 feet at low water.

This river above, where it is perfectly susceptible of defence against a naval force, presents in several respects, the most seducing reasons, for its selection as a naval depot and rendezvous. But situated as it is, in a narrow peninsula, having the Patuxent on the one side, and the Potomac on the other, the protection of such an establishment would be attended with great expence. To protect it against a land force, it would be necessary to erect strong batteries, and the annual expence of maintaining an efficient garrison in them would be very great.

Such an establishment should not only be able to protect itself, but it should afford the means of protecting our own commerce in every part of the bay. This latter advantage, I am inclined to think, is not possessed in a superior degree, by St. Mary's, owing to its great distance from the sea (95 to 100 miles;) neither do I think that in the present infant state of our country, it could effectually protect itself against a land force, since even above the line of defence, where the batteries would necessarily be situated, the peninsula is so narrow, that a superior land force might so occupy it, as to cut off all communication in the rear, thereby endangering the safety of the adjacent country, while at the same time a superior naval force, from the safe anchorage afforded, might not only cut off all communication in front, by his large vessels, but his smaller vessels might destroy every merchant vessel of ours attempting to pass up to Washington or to Baltimore.

The facts stated being all that occur to me as essential in deciding the question of locating a naval depot and rendezvous, I now proceed respectfully to submit my views as to the best means of defending the Chesapeake bay generally. I assume the preliminary position, which I presume will be readily accorded to me, that in the present infant state of our country, our preparations to meet a war, should be conducted with a view to measures of defence as well as offence.

Two small but strong Martalla towers, between the eastern extreme of Lynnhaven bay and the mouth of Lynnhaven creek, would prevent an enemy from anchoring between those two points; and his exclusion thence would, as you will perceive by the chart, deprive him of any other safe anchorage nearer the mouth of the bay than New Point Comfort.

A strong battery on Old Point Comfort would keep him out of Hampton Road; and two Martalla towers at the mouth of York river, would prevent his anchoring in that situation, while, at the same time, they would serve to protect it, as an outer harbor and general rendezvous for our marine force assembled in the Chesapeake bay, in time of war.

York river, fortified at Yorktown, would afford security to that important tract of country through which it passes, and secure a naval depot higher up

the river. The place where I consider it advisable to locate such an establishment, is called the Clay Banks, and is about ten miles higher up than Yorktown.

While a battery at Old Point Comfort, and two Martalla towers at the mouth of York river would keep an enemy from Hampton and York, they would with the aid of a suitable naval force, prevent his attempting to take shelter in a situation so near as New Point Comfort. Hence, being shut out of Lynnhaven bay by the two towers proposed in that quarter, he would be deprived of all safe anchorage near the entrance of the bay.

The importance of depriving an enemy of anchorage in Lynnhaven bay, is fully established by the fact, that it is a position more dangerous to our commerce than any that could be occupied by an enemy within the Chesapeake bay; and if the importance of depriving him of all safe anchorage near the entrance of the bay be, as it appears to me, too obvious to admit of a doubt, then the propriety of erecting towers and batteries at the other places suggested, must necessarily be conceded.

It will, I presume, be readily admitted, in devising the most efficient means for the protection of the Chesapeake bay, that the mouth of the bay should claim the first attention, since if you can succeed in protecting that point effectually, you afford protection to all points above it. The measures which I have had the honor of suggesting have had this great object in view.

Allow me, sir, to request your attentive examination of the chart submitted. A reference to that part which embraces York Spit, and what is termed the head of the Middle Ground, will, I think, satisfy you of the great advantage which a respectable naval force, stationed at the mouth of York river, would possess; and that such a force, co-operating with the towers near Lynnhaven bay, the battery on Old Point Comfort, and the towers of York river, proposed, would, in all probability, protect the whole commerce of the Chesapeake bay.

With respect to the Tangier islands, I have considered it unnecessary to say any thing; particularly as the report and chart made by captain Spence, afford more information than any personal observation of my own would enable me to communicate.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield,

Secretary of the navy.

N. B. Some difference of opinion probably exists, as to the practicability of defending, against a land force, a navy yard situated on the Clay Banks. I cannot, however, persuade myself to entertain any doubt upon the subject, since the land is there as high, if not higher than any other within reach of cannon shot. There are moreover two large creeks, Aberdeen and Jones', that discharge their waters into York river, on each side of the proposed site, about one mile distant from its centre, by which, without any extraordinary labor or expence, the whole establishment might be insulated; and the measure by which this desirable protective effect would be produced, would furnish an ample supply of water for all the purposes of labor-saving machinery.

For further particulars relatively to the advantages of this place, permit me to refer you to the following extracts of captain Sinclair's report:

"The mouths of these two creeks are two miles apart, but before they flow half a mile there are

two branches approaching each other, within a quarter of a mile, where, after the creeks are dammed below, a canal might be cut which would insulate the place, and add greatly to its security in the rear. Indeed, it appears to be very capable of being defended by a moderately small force.—The channel does not exceed a quarter of a mile in width, and is overlooked by an eminence of 30 feet for a mile or two below. The country is said to be healthy; indeed, judging from its inhabitants, I should pronounce it so. The land is generally fine, and well timbered with white oak, yellow and pitch pine, and some cedar, though not an abundance.”

(Signed)

JOHN RODGERS.

BB.

Copy of the communication made by commodore Stephen Decatur, dated January 2d, 1817, in relation to the defence of the Chesapeake bay, and the selection of a site suitable for a naval depot.

Navy commissioners' office, 2d January, 1817.

SIR,—In obedience to your call of the 16th ultimo, on the navy commissioners, requiring a report of the late examination and surveys made under their direction, in pursuance of your instructions of the 7th May, I enclose you a statement of such facts as I have been enabled to collect upon this important subject. From the diversity of opinion which we have found to exist between us, upon this important subject, we have deemed it most satisfactory to give in separate reports. This diversity was perhaps to have been expected, in a case presenting so wide a range for observation, and I trust we shall not be considered as too tenacious of our individual opinions, when it is recollected that this question involves the safety of the navy, and the protection of the extensive shores of the Chesapeake.

The first examination required by your order of the 7th is, to ascertain the most proper mode of defending the Chesapeake in time of war.

In giving my opinion upon this head, I beg leave to be understood, as declaiming all knowledge of the expense of constructing fortifications, for particular estimates of which, I beg leave to refer you to lieutenant-colonel Bomford of the engineers, who accompanied us on this survey. The Chesapeake bay can be defended from a superior hostile fleet only by fortifications sunk at some point in the channel, and the point nearest the ocean susceptible of defence, is obviously the most proper. The channel of the bay at the capes, navigable by ships of a large class, is four and three quarter miles wide, depth of water generally from ten to fifteen fathoms. The sea at this point, being uninterrupted by shoals in its roll from the Atlantic, would, in my opinion, render fortifications utterly impracticable. Ascending the bay from the capes, the channel branches at the Horse Shoe, one branch passing into Hampton Roads, the other leading up the bay itself. That branch of the channel which leads up to Hampton Roads, passes between two shoals; that on the south side called Willoughby's, and distant from Old Point Comfort about two and a quarter miles, has eight feet water on it; the one on the north side is called the Thimbles, and is distant from Old Point about three miles, and has nine feet water on it; they are about a geographical mile distant from each other. The other branch of the channel (that which passes up the bay) has a width between the Horse Shoe and the Middle Ground of four miles and the depth of water for three-fourths of this distance does not exceed four fathoms and a half, being nowhere more than eight fathoms.

The bottom, from a number of experiments, appears to be a solid and closely compacted sand, protected from the heavy sea of the Atlantic, by the shoal of the Middle Ground, which stretches many miles to sea, and on which its violence is expended before it reaches this channel. If the Chesapeake be susceptible of defence at all, it is my opinion this is the only point at which it can be defended. The channel at every other place, above or below, being much wider, and of much greater depth, and that works judiciously constructed, between the tail of the Horse Shoe and the Middle Ground, would be permanent, strong evidence is furnished by those extensive works which form the harbor of Cherbourg;—works constructed on a sand, unprotected by shoals without, where the sea is as violent, the tide infinitely stronger, and its perpendicular rise upwards of forty feet.

You will perceive, sir, that in considering the subject of defending the Chesapeake, generally, I have included the defence of Hampton Roads, not only as an arm of the bay, nor on account of the objects of spoil, to which the banks of its rivers invite an enemy, but with reference to the other inquiry of a naval depot, to which I shall presently call your attention. In relation to the defence of Hampton Roads particularly—if the defence of this place were the exclusive object, there is another position for the purpose, which would, probably, be preferable, which is Old Point Comfort, and the opposite shoal called the Rip Raps, which are less than one mile distant. I beg leave to refer you to a report made upon the subject by colonel Bomford, merely noticing, that I understand it was made out before it was discovered that the water on Willoughby's shoals and the Thimbles, was so shallow, or that those shoals approached so nearly together as they do. I will now further add the authority of general Bernard's opinion, that any distance not exceeding one mile, may be so fortified, as to be rendered impassable.

If, in addition to powerful works placed at the entrance into Hampton Roads, we add that part of the naval force already contemplated, which will probably be stationed within the Roads, the only inducement a hostile fleet could have to attempt passing heavy batteries, so moored as to aid in obstructing the enemy's passage, and sufficiently near to be sustained by the forts, in the event of their passing, I do not believe it will ever be attempted. Let us suppose Hampton Roads thus fortified, and our naval depot, as well as our fleet, drawn within those defences, what inducement would remain to an enemy to attempt a passage up the bay? The destruction of our fleet and our depot, would be their first object; their second, would be to prevent our fleet from getting to sea; either of these objects would keep them necessarily in the vicinity of the Roads. The pillage of the shores of the Chesapeake and its waters, would be the only remaining inducement for a cruise up the bay—an inducement too trifling to permit the belief that they would abandon for its important objects that they would leave in the neighborhood of Hampton Roads; and more particularly when their passage up the bay, is opposed by batteries stretched across the channel at the Horse Shoe and the Middle Ground, and with a fleet, too, in their rear, ready to act, in the event of their receiving such injury, as is more than probable they would receive, in passing such works. The non-existence of any object of sufficient importance to invite an enemy up the bay, under the arrangements already stated, would render it unnecessary to have the works be-

between the Horse Shoe and the Middle Ground, as numerous or as strong, by one half, as would be otherwise requisite. And it is my opinion, that the bay and Hampton Roads are susceptible of permanent and complete defence, by works erected at the points proposed, and the same works be made to serve for the defence of both; whereby the whole expence of fortifying the naval depot would be saved, as well as the expence of keeping up garrisons. What the expence of such works would be, I am incapable of saying; but I am satisfied, that the cost to the nation of defending the shores of the Chesapeake for one single war, would greatly surpass what would be requisite to erect a permanent defence of the bay: and when we connect this with the debasement of permitting the enemy to make a home of our waters, the consideration of any war-ratable expenditure can scarcely be thought to oppose an obstacle to the establishment of any works which may be determined to be practicable.

I come now to the location of the naval depot; and on this point there are a few simple principles which seem decisive of the inquiry. A naval depot should possess a sufficiency of water, it should be contiguous to the ocean, otherwise the navy could not render that prompt protection to the coast, which comprises the greater part of its utility; it should, also, be connected with the means of supplies of timber and naval stores, which we posture of a war could cut off or interrupt: these are qualities of the first necessity.

There are other advantages, not indeed so indispensable, but still of a very high character, and which it would be extremely fortunate to find with the qualities of primary importance already mentioned; such, for example, as a populous neighborhood, from which supplies of labor and provisions might be commodiously drawn, and which would be at hand to give support to the depot in the event of a sudden attack; another of these incidental advantages, is a large, safe, and well defended outer harbor, into which the ships, when built, could be drawn and manœuvred without the hazard of exposure to a superior enemy.

Hampton Roads, which I consider the outer harbour of Norfolk, is eighteen miles from cape Henry. Ships can enter or proceed to sea from it, with the wind from any quarter; it furnishes excellent anchorage, and has sufficient room for a fleet to manœuvre in under sail—an advantage which no other harbor, that I know of, possesses. This distance from Hampton Roads to the navy yard at Gosport is twelve miles, and the shoalest water, found in the river at ordinary high tides, is twenty-five feet. This depth is more than is sufficient for the seventy-fours we now have. You will find on the file in your office that the pilotage paid for the Independence, seventy-four, when she sailed for the Mediterranean, was twenty-four feet. The ships now building, although of greater capacity, will not draw so much by six inches. The present defences of Norfolk are, in my opinion, sufficient to protect it from any naval force that can be brought against it.

It will be recollected that during the late war, the enemy considered it absolutely necessary to get possession of Craney Island, before they could pass up to Norfolk with their shipping; in consequence of which a combined attack by their boats, and a considerable land force, was made on Craney Island. The attack was repelled by a few pieces of cannon placed upon the sand; since which time it has been regularly fortified. All the approaches to Norfolk and the navy yard, by land, are interrupted by water courses, and lead through swamps;

both places, with the exception of about two hundred yards, are insulated by creeks, unfordable by reason of the deep mud. Those creeks can and, I believe, have been connected by military works, nor is there any higher ground than that on which they stand, within cannon range of either place.

It is the opinion of military men who have commanded there, that they are particularly well situated for defence against an attack by land.

From Craney Island up to the navy yard, which I consider the inner harbor, is six miles, in which space thirty sail of the line may lay with perfect convenience, and it is at all times so smooth as not to interrupt the ordinary work or repairs that may be required. From Norfolk to Hampton Roads large ships cannot sail when the wind is ahead, in consequence of the narrowness of the channel. But if warping anchors, with buoys, be laid down in the channel (as is the case in all men-of-war harbors that are close) ships can, with any wind, be warped into the Roads.

The harbors of Malta and Port Mahon, which are considered two of the best harbors in Europe, can only be left or entered, when the wind is adverse, by warping. The navy yard at Norfolk comprises, within its walls, a square of about twenty acres, one side of which lays upon the channel of the river, at which sixteen sail of the line can be laid up in ordinary, if they are brought to the pier, end on, as is practised at the naval arsenal at Antwerp.

The navy yard, in its present state, furnishes as many conveniences, for building or fitting out, as any yard in the United States. Two hundred thousand dollars, at least, having been already expended by the public in valuable improvements. The neighborhood furnishes abundance of oak and pine timber suitable for naval purposes, and also naval stores, a supply which cannot be cut off by a blockading enemy. The advantage it possesses in consequence of its vicinity to a commercial city, would be considerable, both as it regards the numerous mechanics and seamen that are to be obtained there, and the protection a large population would afford in the event of a sudden attack. The climate of Norfolk is, I presume, similar to that of the shores of the Chesapeake generally on tide water.

I will now proceed to the examination of York river. From cape Henry light-house to Gloucester town, which is the first point on York river that could be rendered sufficiently strong to prevent the passage of a hostile fleet, is thirty-two miles. Ships can enter or proceed to sea from it with all winds. The distance from Gloucester to the Clay Banks, the place contemplated for the navy yard, is seven miles, and the depth of water is sufficient for any ship at all times of tide. It can unquestionably be defended against any attack by water: it is, at present, entirely unprotected by any fortifications. From the best information I have been enabled to collect, I am induced to believe, that there are several rivers putting in from the bay navigable for light craft and boats, and approaching within eight or nine miles of the Clay Banks, where a debarkation of troops might be effected;—of the nature of the intervening grounds I am unacquainted. The site selected as the best in this river for a naval depot, forms at present part of the bed of the river, and no vessel drawing ten feet water can approach the bank nearer than a quarter of a mile. As the bottom is mud, it is probable that it will be found necessary to drive piles for the foundation of the navy yard; and the

whole yard must, of course, be composed of artificial or made ground. There is a creek on each side of its heading, about half a mile in the rear, where they approach within about four hundred yards; at this point it is proposed placing the defences against a land attack. About eight hundred or a thousand yards to the right of this position and the contemplated depot, there is an extensive range of heights that overlook and command them.

In consequence of which, I am of opinion that this position cannot be defended from a land attack with a less force than would be competent to meet the assailants in the field. It is believed that a supply of oak timber may be obtained from the shores of York river; but pine fit for naval purposes, and naval stores, must be drawn from a distance. A blockading force, in time of war, might prevent the transportation of them by water, the only means by which they could be obtained in any quantity. From the unusual straitness of York river, the mouth of which lies open to the bay, it is much more rough, with particular winds, than rivers of its width generally are.

With the wind blowing fresh up or down the river, I should apprehend that any repairs that would require working near the water, would be interrupted. The inner harbor of this river, like that of Norfolk, cannot be left or entered when the wind is ahead, except by warping.

The next point embraced by your instructions is Tangier islands, lying about one hundred miles up the Chesapeake. From the survey and report of captain Spence, the commissioners were of opinion, that that place was totally unfit for a naval depot, and, therefore, did not proceed to examine it. For particular information respecting this place, I beg leave to refer you to captain Spence's survey and report.

As your instructions did not particularize St. Mary's, and not being apprised that my colleagues intended to examine that place, I was not present when they did so. It lies on the upper side of the Potomac river, near its mouth, and about an hundred and twenty miles up the Chesapeake bay. I am unacquainted with the depth of water—the extent of the harbor—its susceptibility of defence against an attack by water, or the supply of naval stores and building materials in its vicinity.

From my want of local knowledge of this place, I can say nothing as to its particular advantages, and can only point out some prominent objections which present themselves. Its distance from the ocean I consider an insuperable objection to it as a naval depot and rendezvous, in consequence of the difficulty and detention our ships might meet with in going out or returning from sea. Another objection is, that the population for a considerable distance is so thin that it cannot afford sufficient succor in case of a sudden attack.

The river Patuxent lies a few miles higher up the bay than the Potomac, and approaches where it is navigable for vessels of the largest class, within five miles of the rear of the harbor of St. Mary's. The harbor is every where surrounded on the land side by commanding heights, which are too numerous to be occupied and sustained except by a large army; and therefore it would be necessary that a considerable land force should be kept there at all times to ensure its safety. Another very important objection is, that if the neighborhood does not afford sufficient supplies of timber, which I believe is the case, they might be cut off in time of war by a blockading force. This place, as well as the harbors of Norfolk and York, from the narrow-

ness of its channel, can only be left or entered when the wind is adverse by warping. Its climate is very similar to the climate of those places.—There is an objection common to both York and St. Mary's as the places of naval deposite, which has not yet been mentioned, and that is, that they both lie within the defences proposed to be raised from the Horse Shoe to the Middle Ground. If you present to an enemy the combined attractions of your depot and your fleet, those works for the defence of the bay must be more numerous and strong, and consequently much more expensive; and it is for this, among other reasons, that I think it so much preferable to place both these objects behind the defences proposed to be established at the mouth of Hampton Roads.

Having weighed all the advantages and disadvantages of the several positions, it is my decided opinion that the present navy yard at Norfolk, independent of the protection it would afford the Chesapeake, is, in all respects, incomparably the best place for a naval depot, if Hampton Roads be properly fortified; and in that case I should consider it the finest harbor I have ever seen.—The only objection to it, in its present state, is the mud-bar at the mouth of the river, over which our largest ships cannot pass at low water; which is a sufficient objection in the present unprotected state of Hampton Roads, inasmuch as any of our larger ships chased into the Roads by a superior force at dead low water, could not pass the bar at the mouth of the river, and would of course, be exposed to attack. The expence of the requisite buildings for a naval depot at either of the other places, together with the fortifications necessary for the protection of them by land and by water, would, in my opinion, be much greater than would be necessary to fortify Hampton Roads completely. Should either of the other places be fortified, they would require a much larger force to garrison them, and would render no material aid in the general defence of the Chesapeake. Permit me further to observe, sir, that it is the unanimous opinion of the board that the waters of the Chesapeake should, at some point or other, be the place of a naval depot and rendezvous. The mildness of the climate enabling the workmen to continue their labor throughout almost the whole of the year, and the geographical situation of the place, seem to me to fit it eminently for this purpose. It is near the centre of our coast and of our commerce; and that portion of the navy which would be stationed there, would possess, thereby, a facility in defending both by the rapid movements it would be enabled to make; and I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that by raising the fortifications which I have proposed, and placing the depot near the ocean, the Chesapeake, at present the most vulnerable point of the coast, would become one of the strongest. It would become itself a defence to our seaboard.

The subjoined sketch of the waters in the vicinity of the Chesapeake, was furnished me at a few hours' notice, by Mr. Adams of the United States' navy, who made the survey of the Chesapeake under the directions of the board. The well known talents and precision of this gentleman, leaves no doubt of the accuracy of his lines of bearing, distance and soundings. You will perceive, sir, that I have drawn my facts relative to those points from this document.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Honorable B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the navy.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 26 of Vol. XL]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1817.

[WHOLE NO. 986.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT THE HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

CC.

Copy of the communication made by captain David Porter, commissioner of the navy, in relation to a site for a naval depot, and the best means to be adopted for the defence of the Chesapeake bay.

Navy commissioners' office, December 27th, 1816.

SIR,—In compliance with the call made by you of the 16th ult. and for the reasons set forth in the communication made to you by the board of the 24th instant, I have now the honor to send for your consideration facts, and my own opinions, in relation to the points to which you have directed the attention of the commissioners of the navy by your communication of the 7th May last.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Hampton Roads it is believed, could be fortified to advantage by means of batteries placed on Old Point Comfort, and on the shoal of Willoughby's Point in fifteen feet water, and the distance between batteries so placed need not be more than one mile and a quarter. But until a fair experiment has been made as to the expence of erecting them—the effect of the latter on the shoals and channels, and whether it could resist the violence of the waves to which it would necessarily be exposed, I should not deem it advisable to undertake to defend the Chesapeake by erecting a line of batteries across the mouth of the bay, as by so doing the risk would be incurred of expending uselessly many millions of dollars, of choking up the channel on one side, and of changing the navigation to the other; by obstructing the waters and thereby causing them to ebb and flow in larger quantities and with greater rapidity on the north side of the mouth of the bay, clearing away a passage for the largest ships, by the removal of the light and almost floating sand on that side of the Middle Ground, where a safe and convenient channel already exists for vessels drawing sixteen feet water. A failure in the completion, or the ultimate destruction of the blocks, or islands which must be sunk in the channel for the purpose of erecting such batteries, would create dangerous shoals,* and if perfect success should be obtained in the erection, it is quite problematical whether they would succeed at all times, and under all circumstances, in preventing the passage of a hostile fleet, or of securing to themselves the necessary supplies of provisions and water when invaded by a powerful force. Therefore, for an uncertain object, I should consider it unadvisable to risk the destruction or injury of the present channel into the Chesapeake, and the opening of another that would require equal means to defend.

If Hampton Roads can be fortified, the Chesapeake bay, in my opinion, (which I submit with due deference,) could be best protected by a movable force, that can seek the protection of batteries placed there and at York river. The chart (not yet completed) of the survey made under the superintendence of the commissioners, and the report

*Engineers say it would require 9 batteries mounting from 100 to 150 guns each, to defend the passage between Old Point Comfort and the Middle Ground.

Vol. XI.

of the surveying officer, will place you in possession of the distances, depths of water, and other facts that have produced this opinion, as well as of the information required by the examination of "Hampton Roads up to Norfolk." It therefore only remains for me to give my opinion as to the latter place for a naval depot. A want of sufficient depth of water, at all times, for the easy ingress and egress of the largest ships, I have always considered a strong objection to Norfolk as a great naval depot. The objection does not, however, exist to the extent I supposed. The minute examination which has lately been made, discovers more water over the flats below Craney-Island than was ever before found; but yet not of sufficient depth to float, at all times, ships of the largest class, with their provisions, water, and guns on board. Added to which, the channel is narrow, difficult to be found, and never to be passed, by slips of war; with a head wind. Under these circumstances, I can see no cause for changing the opinion formerly entertained; and will now add, that if a higher perfection in our naval architecture, or the increased size of our ships should render a greater draught of water necessary, and our ships are not to be put into a state for service until their arrival in Hampton Roads; if they are then to receive their guns, their provisions, and their stores from the naval depot—if Hampton Roads, instead of affording protection to the whole Chesapeake, is to answer only the purpose of protecting our inoffensive ships, the main object of a naval depot at the mouth of the Chesapeake will be defeated, and the objections to Norfolk proportionably increased.

How far the fortifications of Hampton Roads may justify ships' dropping down there in a defenceless state will depend on experiments yet to be made, and on the extent of those experiments. It is now doubted whether one of our largest ships, under the most favorable circumstances, could ever through the narrow and crooked drain, which forms the channel over the flats, without grounding. The means, however, of determining this point are fortunately at hand, and it would not be difficult to make the trial. York river opposes no obstacles to the passage of the largest ships as high up as the Clay Banks, which appears to be the most suitable place on that stream for a navy yard. It offers advantages in streams of water for labor-saving purposes, and may be protected from maritime attack by batteries placed at York and Gloucester points, and near the channel on the Oyster Shoals above, (which are bare at low water,) as well as on the shoalest part of York spit; and the passage of an enemy may be retarded by means of booms, and other obstructions. The climate is said to be subject to the same diseases as those which prevail at Norfolk: and it is said to be liable to attack from Severn river. It has, however, this advantage over Norfolk, (in addition to its depth of water,) that ships can go to sea with most winds with which they leave the place named as most suitable for a naval depot. Captain Sinclair's reports and survey of York river will afford you further information on this subject. The Tangier Islands were surveyed by captain B. T. Spence—to that survey and the

D 7

report which accompanies it, I beg leave to refer you for all the information I possess respecting them.

Commodore Rodgers and myself, on our passage down the Potomac, in conformity with your instructions, touched in at St. Mary's, which is situated near its mouth. In point of healthiness of situation, security from maritime attack, and (I am informed) from ice, excellence of harbor, and the easy ingress and egress to an inner harbor, at all times, to ships drawing not more than twenty-four feet and a half of water, the advantages it offers by means of streams of water for labor-saving purposes, and its convenience to forests of fine timber, St. Mary's is, in my opinion, superior to any other place of which I have a knowledge on the Chesapeake for a naval depot.

How far its distance from the sea, and the necessity for concentrating a land force for its protection from an enemy (which may attack it from the Patuxent) may weigh against these advantages, or whether it may be considered a disadvantage to have so concentrated, in a healthy situation, a force which may be easily transported for the protection of other important points, or, in fine, (taking into consideration its central position, and the speed with which vessels may get to sea with a favorable wind, through both channels of the Chesapeake) whether such objections should be considered disadvantages, I beg leave to submit to the decision of government: they involve military questions of which I am not a competent judge. I shall merely observe, firstly, that whatever objections may be made to the distance of St. Mary's from the ocean, when we measure the sinuosities of the channel, we shall find the objection nearly as strong to Norfolk. And when we take into estimation the time required to sail this distance, we shall find the comparison much in favor of St. Mary's: and secondly, that whatever objection may be made to the assemblage of a military force for the protection of St. Mary's, still stronger objections might be made to their assemblage from the distant parts of Virginia, for the defence of Norfolk. And the same remark may apply to York. Norfolk has owed its protection to troops drawn from Richmond, which was thereby left exposed to attack. St. Mary's would be guarded by those from Baltimore and Washington, and placed in the most favorable situation to enable them to aid in their defence, as well as that of Richmond. The establishment of a naval depot at St. Mary's is not incompatible with the plan suggested for protecting the Chesapeake by means of a movable force that shall seek the protection of batteries at Hampton Roads and York river. The protection of St. Mary's would depend greatly on that force, and the destruction of the naval depot, established there, would require a force (in addition to the one left to watch our fleet) proportioned to the protecting force stationed at St. Mary's, for it is not usual or prudent to leave an enemy unguarded in the rear, when he may be in a situation to avail himself of the advantages which a defeat might offer.

A superior hostile fleet which could (by placing itself between the naval depot and St. Mary's, and our naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads) cut off all communication between them, could by blockade, render both fleet and depot equally useless, was the latter at Norfolk. The command of our own waters (the object for defending the mouth of the Chesapeake) would secure to us an easy communication between our fleet and depot. And if this superiority is not to be obtained, our naval depot,

placed wherever it may be, will not answer the end for which it was intended.

A naval depot at St. Mary's would afford a safe and commodious winter retreat for our fleets, which experience has taught me cannot be found in Hampton Roads, and which I have reason to believe cannot be found in York river. It would, from its central and convenient situation, afford protection and convoy to the commerce of the whole bay, even were its mouth blockaded by an enemy's fleet; an advantage which could not be afforded by York or Norfolk. It would serve as a rendezvous for the light cruizers from Baltimore, where they could easily elude an enemy's blockading fleet by availing themselves of the choice of channels; an advantage which York does not possess in so great a degree, and one of which Norfolk has been found to be entirely destitute. The blockade of the mouth of the Chesapeake would constitute the blockade of Hampton Roads; consequently the supplies of the naval depot, placed there, would be limited to those received by the canals, and by the waters discharging themselves into Hampton Roads: while the whole resources of the Chesapeake, and its tributary streams, as well as those which may be afforded by the projected canals connecting its waters with the Delaware, will be open to St. Mary's.

A military force stationed at St. Mary's can aid in the defence of every part of the bay exposed to attack, while such aid has never been found in the force stationed at Norfolk, nor is it believed it would in any stationed at York. And, finally, if the experiment of fortifying Hampton Roads should not succeed, a naval force that can issue from St. Mary's would not be less formidable, nor afford less protection to the Chesapeake, than one stationed there or at York.

In closing these remarks, allow me to observe, that I should regret extremely that any difference of opinion existed as to the most suitable point for establishing a naval depot, were I not persuaded that this difference will be the means of placing you in possession of the best information as to the merits and defects of the places under examination. And I am happy to have it in my power to say, that there appears to be but one opinion among the commissioners as to the necessity of such an establishment somewhere on the waters of the Chesapeake. Reasons of a political nature which may weigh for or against the particular spot to be selected for a naval depot, I leave to politicians; unbiassed by local interests or local prejudices, I have given my opinion solely in regard to the utility of such an establishment. I give them with deference; but with a perfect conviction, in my own mind, of the correctness of the position, that the defence of the Chesapeake, and the utility of a naval depot on its waters, will depend more on the conveniences and resources it can furnish, than the position of the depot. A naval depot is the source whence all the members receive their supplies and vigor to defend, not any particular spot or place, but the whole body corporate—not for the advantage of any particular section, but for that of the whole union.

D. PORTER.

(B. & C. No. 1.)

Copy of a letter from captain A. Sinclair to commodore John Rodgers, president of the navy board, dated York River, March 22d, 1816.

SIR—I sailed and arrived in York river the day my last letter left Norfolk for you, and agreeably to your instructions of the 26th ult. I take the earliest opportunity to inform you of my proceedings here.

I have traced the river up and down several times, and find there is not water enough for ships of the largest class to ascend higher than five or six miles above what is called the Clay Banks, which lay in Gloucester county; and about fifteen miles below West Point. The report of the officers I had sent over to ascertain what distance four fathoms could be carried up, and who reported that they carried that depth all the way up to West Point, was extremely erroneous. The confluence of the Portopotank creek with this river has thrown an extensive mud flat entirely across the channel, on which there is not more than twenty feet water; between that and where it commences shoaling again, about four miles below West Point, there is quarter four fathoms, and from thence to West Point three fathoms is the extent of what can be carried. So that the want of a sufficient depth of water, places that highly eligible site, in every other respect, entirely out of the question for a navy yard. Yorktown labors under too many disadvantages to be thought of as a dock yard. In the first place, its exposed situation on both sides to the attack of an enemy, who may have the ascendancy in our waters. Secondly, its great exposure to easterly gales, and the great difficulty there will be in getting piers to stand, owing to the sandy foundation, strong current, and high sea which heaves in from the eastward. Thirdly, there is no stream by which labor-saving machines may be worked, of the docking of ships be aided: and lastly, it is one of the poorest countries in the world, in every respect, being totally destitute of timber, even for fuel, except miserable pine.

I should not have mentioned any spot as not being calculated for the above purpose, but for the general opinion, which prevails among the intelligent part of the community in this quarter of the country, that Yorktown is eminently calculated for a naval establishment, and that such an opinion has gained belief abroad.

I have fixed on a site in Gloucester county, just nine and a half miles above Yorktown, which holds out many more advantages than any other on the river: indeed, there is not another above York, that the distance of the channel from the shore does not counterbalance all other advantages they may possess; and this is infinitely further from the deep water than it ought to be, the nearest point being four hundred yards. This, however, is the greatest disadvantage attending it. It ebbs dry three-fourths of the distance, leaving a fine, firm foundation, and from two feet water it is very abrupt into four fathoms at low water. There is an abundance of timber at hand for piling, filling in, &c.; and the land, from high water, rises gradually in the distance of 150 yards to thirty feet in height, affording as much earth as may be required for filling to the channel.

This site is bordered on the east by Aberdeen creek, and on the west by Jones' creek, either of which affords an abundance of water for all our purposes; but the country generally is so low, that I am fearful the water dare not be raised entirely high enough for docking; what it leaves, though, after taking a ship in, may be easily pumped out by pumps worked by water. There are several good mill streams emptying into those creeks, which flow from a source sufficiently high, to answer the purpose of docking, if the adjacent land would admit of its being dammed. The mouths of those two creeks are two miles apart, but before they flow half a mile, there are two branches approaching each other within a quarter of a mile, where, after the

creeks are dammed below, a canal might be cut which would insulate the place, and add greatly to its security in the rear; indeed, it appears to be very capable of being defended by a moderately small force. The channel does not exceed a quarter of a mile in width, and is overlooked by an eminence of thirty feet for a mile or two below. The country is said to be healthy; indeed, judging from its inhabitants, I should pronounce it so. The land is generally fine and well timbered with white oak, yellow and pitch pine, and some cedar, though not in abundance. The county of Matthews can supply a number of excellent ship carpenters; who would, no doubt; flock to such an establishment. The wind from N. to W. S. W. will take a ship to sea; the channel is generally narrow, but very plain, and quite deep enough for the heaviest ships completely equipped for sea. I have made a very minute survey of all the land lying between those two creeks as far back as where I proposed a canal should be cut for security against an enemy, and shall forward a plat of it as soon as I can copy it upon a large scale. It can be purchased (that is, as much as the government may require) for whatever disinterested persons may value it at, which will not exceed from ten to twenty dollars the acre.

With the plat I shall send you a proper description of it, with the advantages, disadvantages, &c. attending it. I have made as much progress as the weather has admitted of, which has been extremely boisterous and inclement. To be as accurate as I wish to be, I ought to have another vessel, as it is almost impossible to sight an object from a base line on shore, the distance being about three leagues to the end of the Spit. I regret too that I have not some intelligent young officers, as I could not procure a good draftsman at Norfolk, and have to perform all that work myself. The aid of officers of some science, whom I could trust to take angles, &c. would relieve me very much.

The soil about the above site is well calculated for making bricks, which may be contracted for, for about five or six dollars the thousand. Shells for lime may be had at from three and a half to four dollars the hundred bushels; wood at three dollars per cord. I shall be more minute in my description of this place, attending to the width of the river, width and depth of channel, strength of tide, with its perpendicular rise, exposure to ice, winds, enemy, &c. Should you wish any particular information that I may not probably embrace, you will be good enough to let me know, that I may be prepared to answer it.

Very respectfully, sir, I remain

Your obedient servant,

A. SINCLAIR.

Commodore John Rodgers, president of the board of navy commissioners, Washington.

(B. & C. No. 2.)

Copy of a letter from captain Arthur Sinclair to commodore John Rodgers, president of the navy board, dated York River, March 29, 1816.

SIR—I wrote you on the 22d inst. informing you of my having fixed on a site for a navy yard, which held out more advantages than any other on this river, and that it was not free from its disadvantages; namely, the channel being too great a distance from the shore, and the river straight, wide and bleak; but the channel being very narrow, and the remainder of the river quite shoal for eight or ten miles up and down, there is not much sea made from any wind. It would be exposed to ice if there were any afloat, but there has not been a sufficient quantity known in this river, from which danger

might be apprehended, for upwards of thirty years; and should it be deemed prudent to guard against it, it will be seen from the accompanying plat, which is a rough draft of a *minute and critically correct* survey, that it may be easily effected; the rise and fall of the tides not exceeding three feet on an average, the current is very trifling, seldom exceeding two knots.

This site, as I have before mentioned, is situated in Gloucester county, nine and a half miles above York, which lays six and a half miles from the mouth of the river, making the whole distance from it to Cape Henry about 40 miles.

I have brought the survey a little below York, and find five and a half fathoms the least water there is, at low tide, between the above site and York; below that it is well known there is sufficient depth for any ship. The channel continues not more than four or five hundred yards wide for two and a half miles, when it gradually increases to a half mile in two and a half more, running S. 30, E. for that distance. It then makes a small change to S. 55, E. and widens to upwards of a mile between that and York, from which, to the mouth of the river, the course is from S. 70, E. to east, and the channel increasing to upwards of a mile in width. Agreeably to your letter of instruction, which requires a survey to be made so as to embrace the approach from the sea and the channels now known to afford navigation for line-of-battle ships, I might stop this survey at York; but believing an accurate chart of this river to the bay channel will be acceptable to the board of commissioners, and more particularly so should they approve of the site I have selected, I shall endeavor to continue to that point, should I find it practicable with the means in my power.

I have found infinite difficulty in making the survey, but more particularly in laying down the channel, having had a great deal of bad weather, frequently driving us eight or ten miles from our work to make a harbor, so that when a good day would offer, we would lose most of it in regaining our station. And not having men enough to man more than one boat, I have found almost insupportable difficulties in taking the soundings and shifting the buoys from station to station, being compelled, for the want of a second vessel, to use four buoys, and to make frequent references to the land for base lines to correct the work. Neat drafting is not to be performed on board such a boat as this; the want of room and stability precludes the possibility of it. I shall of course have to copy them when I return to Norfolk. I have not, as yet, been able to find a draftsman who can draw more neatly than myself; the engineer I have had, and whom I have now discharged, being a man of science without possessing the talent of neat drawing. I shall endeavor to procure one in Norfolk, if possible; but in case of my not succeeding, I can only promise you accuracy without much neatness.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your obedient servant,

A. SINCLAIR.

Commodore John Rodgers, president of the board of navy commissioners, Washington.

(D. & E.)

Letter from capt. Robert T. Spence, dated May 26th, 1816, in relation to the Tangier-Islands.

May 26th, 1816.

Sir—The islands known by the name of the Tangier-Islands, have hitherto been very fallaciously represented, especially during the late war, when, from the circumstance of there having been a ren-

dezvous for British marauders and a depository for their stolen negroes, it became necessary to throw up temporary buildings for shelter and breastworks to secure them from surprise. These sheds were represented as highly commodious, and their works of defence, consisting of embankments of sand, partially sodded to render them less mutable than they otherwise would have been, were magnified, by the exaggerating fancy of the timid, into regular fortifications, mounting heavy cannon, calculated to protect the island and to give security to the shipping anchored in the sound. It was understood that an abundance of good water was afforded, and their gardens, described to be in a high state of cultivation, were spoken of as furnishing a sufficiency of vegetables for refreshment and for health. All these partial and illusive accounts were believed by many who had not the means of being better informed, and by others who were wholly indifferent to the fact. Having, in compliance with an order from the board of commissioners, explored, and, from accurate surveys, obtained correct charts of the islands, I spared no pains to inform myself on such points as my instructions particularly called my attention to, as

1st. The relative situation of these islands to each other, their distance from each other, and from the main.

2d. The length and breadth of each.

3d. The topography of each.

4th. The channel on all sides, and those leading to each island and separating them.

5th. The particular positions occupied by the British during the late war, and the works constructed by them.

6th. How far they are at this time defensible, and what works would render them completely so.

7th. The harbors afforded by these islands.

8th. Whether they afford good fresh water in abundance.

9th. Whether they afford a good site for a naval establishment and rendezvous in time of war.

10th. The soundings at least three miles on all sides, that it may be seen how near a first rate ship of war can safely approach them at every point, especially at that point which may be judged the best for a naval establishment. The charts I have prepared and transmit to the board, having been executed with attention, are sufficiently minute to furnish full information upon all these particulars. They afford a kind of graphical report, exhibiting at one view the relative position of the islands; their distance from each other; their length and breadth; their topography; the particular positions occupied by the British during the late war, and that of the works constructed by them; the harbors afforded by the islands, as also the soundings on all sides, even beyond the distance prescribed by the commissioners. It therefore only remains for me to offer a brief general account, and a few remarks on such points upon which the charts cannot be alone satisfactory.

The Tangier islands (if islands they may be called) situated about eight miles from the main, are nothing more than banks of sand, which are here and there interspersed with an upper stratum of soil, owing its original formation to sea-weed and other marine productions, deposited by inundations; to which, in strong easterly winds, the islands are wholly subject, save here and there a small spot, elevated for the purpose of cultivation and occupied by the possessor. That section of the islands on which the British formed their establishments, is a level surface of white sand, the margin of which, though not more than three feet in height, is higher

than the area it surrounds, in which the British had their hospitals, store-houses, their stolen negroes, grave-yards, and works of defence—of which there is nothing remaining, save memorials of death, and attestations of the deleterious effect of the water. The strength of their defences may readily be conjectured from the materials of which they were composed and from their forms, which are in some places entire, while the outlines are distinctly visible. They consisted of semicircular embankments constructed of stakes driven equidistant into the foundation, interwoven with brush, and filled in with sand; the formation of which gave constant employment to an immense number of negroes they had collected from different parts of the Chesapeake. On these works, a few small guns were mounted, but of what calibre I could not, with any certainty, ascertain. On abandoning the island, the whole was conflagrated, and as the brush consumed, the said returned more or less to its former level. Notwithstanding enough has been explained to establish the futility of attempting an establishment at such a place as the "Tangiers," there still remains other objections more cogent and less remediable. A want of fresh water is here, during the summer months, severely experienced. Wells formed by the insertion of barrels of extra length, (being from the nature of the ground but few,) afford, at particular periods, a scanty supply, the saline impregnation of which must produce, with those not accustomed from infancy to its use, that destructive disease which daily robbed his Britannic majesty of nine or ten of his loyal subjects. This mortality, it was said, had determined the commanding admiral to abandon, at the ensuing season, a spot not only subject to dangerous inundations, but to which a want of water and other causes had given more the appearance of a hospital, than a naval rendezvous.

Waving, however, these objections, and admit for a moment that it is both defensible and tenable, would the advantages resulting from an establishment thus situated, prove of such magnitude as a transient view of the subject might at first promise? cut off in time of war from all communication with government, and from resources essential to its preservation, could it be productive of benefits proportioned to the expenditure attending its creation? As the day is rapidly approaching when the entire defence of the entrance of the Chesapeake will render other places within its bosom more eligible for a naval rendezvous, an establishment of this description on the Tangiers would then, it is probable, be speedily abandoned for sites in every respect better suited, both in time of peace or war, for the equipment of our public vessels, and for other purposes necessarily connected therewith.

While a superior maritime force has uninterrupted access to the Chesapeake, an establishment either naval or military, at the Tangiers, cut off from assistance and supplies, would be wholly insecure, and exposed to inevitable reduction by an enemy possessing means of attack commensurate with the object to be effected. With this view of the subject I have perhaps been too prolix in my comments; if so, I plead the injunction contained in my instructions, "to make such general and particular remarks as might occur," this, and my desire to be satisfactory, I offer as my apology.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT T. SPENCE.

Commodore John Rodgers, president
of the board of navy commissioners.

Document A. No. 3, accompanying chart A, referred to in the report of the secretary of the navy, communicating information relative to a site for a naval depot.

(Copy.) Washington, November 21. 1816.

SIR—In compliance with your order and instructions, I have the honor to submit the following observations on the defence of Chesapeake bay, together with the enclosed map and sketches—the first being the result of various examinations made by major Kearney and myself—the latter, some outlines of my views on the subject.

Whatever may be the importance of founding permanent fortifications, to exclude an enemy from the waters of the Chesapeake, it does not appear from attentive examination, that the entrance or mouth of that bay, (viz. a line from the nearest part of a shoal, called the Middle Ground, to cape Henry,) affords them, at practicable positions, as the violent action of the Atlantic during calms of wind, and the great depth of water, will render any attempt to establish permanent foundations on that line, extremely slow in the execution, and (if ever effected) of uncertain durability, independent of an expense which the most sanguine could scarcely deem justifiable.

The next position of importance is Hampton Roads. A regular fortification on Old Point Comfort, and a castle on the nearest part of Willoughby's shoal, (called the Rip-rap,) distance 18.0 yards, night, with the aid of a well organized flotilla, not only cover James and Elizabeth rivers from the attempts of a superior naval enemy, but the latter would also threaten the rear of any armament that would pass up the bay. This position would also present the most prompt support to our marine, whether in reconnoitring an enemy, (whose movements may be observed from thence to the Atlantic,) while protected by the batteries, or frading that protection on returning to a port, scarcely fifteen miles from cape Henry.

In the event of fortifying the pass between Old Point Comfort and Willoughby's shoal, several positions near the margin of Lynnhaven bay may be advantageously occupied by small insulated towers of masonry, carrying one twenty-four pounder each, and at such distances from the shore as will secure them from the effect of grape and case shot; and as this bay would then be the only place near the mouth of the Chesapeake that a superior naval enemy could occupy with effect, the towers previously recommended would not only arm, but deprive them of the principal advantages which the position would otherwise afford. On or two towers of the same kind would also prove important in the vicinity of cape Charles.

Having thus stated an opinion that Hampton Roads, from its proximity to the Atlantic, combines many superior advantages, and, if fortified, will constitute an important part of the general defence of the Chesapeake, and singly will serve to check the incursions of an enemy, it will, I presume, be superfluous to particularize the positions which are more remote from the mouth of the Chesapeake that may be occupied for local defence, as almost every site of the description is already fortified where objects of sufficient importance and the existing population warrant their establishment.

As the total exclusion of an enemy from the waters of the Chesapeake is an object of great and increasing importance, and the obstacles having been already noted, which will probably prevent the prosecution of such a design in the establishment of permanent and efficient defences at its entrance, in conformity with the spirit of my instructions, I subjoin an opinion on a more practicable position.

By referring to the enclosed map, and sections C. D. E. F. it may be observed that the distance and depth of water, between the extremity of the Horse Shoe and Middle Ground, is less than between the latter and cape Henry, the bottom being also (at every place of trial) firm and free from quicksand, and as that line is also less exposed to the action of the water in particular winds, there can be but little doubt of its being the only position near the entrance of the Chesapeake that could justify any attempt to establish permanent defences, or that might promise, in conjunction with the works proposed and naval co-operation, to afford general protection and security.

Should this idea be deemed worthy of serious attention, the proposed castle on Willoughby's shoal may be erected in the first instance; and if, upon the test of time and military investigation, it should be found substantial and effective, sound and ample data would be thus afforded for the construction of similar towers (nine in number) on the line previously mentioned, (viz. from the extremity of the Horse Shoe to the Middle Ground) and would not only test the principle, but also the relative expense.

The expense of erecting works of masonry near the entrance of the Chesapeake will be considerably augmented in consequence of the distance from the principal materials, (viz. lime and stones), the following general estimate, calculated on the prices of the present year, will not, I presume, vary considerably from the truth:

A regular (case mated) Pentagon, mounting 150 pieces of a cannon and mortars, on old Point Comfort	Dls. 250,000
A quadrangular castle of masonry (four tiers of cannon) mounting 128 guns, on Willoughby's shoal,	200,000
Five small towers on the margin of Lynnhaven bay, and near cape Charles,	50,000

\$900,000

The two works above mentioned could keep up an effectual cross fire of 75 heavy pieces of cannon and mortars, on any vessel attempting the pass, for the space of 25 minutes in time, allowing that the vessel should sail at the rate of between 8 and 9 miles per hour.

As there are various opinions on passing batteries in vessels of

war, it may be proper to offer an observation on that subject; and it may be safely inferred (from the result of many naval conflicts) that vessels of equal armament may maintain a close action for 15 minutes or more, without being entirely disabled from making sail, or changing positions. With this fact it can scarcely be doubted that vessels of war may often pass batteries without being destroyed, or irreparably injured. The risk, however, of such attempts is greatly multiplied when passing under a well directed cross fire of hot shot, carcasses, and shells, and which must be encountered again in the event of an unsuccessful enterprise.

It has also been a received opinion, in reasoning upon the comparative powers of land batteries, (in commanding positions) and the batteries of vessels of war, that six 24-pounders in the former, when well directed, are superior to the broadside of a 44 gun frigate, and that double that number of guns, of larger calibre, are superior to the broadside of a 74 gun ship, provided the land batteries are so placed as not to admit the approach of vessels within the effective range of grape and case shot.

The latter observations are presented with due consideration, and may either be confirmed or rejected, by an appeal to the distinguished naval gentlemen with whom I had the honor to be associated, and from whom major Kearney and myself received every civility and assistance.

The preceding statement has been condensed from a variety of notes, observations, and calculations, which will also afford (in the event of fortifying any of the positions previously named) a description more in detail, together with appropriate plans for the construction.

Fully sensible of the honor conferred in your order of the 31st of May last, I remain, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed)

GEO. BOMFORD,
Lieut. colonel of ordnance.

Naval Proceedings.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 29, 1817.
Committee Room, December 27, 1816.

SIR,—The time of peace and prosperity is the season proper to build up and mature the institutions of a country. Under the influence of this obvious truth, congress has, by a wise course of legislation, nearly completed the naval establishment. By the creation of a navy board, which, harmonizing with the head of the department, and giving to it all the benefits of practical observation and experience, the civil administration of the affairs of the navy has been rendered perhaps as complete as the nature of the institution will admit. But to realize all the advantages confidently anticipated by the friends of the board, a cordial concert and harmony between it and the head of the department is indispensable. It cannot but be foreseen that any jealousy, rivalry or misunderstanding, between these important branches of the establishments must greatly tend to paralyze effort, and to render nugatory the best concerted designs.

By the law of the last session, providing for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, the fate and fortunes of this important branch of national strength was finally fixed and settled. Congress, by a prudent foresight, has authorized and furnished the means of creating, by degrees, a naval force which, when completed, cannot fail to secure for the nation that safety at home, and that respect from abroad, the foundation for which was so amply laid by the heroic exploits of our infant navy during the late war. There is no doubt that at this moment this arm of our safety and our strength possesses the confidence and the favor of the government and of the nation. It is of the utmost importance that this confidence and this favor should not only be retained, but, if possible, augmented. This in the opinion of the committee, can only be done by a prudent, energetic, and, above all, an economical management of the affairs confided to the department. Profusion in the expenditure of public money is a common charge against government. It is probable the belief of this very profusion in the money concerns of the department, was the true cause why the navy was kept down so long in public opinion. The committee are of opinion that situated as this country is, that a navy is not only its

most efficient and appropriate, but its cheapest defence. That this conviction should become general nothing is necessary but to introduce and enforce the most rigid economy in every branch of naval expenditure: an economy recommended by considerations not only of attachment to the naval establishment, and a solicitude for its prosperity and reputation, but of duty to the nation.

An act of the last session has also secured, by more effectual provisions, the navy pension fund: so that the benevolent and humane intentions of the legislature will be more amply extended to the disabled officers and seamen of the navy.

By your report to the senate of the 4th of December, 1815, it appears that the dock yard, contemplated by the act of the 3d of March, 1813, had not then been constructed; nor had the acts respecting naval hospitals been then executed. Perhaps the laws respecting these necessary appendages of the naval establishment are defective. Perhaps the appropriations heretofore made for their construction may not be adequate to the purpose. The naval committee of the senate, animated with the desire to perfect the naval establishment by every mean in their power, to amend any defects that may exist in the laws respecting it, and to afford every mean to prevent or suppress abuses, if any should exist, have directed me to communicate with you freely, and to enquire,

1. Whether any legislative provision is necessary to carry into effect the existing provisions respecting the naval establishment? And,

2. Whether any further provision, by law, is necessary to render it more perfect?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. TAIT, chairman.

The hon. D. W. Crowninshield, sec'y of the navy.

Navy Department, January 8th, 1817.

SIR—I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, and most cordially reciprocate your sentiments upon the subject of the naval establishment, and of the relative duties of its several branches.

The system of economy is most essential to its popularity, and a most important duty incumbent upon this department: so far as abuses have crept in, every effort will be directed to check them in future, and to confirm that confidence of the legislature, which has been so liberally demonstrated in the late acts for a gradual increase of the navy, and for appropriations towards its support.

The act of the last session for the better security of the navy pension fund, has not been attended to in the states of Massachusetts and New-York, where its provisions were more immediately applicable; and large sums, it is presumed, are still due, and remain unaccounted for since the commencement of the late war.

The subject of dock yards and naval depots has constantly been under consideration; and the final decision as to the most proper site in the Chesapeake, will lead to the execution of the necessary docks in that and other naval establishments.

The naval hospitals have been suspended, from the insufficiency of the original appropriation of the act of 1811—the amount of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated out of the marine hospital fund, having failed—and the sum deducted from the pay of the officers and seamen has been absorbed in the general expenditure, and its reimbursement must depend upon additional estimates and appropriations for the service. The necessity of the establishment

is fully admitted, and the present period appears to be propitious to its completion, which shall receive all the attention from this department due to its importance.

To the queries propounded by the committee, I have the honor to reply, that the existing provisions, respecting the naval establishment, are adequate to the present organization of the department: such further provisions as the nature of the service may require, and such as may rise out of the gradual increase of the navy, shall be promptly suggested to the consideration of the naval committee of the senate.

I take the liberty of suggesting a repeal of the law, passed April 18th, 1814, authorizing the president to make an addition not exceeding twenty-five per centum to the pay of the officers, seamen and marines, as the situation of the naval service does not, at present, require such additional allowance.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Honorable Charles Tait,

Chairman of the naval committee of the senate.

Roads and Canals.

Report of the committee on so much of the president's message as relates to roads and canals.

Made Feb 7, 1817, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

The committee to whom was referred, on the 4th of December last, so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to roads and canals,

REPORT IN PART—

That upon mature deliberation the facility of commercial and personal intercourse throughout the whole extent of the United States and its territories, is viewed by the committee as it appears to have been viewed by former committees of both branches of the national legislature, and by every executive of the government since its formation, as an essential ingredient to the general economy of the nation, as well in relation to the pursuits of peace as to those of war, and also to the perpetuation and integrity of the republican union.

That the interior waters of the United States, co-extensive with its territory, furnish the ample and the only effectual means of such facility. Without inland navigation, an interior commerce in a large portion of the most necessary articles would be not merely inconvenient but wholly impracticable between sections remote from each other; those which were destitute must remain so, and where there was abundance it would be of little value.—In such a state—of all the rich bounties of nature distributed over our expanded area, varying in their nature and uses with our varied soils, climates, and pursuits, a scanty portion only could be appropriated to the subsistence and comfort of civilized man. Invaluable then are those interior waters which, even in their natural state, afford a facility of transportation of the necessaries of life which no other known means could effect; but although these waters are thus essentially requisite and extensively useful in their original state, their usefulness would be indefinitely increased by improving and uniting their channels.

The great topographical features of our country are its great extent of territory and variety of soil, climate, and production, which demonstrate the necessity on the one hand—and the number, positions, and magnitude of its bays, lakes, and rivers

which happily, on the other hand, demonstrate the practicability of an internal navigation throughout all its parts.

So magnificent and admirably arranged are these waters that two great channels are nearly completed, by nature, the whole way between the extremes of the union—the one passing through its centre 3,000 miles, the other on its margin 2,000 miles; large and numerous rivers communicating with each from a common intermediate source, form natural canals from the one to the other, interrupted only by the main ridge of mountains from which they descend in opposite directions, and over which artificial roads of the best construction are known to be practicable, so as to unite with the opposite navigations within distances varying from 50 to 100 miles. Thus the great chain, called the Appalachian mountains, which once was considered as an impassable barrier and partition between the eastern and western interests, may in effect be removed; or rather, it may be made effectually to assist that intercourse which it has seemed permanently to interrupt. The large and numerous rivers and lakes communicating with the great central channel on the north and west, together with those already noticed, which cut opposite sides of the mountains, traverse the whole continent—conducting all its waters, as they seemed destined in future to convey its innumerable productions, into two great channels which unite with the navigable waters of the Atlantic ocean at their two extremes, and one of them at numerous intermediate points forming in the whole more than ten thousand miles of inland navigation, the free use of which requires only the purchase of a moderate price in labor.

The importance of this object to the United States as a community, is so evident that to ascertain its practicability would seem sufficiently to recommend it to the attention of the national government. The best evidence of practicability is that already adduced—the positions and magnitude of the interior waters. These are circumstances of notorious importance, the evidence of which cannot be questioned; but it may be proper, in corroboration, also to notice that resulting from an official document of high authority.

It will be recollected that in April, 1808, an elaborate report, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the senate of the preceding year, was made by the then secretary of the treasury, in which was embraced all the outlines, together with much detail, of a general system of national improvement. The sum of twenty millions of dollars was deemed sufficient to effect the works necessary to confer on the people of every section of the United States all the advantages of good roads and canals, of which the country is susceptible; that the annual application of two millions of dollars would effect this great object in ten years, and which (it was added) could be conveniently supplied from the existing revenues of the United States, leaving a sufficient surplus in addition to the sum required for the permanent peace establishment and national debt, in the same period of ten years; to arm every man in the United States, to erect as many fortifications and batteries as could be manned; and, if thought eligible, to build a navy. The subject was treated in that report as one of primary national importance, conducive to the general welfare, in enhancing the value of lands, promoting useful commerce; binding the union together by a community of interests, and constituting an important branch of the public defence. This official report of 1808 attracted much atten-

tion, and the subject matter of it has appeared to receive the decided approbation of the citizens of the United States ever since. The execution of this plan would probably have been commenced long before this time had not extraordinary difficulties in our foreign relations and consequent war with Great Britain interfered; since the termination of the war, the necessary attention of the government to other objects, sufficiently accounts for the continued suspension of the plan of improvement recommended at that time. But these causes of suspension having now ceased, it may reasonably be expected again to attract a due share of the public attention.

A state of tranquility has been happily restored under circumstances favoring its continuation for many years. The pursuits of peace in the United States have been resumed with renovated vigor.—Great political changes in Europe have affected, and may continue materially to affect, our foreign commerce. The experience of the late war has served to develop the importance of internal transportation; and the resources of the United States are undoubtedly more ample than they were in 1808. At that time the average annual revenue was about fourteen millions of dollars. At this time from various causes it is increased to an average of twenty-five millions. These circumstances seem peculiarly to recommend at this time such a system of general improvement as would accelerate the advancement, and secure permanently the internal commerce, of the United States.

Two important considerations particularly recommend the subject of internal navigation to the early attention of government; the rivalry of a foreign state in the trade and commerce of our interior possessions; and the lively interests evidenced in various parts of the United States in the improvement of our facilities of intercourse.

That portion of our territory bordering on lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence, and Great Lakes, and to which these waters are the outlets, is moderately estimated at 60 millions of acres. Much of this is already populous, and the remainder becoming so with surprising rapidity. Until other routes shall be greatly improved all the productions of this extensive district must be drawn to the British ports of Lower Canada, from whence also the merchandise, the arms, and the influence of Great Britain, are conveyed with unrivalled celerity to the recesses of all the north western indian tribes within our limits. Such an intercourse can scarcely fail to engender in those numerous hordes unfriendly dispositions towards the citizens and government of the U. States in time of peace, and in war to array them against us in a force formidable in a degree beyond that of their specific number and strength.

The whole commerce of that extensive region, as well of the present and future white population as the trade of the Indian tribes, can be advantageously turned to the ports and possessions of navigation of the United States only by an improved inland navigation.

The solicitude on the subject of internal improvements, generally, which is felt in various parts of the United States at this time, is indicated in a manner not to be mistaken, and promises an effective co-operation with the national government in any measure which it may approve and adopt for promoting them.

The perseverance of the citizens and state of New-York, in their efforts to ascertain the most eligible route and means for opening a navigable canal from the tide water in the North or Hudson river to lake Erie, is a pledge that their wealth

and enterprise would contribute largely towards that object. The local enterprise which has long since organized itself in companies, under state authorities, formed these plans; and progressed considerably in the execution of canals through the necks of land, respectively, which alone obstruct the inland navigation from Boston to St. Mary's, is again directed to these objects. In addition to these several works, there is wanting only a short canal from lake Erie to some of the navigable waters which empty into the Ohio; some inconsiderable improvements in the bed of such water, and a lockage or other improvement at the falls of Louisville, to complete the two great channels already mentioned. In all these works, although the nation has a paramount interest in their completion, there are good reasons to believe, that individual or local enterprise would contribute a full half or more of the expence.

There are equal or still stronger reasons to believe that individual and local enterprise would with alacrity share, at least with the United States, in improving the navigation of such correspondent atlantic and western rivers as are best adapted for a connexion by portage roads across the mountain; in the construction of such roads, and of such other great leading road or roads as shall be established or approved by the national government. The great progress already made without the aid of this government in the construction and extension of permanent roads, as well in Virginia and Maryland as in Pennsylvania, Jersey, New-York and all the more eastern states, is conclusive evidence of a disposition in most or all of the states to promote these objects. In the state of New-York a great turnpike road has been for some time completed almost to lake Erie; and in Pennsylvania the Herculean task of extending a turnpike road, of the best construction, the whole way from Philadelphia, to Pittsburgh, has been boldly undertaken, and is in a rapid progress of execution; in both these states a great variety of other turnpikes have been long in great perfection, and new ones are annually added. The latter state has, moreover, a great number of bridges, probably among the largest in the world, founded in solid masonry; and it has also made provision, by law, for the liberal encouragement of a great work in its neighboring states of Maryland and Delaware.

The foregoing indications, as well as many other considerations, seem fully to authorize the confident reliance upon individual exertion for a full half or more of the resources requisite for the completion of every improvement of national importance in the United States, which its government shall take measures suitably to encourage.

The whole expence, by the official report of 1808, already noticed, of a general system of roads and inland navigation has been, it appears, carefully estimated at 20 millions of dollars: on the assumption that one half would be contributed by individual and local exertion, 10 millions in addition, applied on the part of the United States, would be a sum fully sufficient. These views present another consideration of great weight; that is, the magnitude of the object compared with the expence required to effect it. The object proposed is the facility of intercourse by means of more than ten thousand miles of internal navigation, and more than two thousand miles of permanent roads, besides those already completed in the several states, and such temporary roads through the more improved territories as might serve for travelling and for transporting the mails.

The expence to the United States, taken at 10 millions of dollars, supposing 7 millions applied to the canals and 3 millions to the roads, (if an actual expenditure,) would be only 700 dollars per mile for the canals, and 1500 dollars per mile for the 3000 miles of permanent roads: but when it is considered that these sums may not be, strictly speaking, expended, but merely invested by subscription in canal and road stocks which would ultimately rise to par value, the contrast between the magnitude of the object, and that of the capital employed, becomes still more strikingly obvious. Nor will these views of the subject appear exaggerated if we recur to the extent of the navigation proposed to be opened, and consider that most of it would be well adapted for steam vessels; and that the recent origin, the present state, and probable improvement of these cannot, if successful, fail to give to all large rivers, bays, and lakes in the United States, in an improved state, all the advantages of navigable canals of the best artificial construction.

In Great Britain more than 100 millions of dollars have been laid out in constructing about 1000 miles of canal navigation, (that of rivers being little used,) and it is considered of great national advantages. How much stronger are the inducements in the United States to employ a tenth part of that sum in effecting an object of ten times the magnitude?

The committee might enumerate various other considerations in detail, but it is not deemed necessary to do so, since they will be comprised in the general importance of inland navigation and intercourse in the United States, which will now be briefly considered. Internal intercourse is dependent upon internal navigation, in a greater or less degree, according to the extent of territory; in the United States, therefore it must, as has been assumed, depend essentially upon this mean; consequently the subject must in the United States possess a degree of importance unknown in other countries in a political point of view; and must be considered with reference to this principle in connexion with every other advantage to be derived from it.

The general importance of internal navigation is so universally admitted, that any attempts further to illustrate it would seem superfluous, were it not for the fact, that it is an object heretofore neglected by the United States; a circumstance that can hardly be accounted for on any other rational principle, than that its intrinsic importance has been some how overlooked, or hidden in the mass of other concerns, or its advantages been viewed at too remote a distance to induce present activity. From these considerations a few observations are submitted, in which the chief difficulty is that the case seems too clear to admit of additional proof short of actual consummation; some will always be found who will call every thing theory which is not actually accomplished in practice and in their own possession; some twenty years ago, there was not a turnpike road in the United States—the one between Philadelphia and Lancaster was then called a theory—There are now in the United States some thousand miles of such road; they have become familiar, and we experience little surprise that individuals in a single state undertake fearlessly to extend them over the greatest mountains on the continent. The building of a ship and navigating the ocean has become familiar in the same manner—it is no longer a subject of wonder. But the time probably has been when the simplest raft was the

only navigating vehicle—with this man was content, until necessity discovered and experience improved the use of instruments. Is it not remarkable that in our present advanced state of civilization and science, man is still little inclined to profit by his reason and intelligence, but disposed always to wait the mandate of necessity?

Why should an improved inland navigation be any more a theory than a turnpike road or the building of a house? Merely because we are more familiar with the latter than with the former. But, in Europe, a canal navigation is as familiarly known to experience as a ship, a house, or a turnpike; and we have the means of profiting by all the experience of Europe—with the materials and inducements which no country of Europe possesses—they will soon become familiar to us as turnpike roads have become, if we can only be prevailed upon to attempt them in earnest.

If sea vessels entering the harbors of Boston and New-York respectively, could continue their voyages inland, without interruption—from the former to St. Mary's, in Georgia, from the latter to Lake Erie, and thence to New-Orleans, would there remain a doubt of the advantages of such an inland navigation? Would there be found in the United States a single voice to oppose the purchase, if they were to be obtained for ten or even twenty millions? Yet such, and greater advantages are clearly within our reach for ten millions, if that sum can be so applied as to ensure the completion of the system of improvement, by roads and canals, to which the natural advantages of this country invite our attention. A steam navigation would be rendered practicable, not only between the distant points just mentioned, but in all our bays, lakes and largest rivers—a navigation decidedly superior to that of sea-vessels, in all narrow channels, as may be inferred, not only from the nature of things, but from the important fact, that while yet in its infancy it has, in a great measure, supplanted the long established use of sea-vessels in most of the bays and large rivers of the United States. A detail of the advantages of such a navigation to the United States, as a community, will not be attempted, because an enumeration and estimate of them is impracticable. A few of the most immediate and prominent effects of a well-digested system of improvement, calculated to ensure them to our country, will be merely noticed, leaving every mind to imagine, (for imagination can hardly exaggerate) their multiplicity and importance.

1st. No sooner will the national government have fairly commenced the system, than a general confidence in its completion will be inspired—its benefits will be felt in anticipation, in the value of lands—in an increased activity—on the general prosperity, and consequently in the revenues of the United States. These, in an average of ten years, will have been increased beyond what they would have otherwise produced, by an amount greater than that of the whole sum which will have been expended or employed in the requisite works.

2d. Its operation will tend to perpetuate the republic and the union, by an indissoluble community of interests, habits, and attachments—to give celerity of movement and consequent efficiency to the military force, as well as an easy exchange and distribution of the necessaries of life, whenever the country may be again visited by the calamities of war.

3d. In times of peace or war, it will give a due value to every production of land and labor, whether of agriculture, minerals, forests or fisheries, or

mechanic arts—promote, by the certainty of reward, every well-directed branch of domestic industry—the diffusion of science and of morals—the happiness and comfort of the whole community, by the facility of personal and social, as well as commercial intercourse.

4th. It cannot fail to add a new and magnified importance to our foreign as well as our domestic commerce, in making it accessible to all the productions of the most interior parts of this great continent, which productions will continually increase with the population and progress of improvement.

5th. And finally, it would give a new and more elevated character to the nation, to the republic—in all its domestic concerns—in all its foreign relations—in the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of its citizens—in the permanence of its free institutions, and in the incalculable amount of its public resources.

The same principles and considerations which serve to direct the attention of the committee, in relation to internal navigation, to such routes as are of peculiar national importance, will also point out those roads which seem to require most immediately the attention of the federal government, exclusive of portage-roads already noticed.

The routes which seem exclusively to claim public and general attention, are

1st. From Maine to Louisiana in the general direction of the sea-coast and main post-road, and passing through all the principal sea-ports. The expence of a good road upon this route, may vary according to the construction adopted.

2d. Another object next, if not equal in importance, would be the improvement, on a less expensive scale, of certain portions of roads leading to the principal naval and military depots and posts, and other important points in the interior and upon the extremes of the union:—the points contemplated, are Sackett's Harbor; Erie, in Pennsylvania; Detroit, in the Michigan Territory; St. Louis, in the Missouri Territory; and New-Orleans, in Louisiana.

It remains for the committee to recapitulate the objects of national importance, comprised in this report, and to suggest such measures as the general object requires, in their opinion, on the part of the national government.

The principal improvements requisite to afford the advantages of internal navigation and intercourse throughout the United States and its territories are:

1. Canals through four necks of land from Boston harbor, to St. Mary's river, making altogether ninety-eight miles, besides a short cut or improvement across Cape Fear, and, as a more distant object, a canal communication, if practicable, from the Altamaha, and its waters, to Mobile, and from thence to the Mississippi.

2. A canal from the Hudson or North river to Lake Erie; another from that lake to a navigable branch of the Ohio; some improvement in the bed of said branch, and, probably, in that of parts of the Ohio river; and a lockage or other improvement at the falls of Louisville.

3. Improvements by lockage or otherwise, as the case may require, in each of the principal Atlantic and southern rivers, and in their respectively correspondent northern and western waters.

4. Turnpike or other permanent roads:
1. Across the mountains or intervening lands, where canals are found impracticable or not advantageous, between the principal Atlantic and southern

rivers, and one or more of their respective branches at the highest navigable points, and the nearest navigable points on the correspondent northern and western waters. 2. A great turnpike or permanent road from north to south in the general direction of the sea-coast and main post-route: and, 3. Improvements on a less expensive scale, from some convenient point on the main road in York state, to the principal military and naval posts and stations upon the northern frontier of that state; from some convenient point or points on the Ohio, to the principal military and naval stations and posts upon the northern frontier of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan territory; from Detroit to St. Louis, and from thence to New-Orleans.

The measures which appear indispensably requisite, in the first instance, are: first, a permanent provision for ascertaining, with accuracy, the particular route, points, and situations for the best location of the proposed improvements, by procuring drafts or plots, with explicit written descriptions and explanations, from actual surveys and levels to be taken under the authority of the United States or otherwise.

2d. To provide the necessary funds for an annual expenditure, or application to such improvements to such amount as may be found advantageous.

With respect to the particular mode in which a portion of the national resources might be most advantageously applied to such objects, that must necessarily vary according to the object and existing circumstances at the time of expenditure, and may be provided for by law from time to time. When any object is purely national and an expenditure upon it required by the public interest, this would constitute a fit subject for the direct and exclusive application of money from the national funds—Such objects however are believed to be very rare; so interwoven are the common with the local interests, that the former can hardly be consulted any where in relation to internal intercourse without affecting the latter in degrees varying according to circumstances. The necessary existence of this principle seems naturally to recommend the combination of those interests in the same object under such guards and limitations as may effectually secure the public. The most eligible means to produce this effect, is believed to be the establishment of a suitable fund to be invested for accumulation until actually required for its object; and the subscription on account of the United States, for portions of the stock of companies incorporated or which may be incorporated under state authorities, for constructing such roads and canals, or for effecting such improvements in navigable waters, as shall upon inspection under the authority of the United States, be approved by the congress, to be paid out of such fund.

This plan is believed preferable to any other which has occurred to the committee, in the essential points of efficiency and economy, to be less liable to any constitutional doubts, objections or practical difficulties, and at the same time retaining in the national government a sufficient controlling influence, in the selection of the objects of improvement, and over the direction, plan, and construction of the improvement proposed, and in fixing the rates of tolls and charges.

1st. It would be efficient in exciting, encouraging and calling into activity individual and local enterprise.

2d. It would ensure economy by securing the vigilant guarantee of the same individual and local interest.

3d. Less liable to constitutional doubts, objections, or practical difficulties, because it would narrow the whole constitutional question to the single one on which no doubts are known to exist: simply, whether the national government may invest the public money in permanent stocks?—and it removes all intricacy and difficulty, on the subject of repairs, toll-gates, the collection of tolls, and punishing depredators on the works.

4th. A sufficient controlling influence will be retained in the condition proposed to be presented to the subscription, that the proposed undertaking shall first be approved by the congress.

It may be further remarked in favor of this mode that it excludes every idea of creating in the general government any improper influence of patronage, which some might apprehend from the direct application of a large sum of money.

The only desirable object which the mode proposed of subscription to stock does not seem to embrace, in the fullest extent, is that of an equalization of the advantages resulting from the application of the national resources to the proposed objects among the several states; at even this desirable object it would approximate more nearly than would a direct application by the national government.

But if it be deemed necessary and practicable, more perfectly to secure this object, a distinct and separate fund should be provided for the purpose, to be distributed among the states as justice may dictate, or according to representation; leaving the former to be employed in the mode proposed: for if the mode of distribution should be exclusively, or even chiefly adopted, and the money given over to the exclusive control and direction of state authorities, it is evident that the national interests cannot be exclusively or even chiefly consulted; they would be abandoned so far as the subject of internal facilities of intercourse extends to the state governments—a course which, if the objects in question be of national importance, and which it is believed few or none can doubt, would not be justified by the constitution of the United States.

With the foregoing remarks, and reserving for an additional report such further details as the materials which the committee possess, and may be enabled to collect during the remainder of the session, the following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to take measures for ascertaining, as far as practicable, and report to this house at the next and every subsequent session of congress, such roads, canals, and improvements in water courses as are required in a general system of inland navigation and intercourse throughout the extent of the United States and the territories thereof, best adapted to facilitate the intercourse necessary for personal, commercial, and military purposes.

Governor Tompkins.

From the National Advocate.

The following is the preamble and resolution adopted by the common council [of New-York] on Monday evening last, [the 10th February] on motion of the hon. Richard Riker, recorder of the city:

Whereas a resolution was submitted in common council on the 6th November, 1814, in the words following—*Resolved*, That the committee of defence be requested to report, by the next meeting of this board, the nature, progress and present state, of the loan of 400,000 dollars, made to the governor of this state on the 23d of December last, and the security agreed to be given therefor; and in pursuance of such resolution, a part of the said committee did, on the 9th of the said month, make their report in writing, which hath been entered at length upon the minutes of this board.

And whereas the said report does, in the opinion of this common council, unjustly impeach the conduct of his excellency, Daniel D. Tompkins, in relation to the said loan, by insinuating that he had

received the amount thereof from the general government, in treasury notes, or had made such representation for the purpose of obtaining the loan from this corporation, and afterwards withheld such treasury notes, which imputation may, in the lapse of time, when facts shall be forgotten, throw a stain upon the reputation of a magistrate, who has, in a distinguished manner, entitled himself to public confidence.

And inasmuch as it is now a well known truth, that the said sum of 400,000 dollars, agreed to be paid by the government of the United States to this corporation, or the treasury notes to be pledged therefor, were at no time in the hands of his excellency, but remained constantly in the national treasury, until the said loan was paid by the United States to this board, with interest, the receipt of which appears by the documents of this board. Therefore,

Resolved, That, appreciating, as we do, the distinguished and patriotic interference of his excellency, in procuring for us, at a season of great danger to our city, the previous guarantee of the general government for the said loan, we do deeply regret that the said report should have been placed upon our files, and we order that the original report be destroyed, and that the copy thereof, with the proceedings thereon, be expunged from the minutes of this board.

On agreeing to the same the votes stood as follows:

Affirmative—Mr. Riker, recorder, Aldermen Conroy, Smith, Alburis, Buckmaster, Burtis, Munson, Messrs. Brown, Stone, McQueen, Ackerly, Thorp, Cooper—13.

Negative—Aldermen Coles, Mapee, Lawrence, Fish, Messrs. Loellhard, Underhill, Tallman—7.

Mr. Jay was absent.

Alderman Mapee requested to be excused from voting on the question, not being present when the resolution was moved, and not having heard the debate thereon, but the board refused his request.

Navy Pension Fund.

We have the detailed report of the commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, in 22 folio pages. The following particulars are those only which appear of general use.

The nominal account of stock on the books of the treasury to the credit of the commissioners, is \$358,600 43.—The nominal amount of bank stock belonging to the fund is \$91,160 00, which cost 98,703 10: \$37,800 United States stock, of 1814, also remained on the books of the commissioner of loans, at Philadelphia.

The receipts, on account of the United States' stock, for the year 1816, amounted to \$54,511 31.

The amount of monies drawn for, on account of this fund, for the year 1816, is \$36,144 65.

The monies not included in the treasurer's accounts, and including the balance in hand (not vested in stocks) consisting of prize monies, dividends on bank stock, &c. amounts to \$72,967 32.

Then follows a list of the navy pensioners, shewing their names, rank, residence, and amount of pension. The highest on the list are com. Barney and the widows of captains Lawrence and Blakely, at 40 dollars, per month—the next highest, captain Baker, at 37 50—several at 30 and 20 dollars, and some as low as two dollars per month. The average of the whole is from eight to ten dollars.

The amount disbursed to widows and orphans, during the year, was \$5,062.

Beaumarchais' Claim.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his most christian majesty, having renewed, under special instructions from his government, the claim of the representative of Baron De Beaumarchais, for one million of livres, which were debited to him in the settlement of his accounts with the United States, I lay before congress copies of the memoir on that subject, addressed by the said envoy to the secretary of state.

Considering that the sum, of which the million of livres in question made a part, was a gratuitous grant from the French government to the United States, and the declaration of that government that that part of the grant was put in the hands of M. De

Beaumarchais as its agent, not as the agent of the United States, and was duly accounted for by him to the French government: considering, also, the concurring opinions of two attorneys-general of the United States, that the said debit was not legally sustainable in behalf of the United States, I recommend the case to the favorable attention of the legislature, whose authority alone can finally decide on it.

JAMES MADISON.

January 31, 1817.

Foreign Articles.

ENGLAND, &c.

So fearful is the British government of the people, that lord Sidmouth wrote to the lord mayor of London to dissuade him from the usual procession, commonly called "the lord mayor's shew"—but without effect. Lord Sidmouth then protested against his passage through a part of the city of Westminster, and the lord mayor (Mr. Wood) protested against lord Sidmouth's protest, and persisted in maintaining the usual custom.

Among the prisoners released by the Algerines was an Englishman who had been absent from home 26 years. When he went away he owned three fields at Brighton; these had been sold during his absence, and are now nearly covered with houses, among which is one belonging to the prince regent. He has laid claim to his property.

EAST-INDIES.

Large quantities of raw cotton are shipping for England, &c.—1000 bales have just arrived in the United States from Calcutta.

There has been a dreadful storm at Amboyna, which destroyed every grove of nutmeg and clove trees. It is said that it will require seven or eight years to supply their place—so that the price of these commodities is expected to be greatly enhanced for some years to come.

The natives of New-Holland are at war with the British settlements there. A voyage of discovery has been made round Van Dieman's land. The Christian missionaries in the Society Islands are reported very successful in their labors. The women are now allowed to eat pork at Otaheite—and it is said to be difficult to procure a cargo of it there!

200 men of the 87th British regiment were sick in hospital at Cawnpore.

A British sloop of war had arrived at Calcutta from England, with 500,000 dollars on board.

The late United States' brig Siren is advertised for sale at Calcutta. There was a very large quantity of shipping at that port.

"SPANISH AMERICA."

A British frigate is said to have arrived at Havana to demand the specie saved from the British sloop of war Tay, lately wrecked on the coast of Mexico. The Spanish authorities refuse to give it up on the ground that it had been illegally shipped from Vera Cruz.

A letter from gen. Mina, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Galvestown, Dec. 23, has been published. He says—"the accounts received from the interior are either satisfactory or they are promising; and I cannot describe my anxiety to be among those brave patriots."

Sir Gregor M'Gregor, who so long vexed the royalists of Venezuela, arrived in Baltimore a few days ago. No reasons are assigned either for his leaving the patriots or as to his business here.

A French merchant vessel, with 30,000 stand of arms, and several distinguished officers who served

under Bonaparte, is said to have arrived at St. Thomas', destined, as is supposed, to assist the patriots of Mexico or South America.

The royalists have collected in considerable force at the city of Caracas.

HAYTI.

Eleven armed vessels lately sailed from Port au Prince, destination unknown—probably for the coast of "Spanish America."

BRITISH AMERICA.

Montreal, January 28.—We are informed that late and important news was received yesterday in this city, from the North-West, by which it appears that the scenes of carnage that have formerly glutted that country, have not terminated; it is said that an officer, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, has been murdered.

BONAPARTE.

The following may serve as a specimen of the gossip-paragraphs that are circulated all over Europe about Napoleon:

Manheim, November 1.—A public newspaper contains the following from Paris:—"The French commissary at St. Helena, M. Montchenu, has lately sent to his court a report of the incidents that have occurred at the island since his arrival there, in which the following anecdote, among others, has created much laughter:—Bonaparte had, since his residence at St. Helena, formed an acquaintance with the daughter of a notary, who is a very lively girl—so much so, that she has been reckoned a little cracked. With this young woman Bonaparte was lately alone in a room, when she took into her head to draw a sword, which stood in one corner, out of its scabbard, to put herself in the posture of a fencing master, and to push at Bonaparte with the point of it, crying out lustily, "now defend yourself!"—Bonaparte, who at first took this assault for a joke, but soon saw the girl pressing upon him in earnest, flew behind an arm-chair; and here the former ruler of the world called to the sentinels, who rescued him from his peril. Lascasses, Bonaparte's secretary, reproached the young woman for her hostile purposes, inasmuch as he said Bonaparte really loved her, and that she made a very bad return for his affection. The girl haughtily replied—"He love me! No, he never loved any one; it is not in his nature."

Memorials on Manufactures.

The Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other memorials to congress on manufactures, well deserve places in the WEEKLY REGISTER; but, really, we have not room for them. The effect of the British system, exposed by Mr. Brougham in parliament, appears to have reached even Pittsburg, where some very considerable branches of business have been destroyed or partially suspended—others being annihilated before they were completely in operation. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of Pittsburg are supported by manufactures.

A committee of the legislature of New-York, (says a Boston paper) has made a report in favor of encouraging domestic manufactures. It is proposed to instruct members of congress to endeavor to have the duties on woollens and cottons increased or their importation partially prohibited—to recommend to public officers to clothe themselves with American clothes—and it is also proposed to exempt manufactures from taxation, and manufacturers from juror, militia, and other public duties. The committee say, Britain to support her woollen manufactures, has taxed the living and dictated the shrouds of the dead!"

"While on this subject, [that of domestic manufactures—says the Albany Argus] we will relate an incident which happened during the war, on the authority of a gentleman who was present. Gen. Rial and capt. Wilson, of the British army, who were then prisoners in Berkshire, were viewing a spacious brick woolen factory, just going into operation, in company with an American patriot: they manifested much disquietude and jealousy, and at length gen. Rial broke forth with warmth—"You may as well stop where you are, and save your money; for depend upon it, we will destroy all your manufactories as soon as peace takes place." The American indignantly asked—"Not by fire, I trust?" "No," replied Rial—"but a few millions sterling, more or less, will be no object to our government, to root up your manufactories in the bud."

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGGS.

The following is extracted from a speech delivered by Mr. Isaac Briggs, at Wilmington, Del. on the 15th inst. to a numerous meeting of manufacturers and others desirous of promoting the interests of manufactures in the United States—introductory to laying before it a draft of a constitution for the "Delaware Manufacturing Company."

"I take it for granted, that we are perfectly unanimous in the conviction that agriculture is the primary and principal interest of our country—the corner stone—the foundation of our national prosperity. To this sentiment I anticipate not a single objection, in the present assembly. But agriculture cannot perform its operations without tools—and these tools must be manufactured. Those employed in its operations must be fed and clothed—it can feed them, but those clothes must be manufactured. They must have habitations—and those habitations must be manufactured. All this is incontrovertibly true; but this manufacturing can be done in a foreign country, say some—let us employ ourselves exclusively in agriculture, and send its productions to purchase those tools and clothing made in a distant land—for it is universally admitted that it is impossible to carry on agriculture without the aid of manufactures. It is all important to us that we closely and fairly examine this proposition.

The raw materials out of which our clothing is made (and our clothing constitutes the principal amount) are to be sure the produce of agriculture, and are on an average, worth about one tenth part of the price paid for the same materials when manufactured. For every dollar's worth of this produce, when returned to us in a manufactured form, we must pay ten dollars; one dollar has been paid to the cultivator for the original price—two dollars must be paid for freight, insurance, commissions, and merchants' profits—two dollars in duties to our own government—and five dollars for the wages of labor in manufacturing.

I do not pretend that this calculation is mathematically correct to a fraction, but I am persuaded it is sufficiently so to afford a solid foundation for my argument, and I have chosen it for its simplicity—for when I see a politician raising a cloud of mystery about the science of national economy, and involving it in a labyrinth of technical terms, he appears to me to resemble the fish which is said to have the power of discoloring and obscuring the element in which he swims, in order to escape detection, or more easily to seize his unsuspecting prey. Admitting the calculation then to be sufficiently correct and simple, to give a clear and just view of the subject, it is plain that at least half the value of our importations of manufactured articles is paid for the wages of labor—is paid where that

labor is performed—goes to increase the circulating medium, the wealth and strength and give activity to the industry and augment the population of a foreign nation, and to enfeeble and impoverish our own—to create a destructive and accumulating balance against us, and to diffuse amongst us the poison of a foreign influence.

A nation wholly agricultural cannot long exist as a free people. A foreign manufacturing nation would soon impoverish it, and then reduce it to colonial dependence. A nation, in which agriculture, manufactures, and domestic commerce, are cultivated in just proportion, deriving from each other mutual encouragement and support—a nation supplying all its wants from its own industry, is that in which labor will always be most productive—is that which will maintain the greatest population in a given space, and which will be the most prosperous, free and happy, and the only one which can remain independent. It will stand like the pyramid on its broad base; no force from within can overturn it, and the tempest from without will assail it in vain,

Our country is not yet in this happy condition.—We have not yet attained to this equilibrium of interests. We have imprudently launched into enormous importations of foreign manufactures—like "buyers of bargains," or like children in a toy-shop, "we have spent our money for that which is not bread, and our labor for that which satisfied not,"—and we are poor and in debt.

In common with our brethren in other parts of the United States, we are disposed to make a pause in this career of folly, and to seek a remedy for so great an evil—a preventive of the danger that threatens us, is the object of the present meeting.

I propose that we form ourselves into a society and for that purpose a draft of a constitution is prepared for your consideration, which I ask leave to lay on your table."

[The draft was then taken up and considered and unanimously adopted as the constitution of the society.]

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday Feb. 14.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the act of last session, authorising the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed in the military service.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the senate refused to strike out the first section of the bill; which reconsideration was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Brown, Chase, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Hardin, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason, of Va. Noble, Ruggles, Talbot, Tichenor, Wells, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Condit, Gaillard, Hanson, Lacock, Macon, Mason, N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Sanford, Smith, Stokes, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Varnum, Wilson—18.

The question then recurring on striking out the first section, was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Brown, Chase, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Goldsborough, Hanson, Hardin, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason, of Va. Noble, Ruggles, Talbot, Tichenor, Wells, Williams—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Condit, Gaillard, Lacock, Macon, Mason, of N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Sanford, Smith, Stokes, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Varnum, Wilson—17.

So the motion succeeded to strike out the first section of the bill.

On motion of Mr. *Daggett*, the bill was then referred to a select committee, with instructions "to conform the bill to the amendment made by striking out the first section, and so as to retain the amendments already made by the senate, not inconsistent with the above instructions.

Monday, Feb. 17.—Several motions were submitted, and bills passed through various stages.

Among the motions was one by Mr. *Mason* of New-Hampshire, to instruct the military committee to bring in a bill to reduce the army to the number of five thousand men; which proposition will come up to-morrow.

Mr. *Hanson* having made an unsuccessful motion to discharge the committee of finance from the consideration of the petitions of the unchartered banks of Washington and Georgetown, and refer the same to a select committee—

Mr. *Mason*, of New-Hampshire submitted the following resolution for consideration, which lies on the table:

Resolved, That the committee of finance be instructed to report to the senate a bill providing for the establishment of a bank, within the city of Washington, with a capital, equal to the sums, which, by a certain time to be specified, shall be subscribed and actually paid. To be not less than one million nor more than three millions of dollars. Two thirds of which may be paid in the funded debt of the United States, and the other third in specie. And giving to the several banking associations now existing within the District of Columbia the prior right of subscribing for so much of said capital as shall be equal to the joint stock of such associations respectively.

Resolved further, That the said committee report a bill prohibiting after a certain time to be therein named, under suitable penalties, the making and issuing, by any unauthorised association or individual within said district, notes or bills with intent to cause the same to be circulated and received in payment in like manner as the notes and bills of incorporated banks usually are circulated and received in payment.

Tuesday, Feb. 18. Mr. *Fromentin* offered a resolution which had for its object the erection of a suitable building for the congressional library.

Some other proceedings were had, and the senate went into the consideration of executive business.

Wednesday, Feb. 19. Mr. *Williams* submitted for consideration a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before the senate a copy of the correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Spain, relative to the subjects of controversy between the two nations, except such part as he may deem improper to disclose.

[The object of this motion (says the National Intelligencer) may be inferred from its words. We wish we may be deceived by common report, in believing that the information this resolution will produce is of more importance than is generally expected. On this subject, however, a day or two will probably enlighten us.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 14.—Mr. *Newton*, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to repeal so much of the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, as limits the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on certain goods, & the

30th of June, 1819; which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the acting-secretary of war in reply to the resolution requesting him to report the reasons why the militia fines incurred under the late call of the militia into the service of the United States, are not finally collected. [Stating, that by reference to the acts of congress, of Feb. 28, 1795, and the 2d Feb. 1813, the war department has no control in relation to the collection of fines assessed by courts martial, appointed for the trial of delinquent militia men, and therefore the department cannot furnish the information required by the resolution.]

On motion of Mr. *Parris*,

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before the house any information in the possession of that department, relative to the claims of the state of Massachusetts for payment of the expenses of the militia ordered out by the executive authority of that state during the late war.

Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the internal duties be repealed, and that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

The question of considering the resolution, was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—84 to 34.

After some debate and remarks on the resolution, the house proceeded, ayes 73, noes 72, to the orders of the day.

Mr. *Cannon* then moved that the order of the day, being the report of the committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill, be laid on the table for the purpose of taking up the resolution declaring it expedient to reduce the army.

The house, however, took up the appropriation bill, which, being amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [Read the third time next day, and passed.]

The bill from the senate, authorising the sale of certain grounds belonging to the United States in the city of Washington, was read the third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the military service, (discussed in committee of whole) was reported to the house.

Saturday, February 15.—The speaker laid before the house a letter from the acting secretary to war, transmitting the required information respecting the expenses of the military academy at West Point, from 1801 to 1816, the number of students educated there, and the number of those who have been appointed officers in the army.

Various resolutions were offered, which shall be noticed in their progress.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Bassett* in the chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday—being the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1817.

Some changes in the bill were made by the committee, which also took up the bills making appropriations for the army and navy, all which underwent a course of investigation—and being reported to the house with the amendments, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Jackson*, from the committee, appointed on the part of the house, in pursuance of the joint resolution of the two houses, on the subject of counting the votes for president and vice president of the United States, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Monday, Feb. 17.—Mr. *Lowndes*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "an act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments," which was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1817; the engrossed bill making additional appropriations to defray the expence of the army and militia during the late war with Great Britain; the engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1817, were severally read the third time and passed.

The house then proceeded to consider the proposition, submitted by Mr. *Williams* a few days ago, that it is expedient to repeal the internal duties.

The discussion of this subject occupied the remainder of the day. Much debate was had, but nothing decided, when the house adjourned at a late hour.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.—Mr. *H. Nelson* from the committee on the judiciary, to whom an enquiry on the subject had been referred, reported that it is inexpedient to multiply the newspapers in which the acts of congress are published. This report was agreed to.

Mr. *Ingham*, from the committee on the post-roads, reported a bill allowing the privilege of franking to James Madison during the remainder of his life, which was twice read and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from governor Plumer, transmitting a map of New-Hampshire, for the use of the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. *King*, of Mass. the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to report to the house such measures as they may judge necessary, to regulate the importation of plaster of Paris, and to countervail the regulations of any other nation, injurious to our own, relating to that trade.

The house then resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. *Williams*, to repeal the internal duties; after debate, a motion to postpone the subject indefinitely was negatived—for it 59, against it 94; and the subject was further discussed until a late hour.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.—After a good deal of other business—

On motion of Mr. *Atherton*, the house proceeded to consider the proposition to amend the rules and orders of the house submitted by him on the 8th inst.; and the same being amended was agreed to by the house as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the several committees on public expenditure, to enquire whether any offices belonging to the branches or departments, respectively, concerning whose expenditures it is their duty to enquire, have become useless, or unnecessary, and to report from time to time of the expediency of modifying or abolishing the same; also, to examine into the pay and emoluments of all offices under the laws of the United States, and to report from time to time such a reduction or increase thereof, as a just economy and the public service may require."

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. *Williams*, for the repeal of the internal duties.

This subject again occupied the whole of the day in debate: Nothing decided. From a paragraph in

the *National Intelligencer* it appears that the debate was "personal and acrimonious."

Thursday, Feb. 20. Mr. *T. Wilson*, from the committee on roads and canals, made a further report which was read: and Mr. *W.* reported a bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to subscribe in behalf of the United States, for shares in the capital stock of certain canal companies therein mentioned; which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a bill from the acting secretary of war, transmitting the information required by the resolution of the 15th instant, relative to a mutiny in the late 38th regiment of infantry, which was read.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the acting secretary of war, transmitting information relative to the claims of the state of Massachusetts, for payment of the expences of the militia ordered out by the executive authority of that state during the late war; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Goldborough*,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce and manufactures, be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what measures may be necessary to be adopted in consequence of the great failure of the corn crop in the past year.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be reported to the next session of congress such measures as he may deem most effectual for the security of the country watered by the Chesapeake bay and its tributary streams, against the maritime force of an enemy.

The annual pension bill was refused to be taken up, and the house proceeded further to consider the resolution about the repeal of the internal duties.

There was much debate on the various questions that arose—a question to lay the resolution on the table was negatived—77 to 78. A motion to postpone the subject until the next session was also negatived—77 to 83. A motion to include in it the repeal the duty on salt, was carried—91 to 67. The house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

¶ We have thought it useless to detail those proceedings for we cannot believe they will amount to any thing—at this stage of the session.

In Senate, Feb. 20. "The act concerning the navigation of the United States" was ordered to a third reading.

CHRONICLE.

Paulding, Van Wart and Williams.—We have now what we consider an entirely satisfactory refutation of colonel *Tullmidge's* charges against the captors of *Andre*, which shall be published next week.

The capture of Andre.—Mr. *Tanner*, in conjunction with other celebrated artists at Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing a superb print, from a painting by *Sully*, of the capture of major *Andre*, by *Paulding*, *Williams* and *Van Wart*. The size of the engraving is to be 24 by 18 inches—proof impressions, seven dollars and a half; others at five dollars. We heartily wish these accomplished artists complete success in this well-timed undertaking.

Cold.—The weather has been exceedingly cold for several weeks past. On the 13th instant, at sun-rise, the mercury stood at 6; on the 14th, at the same time, at 2 deg. below, and on the 15th at 4. At Northampton, in Mass. on the 10th, it was at 20 below 0. The St. Lawrence is frozen over as low as St. Vallier, "a circumstance which has not before happened for the last half century." The ice in Potomac, opposite to Alexandria is 18 inches thick.

and James river, at Richmond, is completely bridged by ice. It is thought to be the severest winter we have had for many years.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability in New-Jersey, who had lately visited cape May, to his friend (a member of congress) in Washington city.

"We have lately had very cold weather. As far as the eye can reach at sea from cape Island, no water can be seen. Immense quantities of cod fish have been thrown upon the shores dead—many thousand waggon loads may be got on the seven mile beach; (a few miles from the point of cape May, on the sea shore side) and the ducks have suffered so much and have become so impotent, that a dog will take three or four hundred of a day, but they are not eatable, they are so very poor."

The Bank of Kentucky stands as follows, by the report to the house of representatives:

Capital stock,	\$2,677,775 10
Debts due,	4,087,740 81
Deposits in cash,	1,364,326 11
Notes in circulation,	1,897,557 83
Cash on hand,	1,233,148 64

Kentucky canal.—The *Louisville Correspondent* says—"In January, 1815, Mr. L. Baldwin, an engineer of high reputation, from Boston, was employed by the Ohio canal company of this state, to survey the ground for a canal round the Falls at this place, and report its practicability and expence. Mr. B. accordingly did so, and bored through the various strata along the route, and minutely examined the ground, in company with Mr. J. Brooks, well known for his zeal, his application, and ability on this subject. This latter gentleman was indeed a martyr to his desire for a canal round this stupendous obstacle which almost alone mars the excellence of "La Belle Riviere," or the beautiful river, as the French discoverers called it. On this data the expence of a good and permanent canal for keel boats, exclusive of the price of the land, was estimated at \$240,000."

The Spaniards.—Some of the "adored" Ferdinand's cruizers have been exceedingly violent to, and have fired upon, several of our merchant vessels, apparently without the least cause.

Specie payments.—The banks in the District of Columbia paid specie, as the rest, on the 20th inst.

Salaries.—A proposition is before the legislature of New-York to reduce the salaries of several officers of the state, calculated to make an annual saving in the whole of 16,591 dollars per annum; including the abolishment of some offices.

Naval.—Lieut. Tayloe, of the navy, and lieut. Hindman, of the marines, have arrived at New-York, from Gibraltar, via Cadiz. There had been no late news from our squadron; the frigate United States and sloop Ontario were at Malaga; the rest at Port Mahon, on their way to Algiers.

Mr. Mead, late United States consul at Cadiz, so long imprisoned, was to be released the day the vessel left that port.

Wealth of New-York.—The total valuation of real and personal estates in the several counties of that state, returned to the comptroller's office in 1815, amounts in the aggregate to two hundred and ninety three millions, eight hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

State prison at Auburn.—The walls of the state prison at Auburn, New-York, will enclose five acres of ground. The prison will be in front 276 feet, and 40 feet deep, with wings of the same depth extending back 242 feet—three stories high, to be built of stone, and calculated to hold a thousand convicts at useful labor.

The navy.—The committee of the navy are advertising for supplies of live-oak timber, cut to moulds, for the frames of line of battle ships and frigates.

Captain Warrington, of the navy, has been treated with a ball; &c. at Norfolk, graced by all the beauty and fashion of the place.

General Gaines passed through Fayetteville. A company of infantry and troop of cavalry turned out to honor him, and he was politely invited to remain and partake of a public entertainment—which, however, he very handsomely declined—time not permitting a delay.

W. C. Claiborne, late governor of Louisiana, has been elected a senator of the United States for that state. *Nicholas Vandyke* has been, in like manner, elected from Delaware.

Isaac H. Williamson, esq. has been elected governor of New-Jersey, vice M. Dickerson, appointed a senator of the United States.

The ship *Union*, belonging to William Gray, esq. of Boston, has arrived from Calcutta. Her cargo, in part, consists of 4500 boxes of sugar, 1014 bales of raw cotton, 1080 bags of ginger, 1260 bags of coffee, and some silk and cotton piece goods.

At William and Mary college, as well as at Princeton, there has been a rebellion or riot. Much is said in the newspapers of the wars between professors and students.

British goods.—A Boston shop-keeper mentions a variety of British goods, which he will sell "lawful for sterling"—i. e. the "currency" of Massachusetts against the sterling of England, shilling for shilling, of the invoice. This is about 25 per cent less than the invoice price, besides duties and charges.

End of the volume.

The present number closes the 11th volume of the *WEEKLY REGISTER*, and brings round another annual period for a settlement of dues between the editor and his subscribers, for which purpose the little bills have been prepared as usual. The index for it will be given with the next, or next succeeding, number.

Notwithstanding our efforts to compress into this volume all the documents and public papers that belonged to its period, several long pieces are lying over. Among them are the messages of the governors of two or three states. All which, however, may soon be expected to have a place in the *REGISTER*.

The body of the documents, which always present themselves during the sittings of congress, has also prevented that earnest attention to statistical articles which has so peculiarly marked this paper—but many such are only postponed.

The editor will enter upon the 12th volume with a renewed determination to give it greater utility and interest, if it be possible, than any which preceded it possesses. The means of doing this are within his power, and that they will be used for the dissemination and preservation of *solid information*, and to keep up the high reputation of the work as one for (almost) *universal reference*, cannot be doubted by his friends. It has been his grand object to publish a work that would *wear well*—and he is flattered by the public testimony that he has so far succeeded to the extent of his hopes.

Many new subscribers came in during the last year—the commencement of the volume offers a good opportunity to others who design to give us their support.

END OF VOLUME THE ELEVENTH.



