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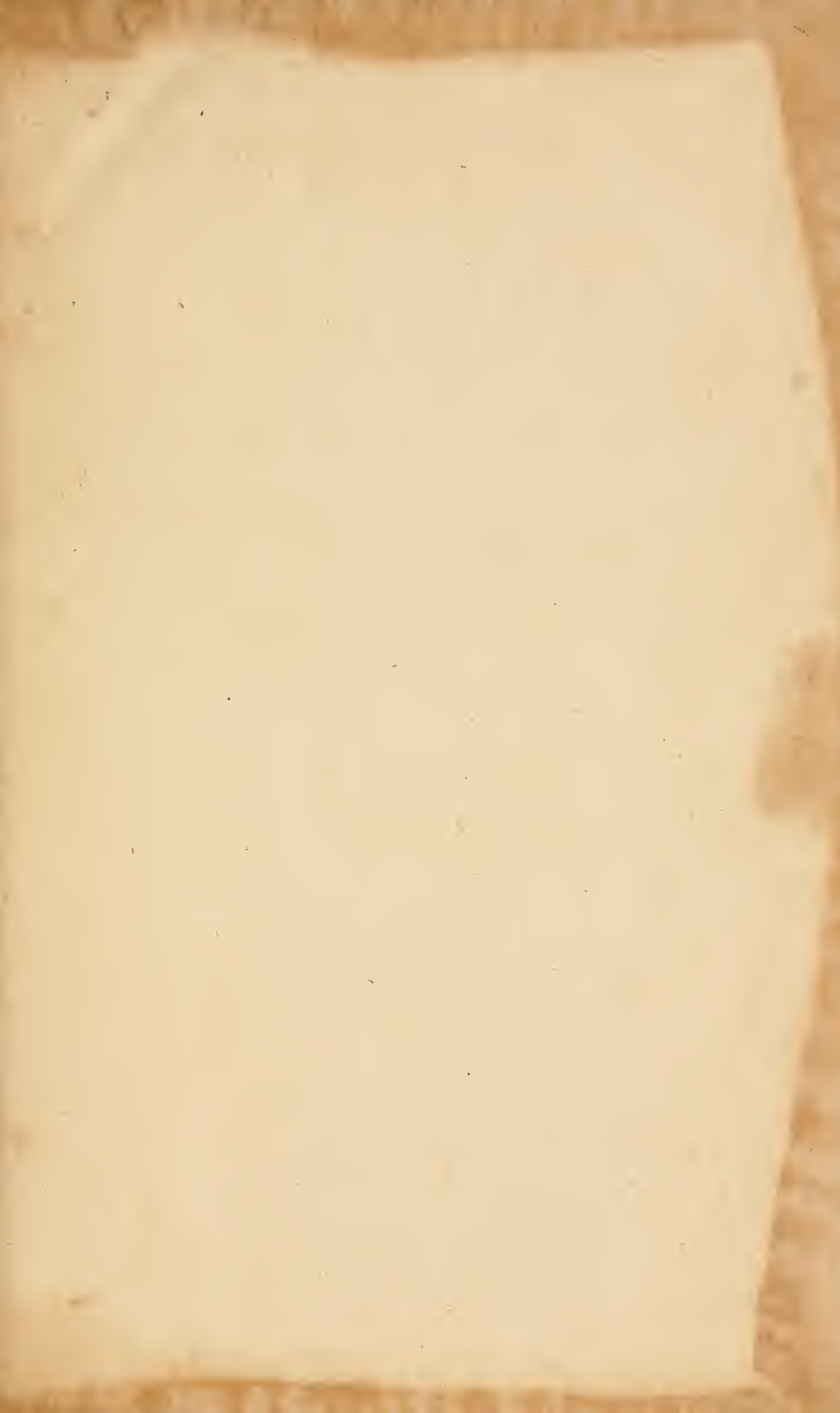
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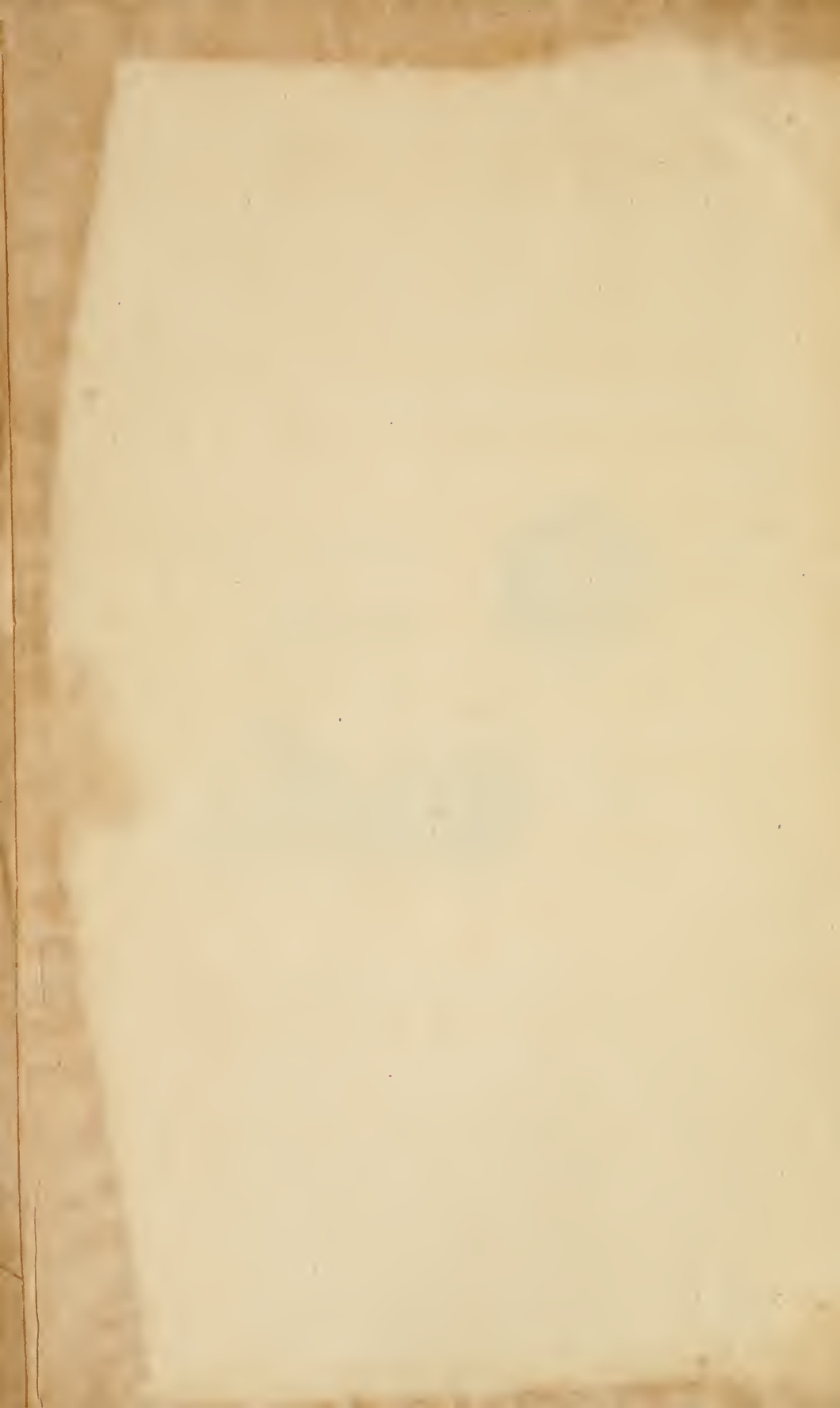
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NILES'
WEEKLY REGISTER.

CONTAINING

POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC,		ASTRONOMICAL, STATISTICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL,
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DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS, AND FACTS;

TOGETHER WITH

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

H. NILES, EDITOR.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

FROM MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, 1816—VOL. X.

BALTIMORE:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR,

At the Franklin Press,

HEAD OF CHEAPSIDE.

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ADAMS 110.3
10.10

TO THE
PATRIOTS OF MEXICO AND SOUTH-AMERICA,
CONTENDING FOR
LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE,
AND TO ALL OTHERS STRUGGLING TO OBTAIN
CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM:
THE EDITOR DEDICATES THIS VOLUME OF THE
WEEKLY REGISTER.

IMPLOING FOR THEM—

Washingtons in the field, Franklins in the cabinet, and Reeds in their
deliberative assemblies—

THE HAPPIEST UNIONS
Of valor with discretion; sagacity with honesty; and fidelity with
disinterestedness.

Index to the Tenth Volume.

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ERROR.—Please to observe that the folio 334 on the 2nd page of No. 15, of this volume: should have been 234—this error of one hundred pages is continued to the 19th number; when it was discovered and corrected. This mistake should be rectified with a pen.

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NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 1 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 235.]

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

The price of the WEEKLY REGISTER is 5\$ per annum, payable in advance. It is expected the subscribers will begin with the current volume.—The volumes commence with March and September in every year.

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A great body of highly interesting matter presents itself for insertion, which we designed, in part, to have disposed of by a gratuitous supplement, as customary—but mechanical convenience forbade at this time.

The subscriber offers his grateful acknowledgments to those editors who have published the prospectus of the WEEKLY REGISTER in their several newspapers—as well as for the very handsome and polite manner in which many have been pleased to speak of the work. Those who, for want of room, have deferred the insertion, but design to assist him to give a further circulation of the REGISTER, will add to the obligation by publishing said prospectus as early as possible, the volume being just commenced. H. NILES.

Prospective Policy.

Pressed, as we are, for room, we would gladly have omitted the customary portion of remarks on commencing a volume; but many will expect to hear from us on the occasion, and possibly there may be some utility in the following as a key to the course we intend to pursue; *which is to cultivate the resources of our country, and depend on ourselves only, under Providence, for the means of happiness and comfort. To treat all foreign nations honestly and fairly, but to watch their movements to impair the strength or jeopardize the great interests of the American people in AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE.*

It is now a little more than a year since we closed a contest in arms with Great Britain, in glory. A new struggle has already commenced with the

same nation in the arts, as connected with agriculture, commerce and manufactures. The high ground so fairly won in the honorable and happy result of the former, can be maintained only by activity, vigilance and perseverance in the latter. If the object of the one was to reduce us to "unconditional submission"—"to cripple us for fifty years," the effect of the other will not be less calamitous in bringing upon us a state of dependence and penury, if we blindly reject the dictates of reason and common sense, as founded upon the experience of nations. The general peace of Europe, and the natural progress of things under such a circumstance, will probably bring about revolutions in the arts, and especially in the commerce of the world, not less extraordinary than those we have witnessed in government, strange as they have been. There is nothing more evident to me, than that the prosperity of the people of the United States must rest upon their own vast resources, as applicable to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. But these resources may easily receive a wrong direction, or be neglected; and there is too much of a disposition wantonly to waste, or indignantly to reject them, from the habit we so long have had of gaping over the Atlantic for the means of comfort and of business, instead of seeking them at home. This propensity, the source of so many evils to the republic, must be checked by the sober reason of persons not interested in the sale of British bobbins and tapes—or poverty is entailed upon us as an inheritance, justly deserved.

One great staple of agriculture and of commerce has grown up to an astonishing amount, within a very few years. A little while since, we imported cotton, to supply our household wants—but now constitute the greatest market in the world for it; and its annual product, still rapidly increasing, is worth *twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars.* So far as we can spare this valuable commodity from the domestic demand, it affords us a powerful medium to regulate the balance of our trade with Europe. Indeed, I suspect the mercantile mind would be not a little perplexed to dispense with it, or find out a substitute for it. Tobacco is another staple of great value and amount, and the peculiar properties of such as we raise, will always keep it in demand.—Sugar also promises to be what cotton is, and by its consumption at home, or the demand for it abroad, will either enable us to keep our money, or draw it from foreign parts, to the extent, at least, of what it now costs us, which is about seven millions of dollars per annum: and this will, probably, happen before the year 1825, perhaps, sooner. But the provision-trade and the chief staples and means of the eastern and middle states, seem nearly at an end, as to the foreign demand; and they have nothing, comparatively, wherewith to pay for the foreign goods their necessity requires or luxury will have. What are they to do—what can they do? They must find out something to balance the pressure that is every day more and more heavily coming upon them, as well from abroad as from the states south of the Potomac. By going extensively into the breeding of sheep, and by placing the manufacturer beside them, they must create a market for

their excess productions,* lessen the effects of the want of a foreign demand, and enable them to keep up an intercourse with the southern states on reciprocal terms. Heretofore it was that the labor of the industrious and economical east, applied to trade and navigation, kept in check the balance that nature had fixed against them in their needful business with the middle and southern sections of the union and the world at large, while it immensely added to the general stock of national wealth. I do not rejoice that this species of useful labor is no longer likely to be productive of profit, and that my predictions in respect to it are about to be fulfilled. It gives me no pleasure to believe that the Hartford-conventionist ship-owners begin to see the grand mistakes of their policy, and to believe that *Bonaparte* was the best friend they ever had. It is a matter of universal regret that this branch of industry should fail, and fail they must, if peace continues in Europe. It is an object of great importance to *Great Britain* to destroy it, as having afforded and as furnishing the means of humbling her naval pride, and chasing away the shadows that have surrounded her supposed invincibility on the ocean—that broke the charm of superiority and created a new epoch in maritime affairs. It is stated at Savannah, that British vessels are offered to carry cotton to Liverpool at one half-penny stg. per lb. at which rate American ships cannot be sailed, unless seamen's wages be reduced to a miserable pittance indeed, and an economy be exercised that few will be willing to submit to. The usual price for the transportation of cotton to England was *two pence per lb.*—and it may also be feared that a preference will in some cases rather be given to the foreign than the domestic bottom, and the gallant, generous seaman, the pride and glory of the nation, suffer for the madness of those who own the ships. *But the war is over*, and all parties are interested in increasing the strength and making the most of the resources of the nation: and those feelings which a recollection of the events that transpired may naturally give rise to, should be repressed, as well with regard to such as were enemies within, as those who were enemies without, except to guard against future evils from them; and each have received most salutary lessons. We should forgive the injuries the republic sustained by the former—especially, when we consider that they will soon *feel they have a country*, which, it oftentimes appeared, they had no idea of.

After the *demonstrations* of our invaluable friend ISAAC BRIGGS—the friend of his country and of man, which were published in the WEEKLY REGISTER of the 3d ult. (see page 389, vol. IX.) it might well be deemed vanity in me to say much upon the *necessity of manufactures* to support our agriculture and commerce, and invigorate the whole system. It has exhausted the subject, or at least said enough to convince any reasonable man that, without them, we must become poor, spiritless and dependent; and that, with them, we shall be rich, spirited and independent. I beseech the reader to give that article a careful perusal, weighing well the facts and propositions stated. The report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, also, inserted in our last paper, which appears to be mainly bottomed upon the principles laid down by Mr. Briggs.

* This home market is much easier created than many persons imagine. We expect to offer some curious calculations and facts respecting it, in our next, or succeeding number.

is very able, very interesting and very important.

It must come home to the feeling of every man, that if the United States consume 15, 20 or 30 millions worth of foreign goods per annum more than the value of the domestic articles they can find a market for abroad, inclusive of the value of the American labor employed in their transportation, &c. that they must be reduced to beggary.—It may happen that a nation can consume a greater value of foreign goods than is her export of domestic commodities, and be prosperous; and so it might be with us, were we again the carriers for the great nations, late belligerent. But they will not only be their own carriers, but come into competition with us in our own ports, for a part of that trade which appears naturally to belong to us.—We have had more than a fair share of the trade of the world; and it is to be feared we shall soon have less than that share. The politician will easily discover how it might be to the advantage of England to ruin our shipping interest; and that she will not pursue what is to her advantage, is not to be expected of her "magnanimity." There is, emphatically, "no friendship in trade."

A *wholesale* reason is urged against domestic manufactures—that if we can get goods from Europe at cheaper rates than we can make them, we ought to have our work-shops there. This is, apparently, an undeniable proposition, until it be asked, "*how are you to pay for them?*" "There's the rub." See what Mr. Briggs says about the means for this, and refute him if you can. It cannot be done. We *must*, therefore, either make for ourselves, or, after being deprived of the very last cent, go without the things we want. Agriculture has the capacity to raise many times the excess quantity of articles that the foreign market will receive, even at the most reduced prices: hence the necessity of increasing the *home market* which, while it carries off some part of this excess, may keep up the value of the whole—and this is to be done by the establishment of manufactures, requiring supplies of raw materials, provisions, &c. As a common basis, it may be said that whatever belongs to the wealth of individuals or the resources of the government of the United States, depends upon agriculture. If this be prosperous, we cannot fail; and the general good will be promoted, though we should give two or three cents per yard more for a yard of domestic muslin than we might import it from India for. *It is the ability to pay that fixes the real value of a commodity to its purchaser.* If any man, through another man, raises the value of his labor from one to two dollars per day, it is his interest to pay that man five, fifty or seventy-five per cent. more, for such articles, as he wants (not exceeding the amount of his earnings) than another, the extra profit of the one depending upon his support of the other. And thus it is in a national capacity—a fact of which every enlightened government in the world has long been convinced; a fact that will very soon force itself upon our conviction also, with misery and distress unknown to the American people, if we slight the experience of ages and set up an opposition to the immutable principles of reason and of truth. We should protect and cherish the manufactory of every thing—from a tooth-pick to a ship, from a needle to a cannon, a thread of yarn to a bale of cloth—unless, by the interchange of some commodity we can better apply the labor of the nation upon, we may obtain them from abroad. Indeed, this is *necessity*, not expediency only.

If thus the productive labor of the people be protected for a season, they will soon protect themselves, and establish that independence so much valued—continue that peace, so much desired—give that security so consoling to the heart, and increase the wealth and prosperity of all, whether engaged in commerce or agriculture. New convulsions in Europe might put us in the old track of profit pursued several years past; but, perhaps, without contributing to the happiness of society—and, certainly, there are none wicked enough to wish a war, that trade may flourish! Without such convulsions, it is just as impossible for us to regain the commerce we had, as to avoid death.

It would appear, then, that though the contest in arms with Great Britain has ceased, "the danger is not yet over." What force—what the "invincibles of Wellington" or the "unconquerable tars of old England," miserably failed to achieve, the policy of a corrupt and corrupting diplomacy may accomplish, assisted by the native pride of Englishmen to be "lords of the ascendant" every where, and govern, as well in the frozen regions of the north, as control the destinies of millions on the burning line. The late mighty rival power, made great and glorious, and oftentimes as rapacious and unjust as herself, by the genius of one astonishing man, has fallen into a provincial state, and England is at liberty to extend her views to the remotest parts of the earth. Her influence, through bribery and the want of political honesty in the dealing classes of every society, alike penetrates the palace of the czar as the miserable hut of the "Dog-ribbed" savage. The purse, in the hand of her *Castlereaghs*, has won more battles than the sword in the hand of her *Wellingtons*. It was the former that gained the battle of *Waterloo*, though the latter, as completely beaten as *Jackson* beat the English at *New-Orleans*, has been puffed into the credit of it. The manner in which this great battle was fought, several days before the armies came in contact, may yet be developed; at any rate, the merit of the victory does not belong to *Wellington*. But this is rather diverging from our object, though it has its purpose to shew the never-resting intrigues of England. If France, with the *Bourbons* and a foreign army giving the law in her capital—if Spain, with *Ferdinand* on the throne, and the members of her cortes in the dungeon—if *Poland*, "blotted from the map"—*Germany* despoiled—*Italy* subjugated and enslaved, have reason to rejoice at the late changes—let them rejoice. I would not mar their happiness. France, as a dangerous power, no longer exists, and one good thing to us results from it, that the cry of "*French influence*" (which *Arnold* first urged against *Washington*, and has been the hobby of every traitor since, as well as of some honest men, astounded by the clamor) is quieted: it will soon be seen whether "*British influence*" is really less dangerous than that of France was said or fancied to be. It was so much the custom to impute to *Napoleon Bonaparte* an inordinate ambition, a grasping at power beyond the desires of other men, emperors and kings and their ministers, that many really thought he was somewhat extraordinary in this way. How easy is it "to discern the mote in our neighbor's eye and not see the beam that is in our own eye!" I never was the apostle of *Bonaparte*—but his enemy, as the enemy of all kings, and especially his as a traitor to the freedom of France, and because I had hoped better things of man than the raising up of thrones. But as to his ambition—why it was as the puny creation of a child like mind, "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw," compared with the solid, actual ac-

quirements of England, the power of whose intrigues or arms is felt in every part of the known world, *China* and *Japan* excepted. In the course of two or three weeks I shall publish a table to shew the population and extent of the British territories in Europe, Asia, Africa and America; and notice as many of the points and posts she possesses, to command in war or in peace, as I can recollect. We shall then see the truth of what I have just stated; and if any man, upon viewing the exhibit, shall speak of the ambition of *Bonaparte* and the moderation of England, I must suspect that man or myself of ideoccity, or something worse. I repeat it—I would do nothing to provoke hostilities with this great power. I would treat her with exact justice. But "caution is the parent security," and such giant means cannot be regarded with too great a jealousy.

If there be such things as a "natural enmity" between nations, and the pious priests of England always told their hearers, in war or peace, that France was their "natural enemy"—Great Britain must be such an enemy to this republic, for we are at issue on three of the most important points that can grow up between nations. The genius and operation of our government is a libel ("the greater the truth the greater the libel") upon the spirit and practice of her own, holding up a contrast for severe reprehension and censure. In our trade and navigation, things of which she is so exceedingly sensitive, we are in direct contact with her; and she sees in them the germ to produce a new contest for the sovereignty of the sea, which she very modestly arrogates to herself the exclusive jurisdiction of. The day that the *Guerriere* struck her flag to our *Constitution* gave new relations and views to the maritime world; and it will be the grand effort of the British minister to guard against future disasters by lessening our means to inflict them. And so, as a politician, true to his government and jealous of the glory of his country, he ought to do; if he neglect, it he should be impeached. But there is no danger of this!—The double purpose of keeping up a supply for her marine, in the employment of her own seamen, and of depriving us of such supply by depressing our commerce, be assured, are matters of too great consequence to be overlooked. Now that men's minds have cooled down and settled into soberness, there are few that will attribute the famous orders in council to any thing else than her jealousy of our commerce. "*You spread too much canvas*," said a distinguished "peer of the realm," to an American citizen, and this was really the foundation of those outrages on our rights. The voyage of the British merchant was oftentimes broken up by the superior sagacity or enterprize of the American, and this was just cause for hostility. Those who petitioned the British parliament to prevent the poor people of Ireland, their fellow subjects, from catching herrings in *Wexford* bay (one of the waters of their own "dear little island") whereby they were enabled to undersell the British fishermen, would not be very delicate as to the means of keeping down the rival prosperity of the people of the United States, ever regarded as a sort of rebels. The danger of commercial collision will be constantly on the increase, &c we can make out to maintain our just share of navigation. Another cause for jealousy will present itself in the article *sugar*, which, in less than twenty years, will strike at one of the most valuable branches of her trade, a trade which she had nearly monopolized. But, perhaps, the greatest excitement to enmity will be our manufactures, as yet only in the gristle and hardly felt abroad. If encouraged, however, they will speedily have the bone and sinew

of manhood. Two years ago, we had only "fir built frigates;" we now have ships of the line, and *Allegiers* has paid a respect to our flag she never before paid to that of a Christian nation. All I ask for these establishments is that support which England has given to her own—and if this be afforded, the laurel of victory, for deeds in arms, shall be crowned with the olive of triumph for the works of peace. Herein will be a great source of complaint. If England affected to believe we enticed away her seamen, merely because we could afford to give higher wages to our's than she could to her's, and because with us they enjoyed liberty and safety, will she not also charge us with deceiving her *manufacturers*, and make it a formal ground for controversy? Especially if the expectation of many intelligent men be realized as to the fact, that a vast capital and means will immediately be transported across the Atlantic to be employed in them, if congress manifests a fixed determination to support them?

"Men follow money,
As bees follow honey."

It is true, that many of our manufactures are much depressed at the present moment. But this ought to have been calculated upon. A little patience, under wise and prudent regulations, will place them again in prosperity.

To conclude: the pure policy of the United States, while they honestly, faithfully and impartially cultivate the good will of all nations, is to regard their own resources as the only certain foundation for the republic to resist the wreck of kingdoms and the crush of nations—as the only means, under a good Providence, of securing happiness to the present and future generations. Whoever expects *legitimates* to neglect their own interest to subserve ours, and leans upon the *magnanimity* of sovereigns, rests upon a bruised reed to plunge himself into the ditch. In the protection and support of our own proper resources and means, there *ought* not to be causes for hostility—but they will afford the causes of it. And, for the reasons stated, which appear to me natural and conclusive, we have especial reason to guard against *England* in this respect; and, in addition to her strong excitements to reduce our commerce and manufactures, she has an immensely strong party in the country to second her views. Hence it is exceedingly the more necessary to guard against deception, and feel the ground sure that we tread upon. The passage of a single law may prostrate our most delightful prospects and sink us into a state of disgrace and of penury. Fathers of the republic, take care that it suffers no detriment!

James Monroe.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

A short sketch of the public life of James Monroe.

James Monroe having been, for a considerable time, held up to the view of the nation as the person who ought to succeed the present chief magistrate of the United States, a short sketch of the principal incidents of his public life may not be unacceptable.

In this sketch we cannot go into much detail. The work would be too extensive if we were to give a full view of his conduct in all the transactions to which he was a party. More than thirty years public service, the greater part of them employed in the greatest trusts, connected him with its most important and vital interests. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to such prominent facts only as are necessary to convey a distinct idea of the nature and extent of his services. These facts we have

collected from sources that may be relied on, and we state them without a comment.

Mr. Monroe is about 56 years of age. He was born in 1759, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the Potomac, on the land of which his ancestor, who first migrated to America, a century and a half ago, was the original grantee. He was educated at William and Mary's college, and in 1776 entered with several other young men of respectable connexions, of the same college, as a cadet, in the 3d Virginia regiment, then commanded by colonel, afterwards gen. Mercer, the same who fell at Princeton. He was very soon appointed a lieutenant in Thornton's company, and in the summer of that year, he marched, with the regiment, under the command of col. Weedon, to New-York, where it joined the army of general Washington, immediately after the affair of Long Island. He was engaged with his regiment in the battle of Harlem Heights—in that of White Plains—in the retreat through the Jerseys, and in the attack on Trenton. In the latter he was in the vanguard, commanded by captain W. Washington. The captain and himself were both severely wounded. Mr. Monroe received a ball through his left shoulder.

For their gallant conduct in that action, captain W. was promoted to the rank of major in the regiment of cavalry, and Mr. M. to that of captain in a regiment of infantry; which were ordered to be raised; the latter under the command of colonel Thurston. Soon after this event lord Sterling invited Mr. M. into his family as aid-de-camp. In this capacity he served in the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, and was engaged in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown, and Mounmouth, in which he obtained, in a distinguished manner, the approbation, not only of his lordship, but of the commander in chief. Lord S. commanded in those campaigns, Wayne's and Maxwell's brigades; by whose officers Mr. M. was always much esteemed, and by the survivors he is still remembered with affection.

By entering the family of lord S. Mr. M. had lost his rank in the line, which he was anxious to regain. As this could not be done in the continental army, he formed, in 1778, the plan of transferring his services to the south, by raising a corps in the state of Virginia. Gen. Washington approved his design, and gave him a letter of strong recommendation to promote it. The legislature of Virginia also approved it. An act was passed authorising the raising of a regiment, the command of which was given to Mr. M. This regiment, however, in the then exhausted state of the country, could not be raised. Thus disappointed, Mr. M. resumed his studies; and having been originally destined for the bar, he commenced the study of the law in the latter part of that year, under the direction of Mr. Jefferson, then governor of Virginia.—In the subsequent invasions of that state Mr. M. was active, as a volunteer with the militia. After the fall of Charleston, in 1780, at the request of governor Jefferson, he visited, in the character of military commissioner, the southern army, under de Kalb. In this service his conduct was highly approved.

In 1782 Mr. Monroe was elected, from the county of King George, a member of the assembly of Virginia, and in the same year, was chosen, by that body, a member of the executive council. In 1783, at the age of twenty-four, he was appointed a member of the old congress, in which he served the constitutional term of three years. As the debates of that body were conducted with closed doors we can speak of him as one of the members, only from public report and the journal of its proceedings.—

By these we find, that he was always at his post, and engaged in the most important duties. The following instances deserve to be particularly noticed.

The incompetency of the powers of congress, under the confederation, was felt after the revolution, as well as during its progress. Mr. Monroe appears to have been sensible of the defects of the system, and desirous of removing them: we find in the journal of congress for 1786, a motion introduced by him, to vest that body with power to regulate the trade with all the states. This motion was several times discussed, but never decided. The convention at Annapolis, which led to that of Philadelphia and to the adoption of our present constitution, was, perhaps, the cause. One of the conditions on which the state of Virginia had ceded that portion of her territory which lay to the north west of the Ohio, was, that it should be laid off in states, not exceeding _____ miles in length, and _____ in width. Mr. Monroe foresaw, that if this condition was observed, the whole of that territory must remain for a long time, in the colonial state, if, indeed, it should ever be admitted into the union.—He introduced a resolution recommending to the state of Virginia an amendment of its grant, so as to authorise congress to enlarge the bounds of the states, to be established in that part of our country. This resolution was adopted by congress, acceded to by the state of Virginia, and afterwards came into effect.

A third circumstance is no less worthy of notice. It affords a strong proof of the estimation in which Mr. M. was held, even at that early period of his life, by congress. The territorial limits of some of the states were then unsettled. A controversy subsisted between New York and Massachusetts, respecting their claims to land under their original charters. It was thought proper to constitute a court for its adjustment. Congress, with the consent of both these states, appointed Mr. M. one of the judges of this high tribunal. The cause was never brought to issue, being settled by an amicable arrangement.

After serving the then constitution a term of three years in congress, Mr. M. at the end of 1786, returned home. In 1787 he was elected, from the county of Spotsylvania, a member of the legislature of Virginia, and in 1788, a member of the convention of that state, called to decide on the present constitution of the United States.—The distinguished men who had conducted the affairs of that state during the revolution were members of that convention. With them he was comparatively a young man, and for their experience and knowledge, it may be presumed, he entertained the highest respect.—They had a just claim to take the lead in the debate, and did take it. He was, however, drawn in to a discussion on more than one interesting occasion. In the volume containing the debates of the Virginia convention we find two instances of this sort; one, his speech at large on the general subject; the other a statement made by him of the proceedings of congress, as to the negotiation, between the secretary of foreign affairs and the ministers of Spain, then residing in the United States, about the surrender of the right to navigate the Mississippi for twenty-five years. To this measure Mr. M. had been decidedly opposed. We refer to the speech first mentioned for proof of his knowledge of the principles of our government generally, and to the last for proof of his devotion to the interests of the nation on an enlarged scale, and his zeal in support of its rights.

In 1790, Mr. M. was elected by the legislature of Virginia, a member of the senate of the United States, in which he acted until 1794. It is inconsistent with our plan, to furnish a minute detail of his services in that station. It is known that he took a part in the debate on every important subject, and made an impression on his contemporaries which still continues. Parties had then begun to assume a fixed character.—The revolution in France which especially in its commencement, had some analogy with our own, excited the feeling of the American people. There were some among us, whose pulse did not beat in unison with this great movement. There were others, who thought that the enthusiasm displayed in its favor by our fellow citizens, though honest and praiseworthy in itself, was indiscreet, and might embarrass us, by irritating the powers hostile to France. In this class we always placed the illustrious Washington. Many might be enumerated, who stood forth the advocates and supporters of the sound principles of the revolution, and on which our national and state governments are founded. Mr. Monroe was decidedly of the latter party. While he sustained this character in the senate of the United States, he was appointed by general Washington, in 1794, minister plenipotentiary to France. It is believed that this appointment was conferred upon him, not only without any application in his behalf, but without any expectation on the part of himself or his friends, that such an appointment would be proposed.

Mr. Monroe was employed in this mission about three years. A trust more difficult in its execution has seldom been committed to any citizen.—France had risen en masse, in defence of her rights, and all Europe was convulsed. Mr. M. was appointed, in consequence of his known attachment to republican government, which was in fact that of his own country. It was anticipated that he would inspire the rulers of France with a confidence—that he would not intrigue with the neighboring powers, and hoped that he might, therefore, preserve in the French government, a friendly disposition towards the United States. To those neighboring powers he could do no harm, even if he had been so disposed.—While the government of the United States maintained impartial neutrality, those powers could have no cause of complaint. It was the duty of Mr. Monroe, as an honest man, to be faithful to his principles. He was so. Of his zealous exertions to serve his government and country, in every stage and occurrence of his mission, abundant proof has been afforded by documents which have been long in the possession of the public. He was, finally, recalled by the government, with an implied censure, in a letter from colonel Pickens, then secretary of state. Mr. M. returned, without delay, and published, in his defence, a copy of his whole correspondence with his own government and with the government of France. The whole republican party were convinced that he had been injured.—He was, on his return, received in this city, Philadelphia, and Virginia, with demonstrations of confidence and affection. We have heard, and believe, that general Washington himself, after he had seen his defence, spoke of him with respect, and declared, that he had always believed and still believed him to be an upright and honorable man. Mr. M.'s respect for the virtues of general Washington, and his attachment to him personally, experienced no change. Any reproach under the sanction of a man whom he had so long venerated, and under whom, in his youthful days, he had fought and bled, could not fail to wound him deeply, yet

could not obliterate impressions which had so long been cherished.

Mr. M. was soon honored with a signal proof of the confidence of his country. In 1799 he was elected by the general assembly of Virginia, governor of that state, and served for the term of three years, allowed by its constitution. His election gave satisfaction to the republicans throughout the union. His fellow citizens had seized the first opportunity to evince the favorable opinion which they entertained of his conduct, and to show their continued confidence in him. Mr. Madison, then a member of the Virginia assembly, made the nomination of Mr. M. for this office; and his election was among the first of the important events which indicated and led to the political revolution, which soon afterwards took place. The federalists had conceived great prejudices against him—but they became afterwards convinced, that although he was a zealous republican, he was no persecutor. He was attached to the cause of free government from principle, and knew that it was inconsistent with the spirit of that cause, as it was the spirit of true religion, to attempt to propagate it by violence. His administration was diligent, active and useful. The most remarkable incident by which it was distinguished, was a projected insurrection of the slaves, which was discovered on the day preceding that of the intended explosion, and suppressed by the most prompt and decisive measures. He was elected each year with an increased majority, and so general was the satisfaction afforded by his administration, that he received, at its close, an unanimous vote of thanks from both branches of the legislature.

Immediately after Mr. Monroe's term in the government of Virginia had expired, he was appointed, by the president of the United States, to a trust of the highest importance to the nation. The Spanish government had suppressed the right of deposit at New Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795. This suppression was effected in a way which indicated a disposition to resort, if necessary, to force. A vital blow at the prosperity of a vast and fertile portion of our country, excited a ferment among our western brethren and was felt in every quarter of the union. Spain, it was known, had ceded Louisiana to France—and it was, therefore, to be inferred, that the French government had instigated the measure. President Jefferson considered Mr. Monroe to be the fittest person in the United States for a mission, whose object was it to accommodate this difference, which led directly to war. Mr. Monroe had supported the right of the United States to the free navigation of the Mississippi on many interesting occasions. He had distinguished himself in that cause in 1786 in the old congress, in the convention of Virginia in 1788 and in his former mission to France. He therefore possessed, it might be presumed, in a high degree, the confidence of the western people.

It might have been, and no doubt, was anticipated, that he would be favorably received in France. His recall from his former mission to that country had, as was before remarked, excited much sensibility; and it could not be doubted that his return would be highly acceptable to his former friends who were still in power. It might reasonably have been inferred, that the French government would be willing to concede to him what it might refuse to another. Mr. Jefferson, therefore appointed Mr. Monroe in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, then resident minister in France, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that country and

to act, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Pinckney, in the same character in Spain. The mission to France was attended with complete success. Mr. Monroe's reception was as flattering as had been anticipated. In a short time after his arrival a treaty was formed, by which the French government ceded to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, the entire province of Louisiana. This treaty was carried promptly into effect—and it is by virtue of this treaty that we are now in possession of both banks of the Mississippi. In this negotiation we have understood that entire harmony prevailed between Mr. Monroe and his colleague Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Monroe did not remain long in France. Immediately after the conclusion of the Louisiana treaty he received instructions to repair to London, as the successor of Mr. King, who had obtained permission to return to the United States. The war which broke out about that time between France and England had been anticipated by our government, and it was important, in such an event, that the United States should be represented with both powers. Mr. Monroe arrived in London in the summer of 1803 and remained there until late in 1804, when he went to Spain, in conformity with the original plan of his mission. He took Paris in his route, with a view to obtain the aid of the French government in the negotiation with Spain. He arrived at Madrid in the commencement of the year 1805. The negotiation with the Spanish government, with which he was charged, jointly with Mr. Charles Pinckney, occupied about six months. At the expiration of this time he returned to London, where he was detained by very important duties nearly two years and a half more.

This specification of the courts to which Mr. Monroe was sent, and of the duties he had to execute with each, will enable us to form an idea of the wide range of action which was assigned to him, and of the confidence reposed in him by our government and country. More important trusts have rarely been committed to any individual. The result proved, that this confidence was not misplaced. A view of his various negotiations has been at different times exhibited to congress and to the public by the president, in his official communications, and the approbation of his conduct expressed by the administration, has been confirmed by the public opinion. We shall offer a few remarks on his conduct in each negotiation, and then proceed to occurrences of more recent date.

During Mr. Monroe's stay in England, previous to his journey to Spain, the conduct of the British government had been conciliatory, if not friendly. The objects of his mission to that government were, to provide against impressment, to agree upon a definition of neutral rights, and a demarcation of boundaries. The negotiation respecting these objects had been commenced. When he went to Spain, it was agreed between himself and the British secretary of state, that, while the negotiation was suspended, the conduct of England should correspond with what it had been from the commencement of that war. During this period, our neutral rights had been respected, and there was but little complaint on any other subject.—Mr. Monroe remained at Paris but a short time, probably not more than two months. The conduct of the French government, though in the main conciliatory, was less satisfactory than had been expected. With the Spanish government no arrangement was made. Mr. Monroe exerted himself, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Pinckney, but without

effect, to settle our differences with Spain. For the objects and the result of his mission to that country, we refer to his late letter to the Spanish minister at Washington. It is needless to repeat what is there so fully stated.

The first subject to which the attention of Mr. Monroe, on his return to London, was called, was the violation of our neutral rights, by the seizure and condemnation of our vessels, under orders in council which had been recently issued, but not promulgated to the world, nor even notified to our government. The ministry had been changed. Mr. Pitt had succeeded Mr. Addington, and the policy of 1793 still formed a part of his system. The opposition made by Mr. Monroe to this measure has been seen in several letters, addressed by him to the British secretary of foreign affairs.—These have been published; and we particularly refer to letters dated in 1805.

In the autumn of that year Mr. Monroe, it was expected, would leave England for the United States; but the state of our affairs with that country forbade his return. Mr. Pitt died in the winter of 1805—6, and was succeeded in the ministry by Mr. Fox. With him the negotiation was resumed with a better prospect of success; but his indisposition and death deprived both nations of the benefit anticipated from his friendly policy and councils. In the spring of 1806 a special mission was instituted, in which Mr. Monroe was associated with Mr. Pinckney of Maryland, who arrived in London early in the summer of that year. Lords Holland and Auckland were appointed commissioners to meet them. A treaty was finally concluded, which, although it failed in some important objects, and particularly in relation to the subject of impressment, and was, therefore, not authorised by the instructions of our government, (of which fact the British government was duly and fully informed) was yet such a treaty as Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney were willing to accept and submit to the consideration of the president. For the reason just stated the president rejected the treaty, and instructed our commissioners to make another attempt, by negotiation, to put an end to a practice so humiliating as well as injurious. Another attempt was made, but with the same result. The attack on the Chesapeake, which occurred soon afterwards, excited a flame which spread throughout the union. Mr. Monroe, as resident minister, was instructed to demand reparation for this insult and injury, and to insist that a provision against impressment should be a part of such reparation. The demand was made with promptitude and decision, and the special mission of Mr. Rose to the United States was the consequence. Here ended Mr. Monroe's mission to England, after an absence of nearly five years from this country.

The conduct of Mr. Monroe in all these important transactions, received the unqualified approbation of our government. In the negotiation for Louisiana, he contributed to render to this country a service of inestimable value. By the treaty which terminated that negotiation, a war apparently inevitable, was prevented, and the prosperity and happiness of our western brethren were permanently secured.

When it is recollected that, in the early part of his political career, the free navigation of the Mississippi had called forth in the old congress his best exertions, and that he had, at other periods, pursued the same object with unabated energy and solicitude, it will readily be conceived, that its final accomplishment must have afforded him a satisfaction which does not often fall to the lot of the most successful negotiator.

In his diplomatic transactions with Great Britain and Spain, Mr. Monroe performed his duty with unwearied assiduity. While acting by himself, he pressed our claims with each power to the full extent of our rights, in a manner which was no less decided than conciliatory; and while acting with his colleagues, he pursued the same course with their entire and cordial co-operation. The rejection of the treaty concluded with the British commissioners by himself and his colleague Mr. Pinckney, gave him, as we infer from his subsequent correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, much concern; but we have seen, with great satisfaction, that it produced no change in his public or private conduct. It is but justice to conclude this part of the sketch, by remarking, that Mr. Monroe, during the whole period of his various missions abroad, is believed to have maintained the dignity of his official, as well as the purity of his private character.

Mr. Monroe remained the two succeeding years on his farm in the county of Albemarle, (Virginia) engaged in the management of his private affairs, which it may be presumed had experienced no inconsiderable derangement. In April 1810, he was elected once more a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and in a few weeks after the meeting of that body, was again elected governor of that state. Soon after this event, he was called by the president of the United States to the office of secretary of state, which office he now holds, and has held, from about April 1811, except during the period in which he held the department of war.—The situation of this country at the time he quitted a station of repose and political security, to enter into one of the highest responsibility and ceaseless labor, can never be forgotten, and protects his motives in assenting, at once, to the change, and from the possibility of misinterpretation.

We premised in the commencement of this sketch that we did not mean to furnish a detail of all the transactions to which Mr. Monroe was a party in the course of his public life. This remark is more particularly applicable to the period to which we have now advanced. At the time of Mr. Monroe's entrance into the department of state, we were at variance with France and Great Britain. Both powers had done us great injury—but a hope was entertained that our difficulties with each might be settled without an appeal to war.—Mr. Monroe's communications with each of these powers, and his reports on the conduct of both, have been laid before the public. His correspondence with Mr. Foster was of a conciliatory character, and distinctly manifested anxiety for the preservation of peace.—But this was impracticable. The British government had resolved to enforce its system of impressment and spoliation. The alternative presented to the American government and people was, submission or war. The latter, happily for this country, was preferred. Continued acquiescence and submission would have sunk us to the lowest point of national degradation, and have fixed upon our republican institutions the charge of imbecility, with which they have been so clamorously assailed. To this charge the conduct of the American people during the war, and the result of the contest, have afforded the most satisfactory reply.

The offer of the Russian mediation gave to our government an opportunity, of which advantage was immediately taken, to evince its disposition for peace. The instructions to our ministers, appointed to negotiate with the British government under that mediation, and the subsequent instructions authorizing them to negotiate separately and directly with Great Britain after the mediation had

been rejected, have all been published, and, we believe, highly approved.

New and extraordinary events soon afterwards passed on our government and country. The overthrow of France enabled the British government to employ its whole force in the prosecution of the war against the United States. The storm seemed about to break on every part of the union at the same moment. On the lakes and the St. Lawrence, on the district of Maine, and on the whole coast from Penobscot to New Orleans, no part was free from the menace of immediate and formidable invasion. The city of Washington was entered, and its public buildings destroyed. It was at this period that the president requested Mr. Monroe to take charge of the department of war. He did not hesitate to comply. It was a measure of great hazard, but the situation of the country pointed out the path of duty, and from the performance of duty no danger, no difficulty relating merely to himself, could induce him to depart.—His conduct in the war department, undertaken at the most disastrous period of affairs, has, we believe, given general, if not universal satisfaction. It is well known that he devoted himself to its duties with an industry so unmitigated and indefatigable, that he had nearly fallen a victim to exertions, which scarcely any strength of constitution could support. The good effects of his administration were soon felt, in every section of the union. Reinforcements were promptly ordered to the menaced points, and marched with celerity to the places of their destination. We state with confidence, that the aid which he sent to general Jackson assisted him in the protection of New Orleans, and in saving from spoliation the vast property which had been there accumulated. We state with equal confidence, that the force which had been previously stationed at any exposed point was in no instance diminished, and that it was augmented at many points with the utmost practicable dispatch, and with eminent advantage. Relying on the good sense, virtue and firmness of the nation, Mr. Monroe declined no responsibility which the crisis imposed upon him. Under the superintendence of the president, he formed plans calculated to call into action the generous, ardent, and patriotic spirit of his fellow-citizens; and even at the moment of most extraordinary peril, his arrangements were not merely defensive. We have good reason to believe that he had already digested a plan, for the next campaign, by which he contemplated an entire change in the character of the war. The nation, in truth, was arising in the fullness of its strength; and we have no doubt, if the war had continued, that we should have gained new triumphs as brilliant as their consequences would have been important and useful. An honorable peace terminated this glorious career.

South America.

CARTHAGENA.

From the Merchants' coffee-house books, Baltimore.

By the schooner William, captain Southcomb, 16 days from Aux-Cayes, we learn that accounts were received there, that Carthagea was evacuated by the patriots on the 6th Dec. and the place taken possession of by Morillo the day following. The principal part of the fugitives had arrived at Aux-Cayes in the most forlorn condition: a brig with a number of them on board, was cast away at the entrance of Aux-Cayes, in a gale on the night of the 20th January, vessel and cargo totally lost—crew

and passengers saved. A schr. with about 500 of these unfortunate people, men, women and children, arrived about same time; on her passage from Carthagea, she fell in with a Spanish government brig of war, which she beat off after a desparate action—the captain and a number of the passengers on board the schr. were killed. The last accounts from Carthagea stated, that the Spanish squadron was still cruising off the port, the patriot flag flying on the walls of the town to entice vessels, unacquainted with the evacuation, to force the blockade—they had succeeded in this way with seven American and eight English vessels, which were condemned; the crews were supposed to have been murdered, or thrown into the inquisition, *which had been reinstated.*

Agriculture and Manufactures.

SHEEP BREEDING.

For the plan and principle of the following highly interesting table, we are indebted to a gentleman of great distinction and much experience in the subject treated of. As liberty was not given us to mention his name (though it was not denied) it is to be regretted that we cannot use it to confirm the general accuracy of the statement, and partially do away the necessity that some curious enquirers and intelligent agriculturalists will feel themselves under to examine the several items, before they give entire assent to the result.

In the table, as originally furnished, the wool of native sheep was rated at 50 cents, *per lb.* of half blooded, 100; of three-fourths, 150; and all over at \$2. And the sheep "sold" were thus valued—native, at \$1 50; half blooded, at 5; three-fourths blooded at 20; seven-eighths blooded at 50; and above at 75 dollars each. Such were the prices of sheep and wool when the statement was made out; and the profit of nine years business left the enormous sum of 97,000 dollars; 600 per annum being allowed for the support of the sheep.

But the exhibit has been adapted by the editor to the present state of things—thus: the wool of native sheep is estimated at 50 cents per lb.; of half-blooded, at 62½; of three-fourths blooded at 75; and all over at 100. The sheep are valued as follows; native at \$3; half-blooded at 5; three-fourth blooded, 10; seven-eighths blooded at 12; all over at 30; and 800 dollars are allowed as the cost of supporting and attending upon the sheep, instead of 600. *per annum.* These rates appear reasonable.

The author of the table observes—"The stock is reduced to 300 each year, which a farm of 200 acres will support. You commence with 200 native ewes and 2 merino bucks. It is calculated that half of the increase made is to be sold. The lambs of the ewes of a year old are supposed sufficient to supply the place of sheep that are lost, and the twin lambs will make good the place of such as die.—The sheep will yield 3 lbs of wool, per head, per annum."

The greatest objection to the practicability of this scheme, seems to be in the want of a market for the sheep proposed to be "sold." But the force of this objection is considerably lessened by the remark of another experienced gentleman speaking on the subject, that the males (designed to be paraded with) had better be kept to the extent of a man's capacity to support them, than be disposed of for less than 30 dollars, as they will yield 7 or 8 lbs. of wool each, worth 7 or 8 dollars per annum. The four merino bucks on his farm gave him, last season, 35 lb. of wool. He further observed, that his flock,

which cost him 600 dollars the year before, produced for him, in sheep and wool sold, the present year, 361 dollars, even in the falling market for sheep and wool; the stock being also increased in value

Notwithstanding the present depression of the wool market at home and in Europe, it would appear that the rearing of sheep must be among the most profitable—if not the most profitable pursuit of the farmer in the eastern and middle states, especially when it is considered how little trouble they give and on how little food they subsist. If the thousands of farmers who are merely breathing, as it were, "living from hand to mouth," as the saying is, on our naturally thin soils, or what is called "worn out lands," were to turn their attention to sheep, instead of the servile labor which such rigid earth requires to get a mere subsistence from it, they would soon "live in clover," as the saying is again, in the literal meaning of the word, and have an abundance of all the good things desired, without excessive labor. But we must learn wisdom by degrees. We are told that the putting of a yoke round a horse's neck was, for a whole generation, an object of ridicule and scorn to those whose fathers had taught them, that the best way of applying the power of that animal to useful purposes, was by fastening a rope to his tail. We laugh at the follies of antiquity, while we ourselves are affording similar amusements for posterity, by actions not less absurd and preposterous.

A late letter from Rathbone, Hodgson and co. of Liverpool, inserted in the Weekly Register of the 17th ult. (vol. IX. page 424) has been published with exquisite pleasure by some of the strange persons who have charge of the British press in the United States, as a DAMPER (in great staring capitals) on the growth of wool in this republic. It does not become me to speak of such persons as they deserve—but whether the prices stated by the Liverpool gentlemen be correct or not, and I suppose they are, I apprehend that the general price of Spanish wool has not been less than 5s sterling per lb. in Great Britain, (and often nearly double that price) over which our merino appears to have a decided preference—and, it is probable, that if the best quality of the wool forwarded to those persons had been properly managed, it might have brought from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. At any rate, the fair average price of merino wool cannot be estimated as at being less than \$1 per lb. and the rearing of sheep must always be a great object where lands are easily obtained and the taxes are light. The various impositions of the king and his priests upon a British farmer, maintaining 300 sheep, would amount to more money than the rent of the land capable of sustaining that number, with all the taxes upon it, in America. *Let this fact be considered* In Spain, the state of things is but little, if any better, and the plainest principle of reason shews us that the United States, for the causes just stated, must and will become the grand depot of the world for wool.

Herein, again, we observe the additional care that should be bestowed by a paternal government to encourage domestic manufactures, as a balance to regulate the demand for foreign articles, and furnish a home market, for sheep's wool, in the manner that we have got up a home demand for cotton.—Let the subject be viewed in what light it may, the fact must appear, that the prosperity of agriculture, in a thousand ways, essentially depends upon manufactures; and commerce is the handmaid of both.—
 ¶ See Isaac Briggs' demonstrations.

TABLE.

Year.	Sheep and their qualities.						Explanation	Product—dols.		Gross annual prod. dols.
	n/a.	1/2	3/4	7/8	1.5	3.1		Wool	Sheep	
		.00	200				Stock	300		
			10				Increase		500	
2	200	100					Stock	300		800
		200					Increase	17		
	.00	10					Sold		300	
									300	
3	100	200					Stock	20		1,87
		100					Increase	375		
	100	50	100				Sold		300	
			50						240	
				50					50	
4	250	50					Stock	468		1,570
		20					Increase	112		
		100					Sold		500	
									600	
5	150	50					Stock	241		2,050
		150					Increase	337		
	100	75	50				Sold		500	
			75						750	
			25						300	
6	50	25					Stock	93		2,102
		25					Increase	56		
		50	100				Sold		250	
			75						75	
			75						900	
7		200					Stock	450		2,374
							Increase	300		
		113			25		Sold		1130	
					100				1200	
					100				760	
8		200					Stock	244		3,414
		87			13		Increase	600		
		37			100		Sold		870	
					50				600	
					50				1500	
9		237					Stock	711		3,850
		63			15		Increase	150		
		200			100		Sold		1284	
					100				3000	
					8				240	
10		130					Stock	390		5,124
		163			7		Increase	489		
		130			63		Sold		21	
		130			63				1560	
									1890	
									4,350	
									27,346	
									9,000	
									36,346	
									7,800	
									28,546	

Add value of 300 sheep on hand, at 20 dolls.

Deduct expenses—say 800 dolls. per year 7,200
 Cost of 200 native ewes 600

Earthquake. On the morning of the 15th ult. two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at Weston, Mass. They awakened many of the inhabitants—on the following day, fissures or cracks were discovered in the earth, extending to a great distance, and branching in various directions.

South-Carolina Statistics.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.]

A statement of the valuations of lands, lots, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, within the several state districts of the state of South-Carolina, as revised and settled by the board of principal assessors, convened at Columbia in January, 1816, and the quota of the United States' direct tax, assigned to each by said board.

DISTRICTS, CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE.	Number of acres of land.	Valuation of lands, lots & their improvements.	No. of slaves.	Valuation of slaves.	Total valuation of lands and slaves.	Quota of direct tax.
<i>First district.</i>						
Charleston district, - - -					40,000,000 00	100,000 00
<i>Second district.</i>						
Colleton district, - - -	845,744	3,236,004 00	21,943	5,842,650	9,078,654 00	22,696 63
Beaufort do. - - -	812,167	4,443,281 00	24,376	6,381,700	10,824,981 00	27,062 45
					19,903,635 00	49,759 08
<i>Third district.</i>						
Barnwell district, - - -	597,578	1,019,745 00	4,637	1,278,140	2,297,885 00	5,744 74
Orangeburg do. - - -	683,905	1,048,443 00	6,797	1,893,172	2,941,615 00	7,354 04
Lexington do. - - -	738,718½	737,215 45	2,014	609,842	1,347,057 45	3,367 64
Richland do. - - -	1,147,911½	2,482,552 50	5,944	1,874,440	4,356,992 50	10,892 48
					10,943,549 95	27,358 87
<i>Fourth district.</i>						
Edgefield district - - -	832,756	2,470,576 00	11,120	3,195,354	5,664,030 00	14,160 07
Abbeville do. - - -	523,362	1,881,460 00	7,574	2,205,568	4,087,028 00	10,217 52
					9,751,058 00	24,377 64
<i>Fifth district.*</i>						
Pendleton district - - -					2,611,123 00	6,527 80
Greenville do. - - -					1,531,859 00	3,829 64
					4,142,982 00	10,357 44
<i>Sixth district.*</i>						
Laurens district - - -					1,904,614 00	4,761 53
Newberry do. - - -					2,463,564 00	6,158 91
Fairfield do. - - -					2,426,942 00	6,067 35
					6,795,120 00	16,987 79
<i>Seventh district.*</i>						
Spartanburg district - - -					1,553,196 00	3,882 99
Chester do. - - -					1,704,132 00	4,260 33
Union do. - - -					1,750,732 00	4,376 83
York do. - - -					1,837,979 00	4,594 94
					6,846,040 00	17,115 09
<i>Eighth district.</i>						
Lancaster district - - -	219,403	571,714 00	2,116	598,087	1,169,801 00	2,924 50
Sumpter do. - - -	898,195	2,105,717 00	13,030	3,675,714	5,781,431 00	14,452 57
Kershaw do. - - -	308,464	1,421,263 00	5,181	1,509,031	2,930,294 00	7,325 73
Chesterfield do. - - -	273,839	484,386 00	1,862	543,801	1,028,187 00	2,570 46
					10,909,713 70	27,274 26
<i>Ninth district.</i>						
Georgetown district - - -	440,528	2,710,636 00	14,248	4,284,920	6,995,556 00	17,488 89
Horry do. - - -	357,865	238,069 00	1,405	372,660	610,729 00	1,526 82
Marion do. - - -	577,629	592,633 00	2,982	781,201	1,373,834 00	3,434 58
Marlborough do. - - -	224,381	693,426 00	2,500	766,302	1,459,728 00	3,649 32
Darlington do. - - -	362,305	702,815 00	3,442	940,317	1,643,132 00	4,107 83
Williamsburg do. - - -	436,182	471,492 00	5,255	1,569,944	2,041,436 00	5,103 59
					14,124,415 00	35,311 63
Valuation of the state, and the tax levied by the board, agreeably to the act of congress,					123,416,513 65	308,541 20

Those districts marked thus* were unrepresented at the board by the principal assessors for them, and no abstracts of their valuations were sent to the board; the valuation affixed to them was made by the board agreeably to the best information they could obtain, in conformity to the act of congress, in that case provided. The rate fixed by the board was 25 cents on 100 dollars worth of property.

The Treaty Question.

Report of the committee appointed on the part of the house of representatives to confer with the committee on the part of the senate, on the disagreeing vote of the two houses, upon the bill concerning the convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic majesty.

The committee appointed to confer with the committee of the senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, upon the bill concerning the convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic majesty; submit to the house a report of the result of their conference.

For the consideration of the committee of the senate, they presented, in pursuance of the duty assigned to them, and for the reasons therein mentioned, a statement in writing, to the following effect:—

"The committee appointed on the part of the house of representatives, to confer with the committee of the senate, on the subject of the disagreement of the latter, to certain amendments proposed by the house to a bill from the senate, entitled 'a bill concerning the convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic majesty,' with a view to guard against misapprehension, to give greater precision to discussions of the conference, and to reduce into as narrow a compass as possible, the points of difference between the two branches of the legislative body, have deemed it advisable to submit to the committee of the senate, the reasons which have governed the house in its determinations, in the shape of a written communication.

"It is not to be concealed that the disagreement between the two houses, has originated in a question in relation to their respective constitutional powers; but the committee of the house of representatives is not without a hope, that the diversity of opinion on this interesting and important question, is not so material (at least in its operation upon the specific subject before the legislative body) as at first view it might appear. Without entering upon an extensive inquiry in relation to the treaty-making power, the committee will venture to define, as accurately as they can, the real line which at present divides the contending parties. It is of less importance to ascertain how far they have *heretofore* disagreed, or may *hereafter* differ, than to discover what it is precisely that *now* divide them.

"In the performance of this duty, the committee of the house of representatives are inclined to hope, that it will sufficiently appear, that there is no irreconcilable difference between the two branches of the legislature.

"They are persuaded, that the house of representatives does not assert the pretension that *no* treaty can be made without their assent; nor do they contend that in *all* cases legislative aid is indispensably necessary, either to give validity to a treaty, or to carry it into execution. On the contrary, they are believed to admit, that to *some*, nay many treaties, *no* legislative sanction is required, *no* legislative aid is necessary.

On the other hand, the committee are not less satisfied, that it is by no means the intention of the senate to assert the treaty-making power to be in *all* cases independent of the legislative authority. So far from it, that they are believed to acknowledge the necessity of legislative enactment, to carry into execution all treaties which contain stipulations requiring appropriations, or which might bind the

nation to lay taxes, to raise armies, to support navies, to grant subsidies, to create states, or to cede territory; if indeed this power exists in the government at all. In some or all of these cases, and probably in many others, it is conceived to be admitted, that the legislative body must act, in order to give effect: and operation to a treaty; and, if in *any* case it be necessary, it may confidently be asserted, that there is no difference in *principle* between the houses—the difference is only in the *application* of the principle. For if, as has been stated, the house of representatives contend that their aid is *only* in *some* cases necessary, and if the senate admit that in *some* cases it is necessary, the inference is irresistible, that the only question in each case that presents itself is, whether it be *one* of the cases in which legislative provision is requisite for preserving the national faith, or not.

"This appears to the committee to be by no means an unimportant point gained. Its influence upon the feelings with which the two bodies will naturally approach questions of this description, may be of no trivial consequence; for, as every case, according to this course of reasoning, would appear to rest upon its own foundation, there is less danger of its being drawn into precedent, and, therefore, less occasion for solicitude in regard to it. It is a view of the subject therefore calculated to harmonize, and to enable us to yield at all times to the application of another principle, which the committee deem of the utmost consideration on all such occasions.

"The committee allude to the principle which inculcates the propriety of always taking care, if we do err, to err on the *safe side*. Should congress fail to legislate where legislation is necessary, either the public faith must be broken, or, to avoid that evil, the executive branch of the government must be tempted to overstep the boundaries prescribed by the constitution. If, on the contrary, congress should legislate where legislation is not necessary, the act could only be drawn into precedent in a case precisely similar; because, upon the principle assumed, "*that each rests upon its own circumstances,*" it never could serve as a precedent, save where those circumstances are the same. Nor is it, indeed, unimportant to mention, that there is little danger of much respect being paid to precedents upon great constitutional questions. Conscience will always burst the trammels of precedent, unless restrained by reason.

"The committee, therefore, believe, that it is safer, in *every doubtful case*, to legislate, and by the joint act of the whole congress, to give authority to the execution of the stipulations of a treaty by the executive, than to leave a doubtful case, without the sanction of the legislature, to tempt the executive to overleap its proper bounds, or to endanger the public faith by a failure to perform the provisions of a treaty which has received a constitutional ratification. The very case under discussion may furnish us with an instance. The senate believe legislation unnecessary. The house regard it as indispensable. What is the opinion of the president? Should he believe a law necessary, and should no law pass, he would be reduced to the alternative of breaking the constitution or the treaty. He must either set at naught the supreme law of the land, or jeopardize the national faith and the national peace.

"It is of importance too, to consider that if the legislative body, from the considerations above suggested, should legislate in every doubtful case, there would in all cases be less danger of a former

proceeding being drawn into precedent; so that the committee are sanguine in the belief, that whilst such a course is calculated to avoid difficulties, on the one hand, it has no tendency to increase them on the other.

"The committee perceive with satisfaction, that on the present occasion the two houses appear to have approximated in their opinions, and that, as far as can be discerned, the senate are disposed to act upon the principles that have been suggested. They allude to the passage of the bill in question by that body, in its original form: an act which manifests unequivocally the conviction of the senate, either that the late convention does require legislative aid to effectuate its provisions, or that in doubtful cases they ought to lean in favor of legislation.

"Both houses having thus united in the opinion that a legislative act is necessary, the senate having clearly assented to the propriety of passing a law, the committee wave any argument on the necessity of a legislative act. It only remains to consider whether the scheme of the house of representatives, or the bill of the senate, is best calculated to effect the object of legislation. The committee will succinctly offer the reasons, which, as they believe, support the correctness of the amendments of the house of representatives.

"The first amendment proposed, is to strike out the word "declared," the insertion of which, in the enacting clause of the law, has not appeared to the house to be justified by the usages of the legislative body. The committee are not at liberty to divine what may have been the reasons which prompted its insertion, and until those reasons shall be detailed by the committee of the senate, if indeed the use of the term originated in any particular motive, they do not feel disposed to enter at random upon their examination. It forms, in their estimation, a sufficient objection to the phraseology alluded to, that it departs from the accustomed style of the acts of the congress of the United States.

"The second amendment consists in a substitution of provisions, in some detail, for the general and indefinite terms of the bill from the senate. The committee will suggest the following deficiencies in the *bill*, which are believed to be supplied by the *amendments*.

"1. The original bill from the senate is defective, because it wants a commencing clause; for though it be true that a commencing clause is not *always* necessary, yet it is certainly requisite where an act is intended to have a retrospective operation. If this act, then, be necessary at all, it is *as* necessary that it should operate on cases that have happened heretofore as hereafter; but without a commencing clause (such as is introduced into the amendment) it *cannot* operate on cases which have happened since December 23d, and before the act passes. Here then is one deficiency, that it has been attempted to supply.

"2. The original act has no clause of *limitation*. It amounts to an actual and permanent repeal for ever of the acts in conflict with the treaty, instead of operating as a suspension or repeal of them during the term of four years, as stipulated by the convention. Here then is a second defect, which it has been attempted to supply by the amendment.

"3. The committee believe it most advisable, in legislating upon the subject of this convention, that the act should be less general in its phraseology than the bill, as it originally passed the senate.— Instead of a general declaration, that "all acts contrary to the convention should be deemed to

be of no effect," the house of representatives have supposed it more advisable to adopt provisions more definite and specific. It has been supposed, indeed, to be peculiarly necessary in the present case: for, as one of the reasons which appeared to them to induce the necessity of a law, was founded in the supposed legislative discretion to produce the stipulated equalization, either by raising American tonnage and duties, or taking off the additional tonnage and duties from British vessels, it appeared to the house, and does also appear to the committee, that the legislative provision should, on this subject be less general, than the bill passed by the senate. An act merely repealing all laws in conflict with the convention might leave to construction what ought rather to be ascertained by law; and the house and its committee have not, therefore, hesitated to prefer what was most certain, to what is least so.

"Because, therefore, the bill from the senate appears to the house, and to this committee, defective, in wanting a proper commencing clause; in the omission to limit it to a period of four years, in conformity with the convention; and in the want of a sufficient certainty and definite provision; and because a term has been inserted in the enacting clause unusual and unaccustomed in the acts of this legislature.

"The house of representatives and this committee prefer the bill, as amended, to the bill in its original form, as passed by the senate."

The committee of the senate declined pursuing this mode of communication, as unusual, and calculated, in their belief, rather to defeat than to promote the object of the conference, an agreement between the two bodies on the subject of dispute. Willing, however, to consider the statement after it was read, as if made in the ordinary form, they proceeded to explain the opinions of the senate on the points of difference.

Without attempting to follow the course of the observations pursued by the committee of the senate, it will probably be deemed sufficient to state the general impression made by them.

Your committee understood the committee of the senate to admit the principle contended for by the house, that whilst some treaties might not require, others may require, legislative provision to carry them into effect.

That the decision of the question, how far such provision was necessary, must be founded upon the peculiar character of the treaty itself. As to the late convention, the immediate subject of controversy, the senate doubted whether any act of legislation was necessary, but since it was deemed important by the house that an act should be passed, they had no objection to give it their sanction—provided a precedent was not established binding them hereafter to assist in passing laws, in cases on which such doubts might not exist.

With these views, on the part of the senate, their committee proposed such an alteration of the bill of the senate, as would obviate the several objections urged by your committee, excepting that which was suggested to the introduction of the words "and declared," in the enacting clause.— The retention of these words was considered by the senate expedient, with a view of giving to the bill a declaratory, as well as an enacting form. It was said also, that they were not unprecedented, they were to be found in the acts of congress not declaratory in their nature, and might be considered as not affecting the character of the present bill.

Believing that these words are mere surplusage,

not changing the character, or impairing the force, of the legislative act; that they have been introduced into previous acts of congress; that no agreement could take place between the two houses, without permitting them to remain, your committee consented to recommend to the house to recede from the first amendment to the senate's bill, and to agree to the following modifications of it, in the place of the amendments previously adopted:

Line 2d, after the word "act," strike out the words "or acts as is," and insert these words, "as imposes a higher duty of tonnage or of impost on vessels, and articles imported in vessels of Great Britain, than on vessels and articles imported in vessels of the United States."

Line 4th, strike out the word "shall," and after the word "be," insert the words "from and after the date of the ratification of the said convention, and during the continuance thereof."

British Incomes.

From a London paper of December 12, 1815.

PROPERTY TAX.—The commissioners throughout the several districts of England, are to receive immediately instructions from the tax-office to assess landed property, according to its present actual value, under the recent reduction of rents. From a late official calculation, the following principal landed estates of England are nearly thus estimated:—

Duke of Northumberland	£125,000 per ann.
Duke of Devonshire	115,000
Duke of Rutland	107,000
Duke of Bedford	95,000
Duke of Marlborough	90,000
Duke of Buccleugh	90,000
Earl of Grosvenor	84,000
Duke of Portland	80,000
Marquis of Cholmondeley	78,000
Marquis of Hereford	77,000
Earl of Bute	70,000
Earl of Lansdale	74,000
Earl Fitzwilliam	70,000
Duke of Norfolk	68,000
Earl of Darlington	63,000
Duke of Beaufort	60,000
Earl of Harewood	60,000
Earl Spencer	58,000
Mr. Coke	52,000
Earl of Egremont	50,000
Col. Hughes	49,000
Sir W. Manners	43,000

REMARKS.

☞ Thanks be to Heaven!—we have not, probably, one man in the United States whose settled income is equal to a half of the least of these; and, perhaps there are not five who, in the like manner, receive a fourth, or £10,000 sterling; though there may be a number whose business produces a greater amount. But in lieu of such great estates, we have a pleasing contrast to offer in the vast majority we possess of persons who earn or receive from 1 to 5000 dollars a year—who are the bone and sinew of our country, and the natural republicans of every climate. We have also another contrast—in paupers. It inevitably follows—that where the few are rich the many are poor.

The occasion is so well fitted, that I shall offer a few remarks in explanation of a subject I have hinted at several times—which is, the resources to obtain loans; and shew that it is Britain's interest, and in fact a necessity with her, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; as, indeed, it is, more or less, in every monarchy.

Here we have a list of *twenty-two* persons receiving £1,789,000 per annum, settled income—probably before the late great depression of landed property in England, but this does not alter the matter of the fact—equal to \$7,943,160.

Now, suppose this amount of income divided among industrious farmers, mechanics, &c. as the product of property and labor is generally divided in the United States. and instead of *twenty-two* persons, living prodigally, we have *three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one* persons, living comfortably, on 2000 dollars each, a year; or *seven thousand nine hundred and forty-three* persons, at 1000 dollars each, per annum.

But the 22 persons can contribute many times as much to the support of government, by way of loans or taxes, as the 3971, or 7943, as supposed above.

Thus—the 22 have an average income of \$345,450 a year; suppose we leave 45,350 to each, that each may still live in luxury and profusion, and we have for the use of the government, to be abstracted in various ways, direct and indirect, the enormous sum of 6,900,100 dollars per annum. And if this, in whole or in part, be directed to the uses of the state, by loans, the ability to loan is continually increased.—*Mobilitate viget, &c.*

If we take from the 3971, who receive 2000 dollars a year, 500 dollars each, it is as much we can do, to let them live comfortably, and the amount abstracted will be only \$1,985,500 per annum—difference nearly five millions.

From the 7943 persons, who receive the \$1000, we cannot possibly draw more than 150 dolls. each, without reducing them to comparative want, and the amount to be drawn from this class will be 1,191,850 dollars—difference 5,708,250; or, nearly six millions of dollars, per annum.

Here is the arcana of the resources of the British empire—so manifest that the most stupid must comprehend it, though it has been thought so wonderful to some on account of the difficulty with which we raise the pittance our government requires, compared with the wants and requisitions of G. Britain. But the reflecting man will say, whether is it better that 22 persons should have 7,983,160 dollars per annum, to live in pomp and pride, than that 7943 should have the like sum to live in plenty and comfort—and whether, that at least twenty in a hundred of the people of a country should be paupers, unproductive—or one in two hundred and fifty or three hundred, of the whole population.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

February 15.—On motion of Mr. Bibb, the senate resolved to insist on their disagreement to the amendments to the bill concerning the convention of commerce with Great Britain, and agreed to the conference, to which they appointed Messrs. King, Barbour and Bibb on their part.

The joint resolution to indemnify the sureties of commodore Rodgers, was read a third time and passed, by yeas and nays—22 to 5.

February 16.—The bill to authorise the opening and working copper mines on Lake Superior was refused a third reading and of course rejected.

February 19.—The bill to establish a law library at the seat of government for the use of the supreme court of the United States, was read a second time.

The resolution from the house to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of carrying into execution the resolves adopted by congress on the death of the late general Washington, was read three times and agreed to. Messrs. King, Varnum and Barbour were appointed the committee on the part of the senate.

The resolutions from the house of representatives expressive of the sense of congress on the achievements of captain Stewart, lieutenant Biddle and the officers and crews of the Constitution and Hornet, were read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of lieutenant-colonel William Lawrence, of the army of the United States, and of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates composing the garrison of Fort Bowyer

was read a third time and passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The bill further supplementary to the act providing for the indemnification of the Yazoo claimants, (extending the time for the exhibition of claims) was passed to a third reading.

Monday, Feb. 6. The principal business of today, was to order to be engrossed for a third reading, a bill "making appropriations for the construction of roads and canals."

The bill is highly important in its provisions; proposing that \$600,000 annually (the blank is proposed to be filled with six hundred thousand dollars) be appropriated for the purpose of constituting a fund for making artificial roads, and opening canals; which sums is to be set apart and inviolably pledged as a fund for that and no other purpose—the same to be placed under the special charge and direction of the secretary of the treasury for the time being, &c.—suspendable during a state of war at the discretion of congress; all moneys subscribed by congress to the stock of any companies incorporated for the purpose of internal improvement, to be paid out of this fund, &c. and all proceeds, interest and dividends of stock to accrue to it.

[The bill concerning the convention of commerce with Great Britain now requires only the signature of the president to become a law, the senate having agreed to the report of the committee of conference thereon, which had previously been agreed to by the house.]

The bill from the house of representatives for reducing the direct tax on the United States, to three millions of dollars, and continuing the same for one year, has been under discussion in the senate. On a motion to amend the bill so as to repeal the tax altogether, the votes stood sixteen to sixteen; and, there being an equality of votes, the motion was lost. The bill is yet under consideration, and its fate is considered uncertain.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 6.—Some time was spent on the bill further to provide for military services during the war—and the committee of the whole took up the bill for the relief of certain Canadian refugees. The speakers in favor of the bill were Messrs. Clay, Wright, Cutburt and Robinson; against it, Messrs. Hubbert, Grosvenor, Hopkinson and Webster. Nothing decisive done.

The speaker having resumed the chair—

Mr. Huger rose, and after a short but impressive introduction, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into the proceedings of a former congress, on the lamented death of the late George Washington, and to take into consideration what further measures it may be expedient to adopt at the present time, in relation to that sacred and interesting subject.

Before the resolution was disposed of a motion was made to adjourn and carried; and the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 17.—After the presentation of many petitions—On motion of Mr. Huger, the house proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by him yesterday.

Mr. Huger made a few remarks in support of the resolution, and called the attention of the house to the correspondence which took place long since between congress and Mrs. Washington, and the pledge then given to the nation on this interesting subject.

Mr. Root of New-York, said he was unwilling for one to agree to the consideration of the resolution, but did not desire to make any remarks against it. He knew, he said, that it was considered political heresy to oppose any thing plumed with the name of Washington, but on this occasion he should disregard that imputation. It had once been attempted to erect a mausoleum, an Egyptian pyramid to him, and he presumed such was the object of the resolution now offered. Such an enterprise he was unwilling to second; not because the fame and virtue of Washington had less effect on his mind than others; but because he wished to protect that fame which he revered. Mr. R. said this resolution declared the fame of Washington preferable to a monument of marble not erected to perpetuate it. Sir, his fame fills the four quarters of the globe, and will survive long after your marble has crumbled to dust. *Are papyrus* his fame is more durable than brass or marble. Let his remains slumber on their native plantations; for my part, said Mr. R. I would rather his name should live in history than in marble. Erect a monument to him, and it may, at some future time be exposed to the insult of an enemy. We have had one enemy who would not respect an edifice erected to him, nor could his name protect it from destruction; but they cannot reach his fame—can never touch it. By this resolution too, some may be deprived of the exercise of their political devotion. We know that professing devotees who now come here, must make a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon to show their devotion. The expense, likewise, said Mr. Root, forms a serious objection to such a scheme, and every good and great man hereafter, will have a claim to a similar honor. Let us not establish the precedent.

Mr. Huger said in reply, that in one respect the gentleman was in an error: no expense was now proposed. He had endeavored so to word the resolution as to escape objection. He could not, he said, reconcile it to his mind, as a citizen of this country, longer to neglect those sacred remains. Whether that neglect was right or wrong, he had not said, nor did he intend now to pronounce; but this he could with propriety assert, that the United States are bound to act on the subject in some shape or other, and the object of the resolution was simply to call on them to say what they are willing to do. He was a member of the congress which gave to the nation a solemn pledge on this subject, and he wished then now to decide whether that pledge was to be deemed or relinquished. He had not thought of a mausoleum, nor indeed had he contemplated any particular object of that kind. But because there may be some expense attending it, are congress to do nothing in a case where they are so solemnly pledged? Sir, said Mr. H. we are called on to act on this subject—a great state has most solemnly called on us,

The majority may say, "our father is dead; we are satisfied; let him remain rest"—but if such be the case, let Virginia at once have the honor and glory of providing for them—Unwilling as I am, that any state should possess the venerated remains of Washington; yet if we decline it, let his native state do them honor. Nothing has been said by me about a mausoleum or monument. All I ask is a decision in one way or other; to redeem or reject the pledge given—in that I surely ask nothing wrong.

The resolution was then modified and agreed to by the house as follows, and a committee of seven appointed on the part of this house:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the senate, to examine into the proceedings of a former congress, on the lamented death of the late George Washington, and to take into consideration what further measures it may be expedient to adopt at the present time in relation to that solemn and interesting subject.

After several resolutions offered which may be noticed in the progress they make—the house went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the Canadian volunteers. After considerable debate, a motion to strike out the first section of the bill (to reject) was negatived—only 55 rising in favor of it. The committee then rose, reported progress, &c.

Monday, Feb. 19. Mr. Pleasant, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the relief of those citizens who were wounded in the prison of Dartmouth, in England; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Forsyth, from the managers appointed to confer with the managers on the part of the senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two houses respecting the bill for carrying into effect the convention of commerce with Great Britain, made a detailed report on that subject, embracing the views advanced by either party, the points of compromise attempted, and the agreement of the conference thereon. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The speaker likewise laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury in pursuance of a resolution of this house, of the 10th inst. respecting the duties paid on the tonnage of British vessels entering the ports of the United States with cargoes, from the British West Indies; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house then went again into committee on the bill for the relief of the Canadian volunteers—several amendments were offered and rejected when—

Mr. Barber proposed, by way of amendment, an entire substitute to the bill, the object of which was, to allow to the volunteers in question, a bounty in land, in proportion to the rank they held in our service, instead of graduating the bounty by the amount of their losses in Canada.

Which, after debate, was agreed to—yeas 77, nays 49. Finally, the committee proceeded to fill the blanks in the bill, (to appoint the bounty) after which the committee rose, reported the bill to the house, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 20. Many petitions being presented, &c.—

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, being the amendments of the committee to the bill to compensate certain Canadian volunteers.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole house, as already stated, changed the original principle of the bill from compensation in proportion to the loss of property in Canada, to remuneration according to rank in our service, agreeably to the following scale: to colonels, 900 acres; a major 800; a captain 640; a subaltern 480, and non-commissioned officers and privates 320 acres each.

Which, after a great many motions and speeches, was substantially agreed to by a large majority, and the bill ordered for a third reading.

The house then proceeded to the other part of the report of the committee of the whole, being their amendments to the bill making further provision for military services during the late war.

After agreeing to the other amendments of the committee, the question was stated on concurring with the committee of the whole, in striking out the 3d section of the bill (which provided a bounty in land to the disbanded officers of the late army.) Nothing decided.

Wednesday, Feb. 21. Mr. Smith, of Md submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws imposing duties on the tonnage of foreign vessels entering the ports of the United States.

A resolution, submitted yesterday, was agreed to, which had for its object to admit the governors of the several states or territories of the United States, within the hall of congress, during its sessions.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the house then proceeded to take up the report of the managers on the part of this house, on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on the bill to carry into effect the convention of commerce with Great Britain. This report embraces the whole ground taken by the conference of this house, and those of the senate. The report given to the hall by the conference was substantially agreed to by the conference, except the *descriptive* words in the concluding clause, which were insisted on by the conference of the senate, admitted by those of this house, and [See the platform column of 4.]

[Several resolutions being offered which may be noticed in their proper season—]

The engrossed bill to compensate certain Canadian volunteers, was read the third time, and put on its passage.

Mr. Williams stated succinctly why he had voted against an indefinite bounty to our own disbanded officers, and why he should likewise oppose the present bill.

Mr. Alexander stated why he should give a reluctant vote against

Bill whose object he so heartily approved; but his objections were imperceptible to the shape it had now assumed.

Mr. *Craton* made a few remarks on the impropriety of opposing a measure because it did not exactly coincide with all our views; after which the question was taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Adgate, Archer, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Blount, Brooks, Brown, Bryan, Burnside, Cady, Calhoun, Chappell, Ciley, Clarke, N. C. Clark, Ky. Cleud-min, Comstock, Condict, Crawford, Creighton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Darlington, Desha, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Gold, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hammond, Hawes, Heister, Huger, Huger, Hungerford, Ingham, Jackson, Jewett, Johnson, Ky. Kent, Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, McCoy, M'Lean, Ky. M'Lean, O. Newton, Ormsby, Parris, Piper, Pleasants, Powell, Robertson, Root, Sergeant, Savage, Shenck, Sharp, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Sturges, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Tucker, Wallace, Ward, N. J. Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates—89.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Baer, Baker, Baylies, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brewell, Cannon, Chambliss, Clayton, Cooper, Davenport, Goldsborough, Hall, Hall, Henderson, Hopkins, Hulbert, King, Ms. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mason, M'Kee, Mills, Moseley, Nelson, Ms. N. Lyon, Va. Noyes, Pickens, Pickering, Pitkin, Reed, Rice, Roane, Ruggles, Sheffield, Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Tallmage, Tate, Paul, Thomas, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Wheaton, Wilcox, Williams—54.

The house then proceeded to the order of the day, being the report of the committee of the whole house on the bill making further provision for military services during the late war—the question on concurring with the senate in striking out the 3d section of the bill, (which provided a bounty in land for the disbanded officers of the late army) being still under consideration.

The question was taken without further debate, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Adgate, Archer, Atherton, Baer, Baylies, Betts, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Cady, Cannon, Champion, Ciley, Clayton, Comstock, Cooper, Crawford, Culpepper, Davenport, Edwards, Gasco, Gold, Goldsborough, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hammond, H. Hater, Henderson, H. H. Jewett, Kent, King, (Mass.) Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mason, M'Kee, M'Lean, (Ken.) Mills, Milnor, Nelson, (Mass.) Noyes, Pickering, Pitkin, Powell, Reed, R. C. Roane, Ruggles, Savage, Sheffield, Smith, (Penn.) Smith, (Va.) Southard, Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Tate, Taylor, (N. Y.) Thomas, Townsend, Vose, Ward, (Mass.) Ward, (N. Y.) Webster, Wheaton, Wilcox, Williams—77.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Birdsall, Brooks, Burnside, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, (Ken.) Cleland-min, Condict, Creighton, Cuthbert, Darlington, Forsyth, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hawes, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Jackson, Johnson, (Ken.) Kerr, (Va.) King, (N. C.) Maclay, Mayrant, McCoy, M'Lean, O. Moore, N. Lyon, (Va.) Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Robertson, Root, Shenck, Sharp, Smith, (Md.) Taylor, (S. C.) Telfair, Tucker, Wallace, Ward, (N. J.) Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey—59.

So the house concurred with the committee of the whole, in striking out the 3d section; and successively adopted the remainder of the amendments reported by the committee.

Various motions were successively made to amend the bill; the most important of which was by Mr. *Wilde*, to add a section, authorizing a bounty in land, according to rank, to such disbanded officers as had served one year, and who had been wounded, brevetted or distinguished by any approving vote of congress, &c.

The words one year were afterwards stricken out, and motions successively made to fill the blanks with 10 years, 5 years, 4 years, 3 years, 2 years, 18 and 6 months, but all in vain. Mr. *W*. then withdrew his amendment, with the view, as he said, of bringing the subject before the house in a form unconnected with the present bill.

The house had not got through the bill, when, about 4 o'clock, a motion was made and carried; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, February 22.—On motion of Mr. *Moore*, Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of providing by law to compel witnesses to attend from one state to another state, to prosecute or give evidence in cases of felony or high crimes.

Mr. *Easton*, after a few introductory remarks, offered a resolution, declaring it expedient to grant donations of land to such disbanded officers of the late army as were wounded, and such officers and privates of the militia, rangers and volunteers, as were wounded in service during the late war; which resolution the house refused to consider, by a large majority.

Mr. *Pickering* rose and announced to the house, the death of the hon. *Elijah Brigham*, a member of this house from the state of Massachusetts.

Mr. *Pickering* then moved resolutions To appoint a committee of arrangement for the funeral of the deceased.

That the members of this house wear crape on the left arm, for one month, in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased: That the members of the house attend the funeral to-morrow at twelve o'clock:

That the senate be invited to join the funeral ceremonies; and That when the house adjourned, it should adjourn to Saturday next. Which resolutions were severally agreed to, unanimously.

Friday, Feb. 23. In consequence of the funeral of Mr. *Brigham*, neither house sat this day.

Saturday, Feb. 24. Mr. *Comstock*, from the committee on revolutionary claims, reported a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Hamilton,

widow of the late general Alexander Hamilton; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Pleasants*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the gradual increase of the navy; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, the house proceeded to consider the report of the managers on the part of this house, in the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on the bill to carry into effect the convention of commerce with Great Britain—the question being, whether the house will recede from their amendments to the bill sent to this house by the senate, and agree to the modifications recommended by the conferees.

The question was decided without debate, by yeas and nays, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Atherton, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Baylies, Bennett, Birdsall, Birdseye, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Burnside, Cannon, Champion, Ciley, Clifton, Comstock, Condict, Conner, Creighton, Cuthbert, Darlington, Davenport, Forsyth, Glasgow, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hahn, Hawes, Henderson, H. H. H. Hopkins, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Jewett, Johnson, Ky. Kent, Kerr, Va. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, McCoy, M'Kee, M'Lean, K. M. Leath, O. Middleton, Miller, Moseley, N. Lyon, Va. Newton, Parris, Pickens, Pitkin, Pleasants, Powell, Reed, R. C. Roane, Sergeant, Shenck, Smith, Pa. Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Tucker, Vose, Wallace, Ward, Ms. Wendover, Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilde, Williams, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Yates—100.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baer, Cady, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, Ky. Cooper, Crawford, Desha, Edwards, Forney, Gaston, Hammond, Hanson, Heister, Huger, Hulbert, King, Ms. Lyon, Mills, Moore, Nelson, Mass. Ormsby, Pickering, Raulph, Robertson, Root, Sheffield, Thomas, Ward, N. Y. Whiteside, Wilkin, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey—35.

The house then, on motion of Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. took up the bill, making further provision for military services during the late war; which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The bill was finally ordered, with the amendments, to be engrossed and read a third time; and the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 26. After receiving several petitions, with the reports of committees, and others, and disposing of some other business, The engrossed bill making further provision for military services during the late war, was read the third time and passed.

Then, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house postponed the intervening orders of the day, by a vote of 66 to 63, in order to proceed to the consideration of the national bank bill. The necessity of establishing a national bank, as a remedy for the evils which the country experienced from the depreciated state of the current circulating medium, was explained at some length by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Ward, of Mass. was in favor of a different remedy for the evil. Mr. Sergeant moved to reduce the proposed capital from thirty-five to twenty millions.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Calhoun and supported by Mr. Pitkin.

After some debate, the committee rose, &c.

Tuesday, Feb. 27. Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, from the committee on military affairs, reported, on the following subjects of inquiry, &c. referred to that committee—1st. That it is inexpedient at this time to make additional provision by law for military transportation—2d. That no provision is necessary to be made for paying a certain corps of volunteers in Maine, the president being already fully empowered by existing laws to do so—3d. That it is inexpedient to assume the payment of interest on unpaid sums which may have been due for military services—4th. That no further provision is necessary at this time for printing and distributing the militia and military laws and articles of war.

Mr. *Huger* called up the resolution submitted a few days ago by him, to enquire into the manner of keeping certain public accounts, and into the amount and cause of the great balances now standing against individuals, on the books of the comptroller, &c. agreed to.

The house then proceeded to the order of the day, being the bill to establish a national bank—the question on reducing the proposed capital from thirty-five to twenty millions, being still under consideration.

A debate arose on the general question of the merits of the bill, as well as of the question immediately before the house.

The motion to reduce the capital was opposed by Mr. Smith of Md. Mr. Wright, and Mr. Tucker, and supported by Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Ward of Mass.

The debate continued until near four o'clock, when, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. *Hopkinson*, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again—and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.—On motion of Mr. *Parris*,

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, a statement of the number of impressed American seamen confined in Dartmoor prison, the number surrendered, given up, or taken from on board British vessels captured during the late war, together with their places of residence, respectively.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Nelson*, of Va. in the chair, on the national bank bill—the motion to reduce the capital, being still under consideration.

Messrs. Webster, Hopkinson, Sergeant and Pitkin advocated the motion, and Messrs. Cuthbert, Sharp and Calhoun opposed the motion.

The question on reducing the capital to twenty millions, was finally taken and decided in the negative, as follows:—

For the motion 49
Against it 74
The committee then rose; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 29. The bill from the senate for the relief of colonel Lawrence, his officers, &c. of Fort Bowyer, was read the third time and passed.

After some business, which will probably be noticed in its progress, among it certain resolutions proposed by Mr. Ward of Mass. which had for their object the collection of duties, &c. throughout the United States, "in the same currencies, or in currencies equivalent in value"—referred to the committee on the national currency.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the national bank bill.

On motion of Mr. Cady, with the assent of Mr. Calhoun, the bill was amended by striking out so much of the bill as gives to congress the privilege hereafter of extending the capital of the bank from *thirty-five to fifty* millions.

Mr. Cady moved to strike out so much of the bill as authorizes the government to subscribe a certain proportion (seven millions) of the stock of the bank.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Smith of Md. and supported by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Cady, and Mr. Ward of Mass.

Before deciding the question, the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

WAR ON THE OCEAN. An error in our table of *naval battles*, page 331 of the last volume, has been politely pointed out, and shall be fully noticed in our next paper.

The mail. It is said that the mail will be carried three times a week to New-Orleans, instead of once a week as at present.

Glass manufactures. Pittsburg has long been famous for its glass manufactures. We observe similar establishments in several other towns of the prosperous west.

Fire. A nunnery has been consumed by fire in Teneriffe. Seven of the nuns perished in the flames. It appears they might have been saved, but for the iron bars that secured the windows.

Joseph Bonaparte. From a *Montreal* paper of February 10.—Report says that Joseph Bonaparte is in treaty for purchasing a tract of land in the state of New-York, near Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence—on which, it is said, the Bonapartes which have come, or are about to come to America, will make a settlement.

COTTON. An account of cotton exported from Savannah from the 1st of October 1815, to the 10th of February, 1816—taken from the custom-house books:

To England,	14,552	bales upland
Do.	3,638	do. Sea-Island
France,	4,346	do. upland
Do.	97	do. Sea-Island
Europe,	874	do. upland
Do.	40	do. Sea-Island
Coastwise,	10,123	do.

Total 33,670 bales.

East India trade. A Salem paper says, "Twenty-five sail of vessels, averaging 290 tons, are now on voyages round the Cape of Good-Hope, belonging to this town."

Population of Cincinnati, 1815. Free white males above 21 years of age 1,045; other white persons of both sexes, 5,206; blacks and mulattoes 247—total 6,492.

Capt. Stewart, of the navy. A resolution has been handsomely introduced into the legislature of Pennsylvania, to present to captain Stewart (a native of that state) the thanks of the commonwealth for his gallantry and skill in capturing the British ships *Cyane* and *Levant* during the late war, and to authorize the governor to present him with an elegant sword, at the expence of the state.

New-York elections. The federalists have nominated *Rufus King* to be supported for governor, and *George Tibbets* for lieutenant governor, at the next election. The republicans have since put up gov. *Tompkins* and lieutenant governor *Taylor*.

Cherokee Chiefs. On the 8th ult. arrived colonel RETURN J. MEigs, the agent of the U. States in the Cherokee nation, with a deputation from the nation, consisting of colonel *Lowry*, major *Walker*, major *Ridge*, captain *Taylor*, adjutant *Ross*, and *Cun-ne-see*. These Indians are men of cultivated understandings, were nearly all officers of the Cherokee forces which served under general Jackson during the late war, and have distinguished themselves as well by their bravery as by their attachment to the United States. We should have noticed their arrival before, but were ignorant of their names.—*Nat. Int.*

There are many distinguished strangers at Washington City. Among them, are general Brown and his lady, governor Miller, colonel Gardiner, colonel Jenkins and colonel Wool.

Virginia electors.—The republican members of the legislature of Virginia held a caucus at Richmond on the 14th ult. to nominate suitable persons to be supported by the people of that commonwealth as electors of a president and vice-president of the United States, at the ensuing election. The following are the gentlemen so selected:

For 1st dist.	<i>Miles King, jr.</i> (of Norfolk borough.)
2d	<i>Charles H. Graves</i> , (Surry.)
3d	<i>Gen. H. Peggam</i> , (Dinwiddie.)
4th	<i>Mark Alexander</i> , (Mecklenburg.)
5th	<i>Thomas Read, senr.</i> (Charlotte.)
6th	<i>Brunch T. Archer</i> , (Powhatan.)
7th	<i>Joseph C. Cabell</i> , (Nelson.)
8th	<i>John Dabney</i> , (Campbell.)
9th	<i>George Penn</i> , (Patrick.)
10th	<i>William C. Poindexter</i> , (Louisa.)
11th	<i>Spencer Roane</i> , (Hanover.)
12th	<i>Sithreshley Reynolds</i> , (Essex.)
13th	<i>Robert Taylor</i> , (Orange.)
14th	<i>Isaac Foster</i> , (Fauquier.)
15th	<i>Brazure W. Pryor</i> , (Elizabeth city.)
16th	<i>William Jones</i> , (Gloucester.)
17th	<i>Wm. Lee Bull</i> , (Lancaster.)
18th	<i>John T. Brooke</i> , (Stafford.)
19th	<i>Hugh Holmes</i> , (Frederick.)
20th	<i>John Dixon</i> , (Jefferson.)
21st	<i>Archibald Kutherford</i> , (Rockingham.)
22d	<i>Archibald Stuart</i> , (Augusta.)
23d	<i>Andrew Russell</i> , (Washington.)
24th	<i>Charles Taylor</i> , (Montgomery.)
25th	<i>John Webster</i> , (Harrison.)

The king of Hayti.—The anniversary of the coronation of the sable king of Hayti, has been celebrated with a pomp and manner to make us laugh at *legitimacy*.

Canal through Squam Beach.—The legislature of New-Jersey have authorised the cutting of a canal through Squam Beach, connecting the main ocean with Cape May bay, and shortening the distance by water between Philadelphia and New-York very considerably.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 2 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 236.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

The forwarding of the title-page and index for the last volume, is unavoidably postponed until next week—and, the week after, the SUPPLEMENT to that volume is expected to be sent to all who shall have ordered it. The agents of the REGISTER are earnestly requested to use all diligence, compatible with their convenience, to have the accounts adjusted immediately.

Rates of Postage.

The following will be the rates of postage on and after the first of April next, agreeably to act of congress passed February 1st, 1816.

For single letters, composed of one piece of paper.	40 miles,	3 cents.
Any distance not exceeding	90	10
Over 90 and not exceeding	150	12 1/2
Over 150 do.	300	17
Over 300 do.	500	20
Over 500 do.		25

Double letters—or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple letters—with triple those rates.

Quadruple letters—with quadruple those rates.

Every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

Rates of postage of newspapers.

Each paper carried not over 100 miles	1 cent.
Over 100 miles	1 1/2
But if carried to any post-office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is	1
<i>Magazines and pamphlets—are rated by the sheet.</i>	
Carried not over 50 miles per sheet,	1
Over 50 and not over 100 do.	1 1/2
Any greater distance	2

R. J. MEIGS, Jun. Post master gen.

General post office, February 15, 1816.

“War on the Ocean.”

Lieutenant Ballard, first of the *Constitution* frigate when she fought and captured the British ships *Cyane* and *Levant*, having observed that an error existed in the “weight of metal” of those ships as put down in the table of “naval battles,” furnished by a correspondent, (see vol. IX, p. 331) the editor requested that he would give a statement of the force of the captured vessels, with a view to correct that error, which he very politely complied with.

The circumstance naturally led to an examination of all the official letters, &c. on the subject.—The facts which appear therein are given below. When these accounts so materially differ, how is it possible to arrive at the certainty we aim at?—The difficulty that presents itself here will delay, for some time, the very valuable table we have of the *land battles*; that it may have, not only a thorough examination by the documents again, but be corrected by intelligent officers, informed of the facts, if any such we can find willing to assist us. The WEEKLY REGISTER has, in a considerable degree, obtained the character of a *national work*, and the editor is perfectly aware of the responsibility that rests upon him on that account, as well as of what is due to himself—and the most perfect drudgery has been bestowed, on all occasions, to avoid inaccuracies in *statistics*, especially; which lie trusts, are as free from errors as things of the kind can easily be. That there *must* be errors in them, we have ample proof in the statements that follow—all furnished by as honorable men as any country can boast of.

Vol. X.

Force of the *Cyane* and *Levant*, as stated by captain Stewart, lieutenant Ballard, and lieutenant Hoffman.

CYANE.		
Capt. Stewart.	Lieut. Ballard.	Lieut. Hoffman.
22—32's 704	22—32's 704	22—32's 704
10—18's 180	10—24's 240	10—18's 180
2—12's lg. 24	1—12 12	2—9's 18
	2—9's lg. 18	

lbs. 908	lbs. 974	lbs. 902
LEVANT.		
18—32's 576	20—32's 640	18—24's 432
2—9's lg. 18	2—9's lg. 18	2—9's lg. 18
1—12 12	1—12 12	1—12 12
lbs. 607	lbs. 670	lbs. 462
Together lbs 1514	1644	1364
Constitution 1408	1408	1408

Difference 106 more. 236 more. [less 34

In the table it is stated that these ships, together, had a weight of metal equal to 1364 lbs.—by which it appears that our correspondent had followed lieutenant Hoffman's account.

When captain Stewart wrote his official letter, he had not, probably, been on board of either of his prizes. Lieutenant Ballard had charge of the *Levant*, (re-taken in *Porto Prava*, a *Portuguese*, and *neutral port* of the Cape de Verd islands, by a heavy British squadron) and lieutenant Hoffman brought the *Cyane* to New-York. As each of the lieutenants had perfect opportunities of knowing the force of the ships under their command, the following was, no doubt, the *real amount* of the weight of metal employed against the *Constitution*:

The <i>Levant</i> , according to lieutenant Ballard,	lbs. 670
<i>Cyane</i> — “ “ Hoffman,	902
	1372

The *Constitution*, as stated in our table, and confined by lieutenant B. 1408

Difference against the Constitution, lbs. 164
We are almost glad that the error, or rather *supposed error*, occurred, since it has been the means of eliciting an honorable truth, as to a matter never yet before (that we recollect of,) fairly and fully stated.

District Banks.

The following is an abstract of the report made to congress of the state of the incorporated banks in the district of Columbia, a few days since, pursuant to a resolve of the house of representatives. These banks are—the bank of Washington, bank of Columbia, Union bank of Georgetown, bank of Alexandria, bank of Potomac, Farmers' bank of Alexandria, and Mechanics' bank of do.

There are also *nine* other banks in the district, unincorporated, viz. the bank of the Metropolis and the Patriotic bank, in Washington city; the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank and the Central bank, with an “Importing Company,” issuing notes as

bank, in Georgetown; and the Merchants' and the Union bank, with a bank said to be bottomed on "real estate," and, we believe, yet another, in Alexandria. To discover, therefore, the real amount of the banking concerns within the district of Columbia, we may double the capital, &c. of the seven stated below.

The totals of the seven first named, incorporated banks, are thus given—

Capital by law, - - - - -	\$4,000,000
— paid in, - - - - -	3,321,579
Notes in circulation, - - - - -	2,094,376
Amount due to banks - - - - -	1,457,228
Deposits - - - - -	1,239,337
Discounts - - - - -	4,830,031
United States' stock - - - - -	1,455,595
Notes of banks - - - - -	629,511
Due by banks - - - - -	632,167
Specie - - - - -	291,631
Real estate - - - - -	272,395

The National University.

The following is the bill reported by the select committee of the house of Representatives, to whom so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to that subject was referred. The outline is bold and liberal. The bill avoids the details of the administration and organization of the institution until the principle shall be settled. The question is, by the bill, fairly brought before congress.

A bill for the establishment of a National University.

Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized 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 expense thereof the sum of **thousand dollars** is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be surveyed, and laid into building lots, the whole, or such parts as he may 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 most advisable; and the same, when so invested, and the dividends thereon arising, shall constitute a fund for the support of a National University.

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 Sinking Fund.

Report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, showing the measures which have been authorised by the board subsequent to their last report, of the 6th of February, 1815, so far as the same have been completed.

The commissioners of the sinking fund respectfully report to congress as follows:

That the measures which have been authorised by the board subsequent to the last report of the

6th of February, 1815, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the secretary of the treasury to this board, dated the sixth day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN GAILLARD,
president of the senate, pro tempore.
J. MARSHALL,
Chief-justice of the United States.
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of state.
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the treasury.

Washington, February 7th, 1816.

REPORT.—The secretary of the treasury respectfully reports to the commissioners of the sinking fund,

That the balance of monies advanced on account of the public debt, remaining unexpended at the end of the year 1813, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, which balance, as appears by the statement B. annexed to the last annual report, amounted to

\$761,205 75

Together with the sums disbursed from the treasury, during the year 1814, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, which sums, as appears by the statement C, annexed to the last annual report, amounted to

8,386,880 59

Together with the further sum arising from profit in exchange on remittances from America to Europe, during the year 1814, amounting as appears by statement D. annexed to the last annual report, to

19,827 61

And amounting to

\$9,167,913 95

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz.

There was repaid into the treasury during the year 1814, on account of the principal of monies heretofore advanced for the payment of the public debt, as appears by the statement E. annexed to the last annual report, the sum of

286,336 65

The sums actually applied, during the year 1814, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this department, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statement A, to the sum of \$8,940,074 08, viz.

In reimbursement of the principal of the public debt,

4,233,692 34

On account of the interest and charges on the same,

4,656,381 74

8,940,074 08

But of this sum there was short provided, consisting of unclaimed dividends on the public debt, not demanded or applied for by the pro-

Debitors, as per the annexed statement B, 58,496 78
8,881,577 30
 \$9,167,913 95

That during the year 1815, the following disbursements were made out of the treasury, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, viz.

On account of the interest and reimbursement of the funded domestic debt, 6,373,847 73

On account of the principal and interest of the registered debt, 6 49

On account of the principal and interest of temporary loans, viz.

Reimbursement of principal, 1,800,000

Payment of interest, 69,230 07

On account of principal and interest of treasury notes, 1,869,230 07

On account of the interest on the Louisiana stock, payable in Europe, 3,872,708 95

724,136 11

Amounting together, as will appear by the annexed list of warrants, marked C, to the sum of \$12,839,929 35

Which disbursements were made out of the following funds, viz.

I. From the balance of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the year 1814, remaining unexpended at the end of that year, which balance amounted, as stated in the last annual report, to 341,710 17

II. From the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the year 1815, viz.

From the fund arising from the interest on the debt transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund, as per statement I, 1,969,577 64

From the fund arising from the nett proceeds of the sales of public lands, 1,200,000

From the proceeds of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, 4,830,422 36

8,000,000 00

III. From the proceeds of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, and from the proceeds of the direct tax and internal duties, in advance; and on account of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the year 1816, 4,498,219 18

\$12,839,929 35

That the aforesaid sum of twelve millions, eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred and twenty nine dollars and thirty-five cents will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity with the accounts which shall then have been rendered to this department.

That in the mean time, the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows, viz.

There is estimated to have been applied to the payment of the deficiency

of the provision at the end of the year 1814, as above stated, the sum of 58,496 78

There was paid for loss in exchange on remittances from America to Europe, during the year 1815, as exhibited in the annexed statements marked D, the sum of 58,038 17

There is estimated to have been applied during the year 1815, to the reimbursement of the principal of the public debt, 7,034,016 48

And to the payment of the interest on the same 5,606,965 02

\$12,640,981 50

As will appear by the annexed estimate F.

And there is estimated to have been left unsupplied at the end of the year 1815, as per annexed estimate G, and a sum applicable to payments on account of the public debt during the year 1816, of 87,412 90

\$12,839,929 35

That all the temporary loans which became payable during the year 1815, were paid; but the two instalments amounting to 500,000 dollars which became payable at the state bank, Boston, in the month of December, 1814, and which were not then paid, still remain unpaid from the inability of the treasury, to apply the monies within its control to that object, owing to the disordered state of the public currency.

That during the year 1815, and on the 1st day of January, 1816, treasury notes charged upon the sinking fund, fell due amounting to 7,847,280 dollars. It was not within the power of the treasury to make provision for the payment of any part of these notes, or of those which had fallen due and had not been paid in the preceding year, (with the exception of such as were applied by their holders to the payment of duties and taxes,) until the 1st of July, 1815; when provision was made and public notice thereof given, for the reimbursement of such treasury notes as had, previously to that time, become payable at Baltimore and Washington. The same provision was made on the 1st of August, for those previously payable at Philadelphia; on the 1st of September, for those previously payable at Savannah; and on the days when they respectively became payable, for those reimbursable at all other places, with the exception of New-York and Boston, at neither of which places have funds yet been obtained, to an extent sufficient to meet the payments of the treasury notes reimbursable at those two places respectively. The annexed statement marked L, shows the times when, and the places at which all the treasury notes reimbursable in the year 1815, and on the 1st day January 1816, became payable.

A statement marked H, is annexed which exhibits the whole amount of stock transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund, and standing to their credit in the books of the treasury, on the last day of Dec. 1815. All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALIAS, secretary of the treasury.
 Treasury Department, Feb. 6, 1816.

[Here follow the various details, all which are sufficiently explained for general purposes except the account of stocks transferred, &c. of which the statement follows.—Ed.]

A GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the several stocks transferred to the United States to the 31st December, 1815, the interest on which, by the acts of the 8th May, 1792, and the 3d March, 1795, is appropriated for the redemption of the public debt.

	Old 6 per cent. stock.	Three per cent. stock.	Deferred 6 per cent. stock.	Free per cent. stock.	Five and a half per cent. stock.	Four per cent. stock.	Four per cent. stock.	Navy 6 per cent. stock.	Eight per cent. stock.	Exchanged 6 per cent. stock.	Consented 6 per cent. stock.	Louisiana six per cent. stock.	Six per cent. stock.	Amount of the several species of stock.
Reimbursement of foreign debt, to the 31st Decr. 1809, of the 5 1/2 per cent stock, of the 4 1/2 per cent stock, of the exchanged 6 per cent stock, of the 8 per cent stock, of the converted 6 per cent stock, of the interest received on account of surplus duties to the end of 1791	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,300,000 00
Purchased on account of the loan of 2,000,000 dollars of the 12th August, 1790,	353,904 95	31,731 94	137,588 66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	522,225 55
Purchased out of the interest fund, or applied thereto, of the 5 1/2 per cent stock, of the 4 1/2 per cent stock, of the 8 per cent stock, of the converted 6 per cent stock, of the interest received on account of surplus duties to the end of 1791	140,588 08	79,055 79	132,925 69	..	95,727 44	..	..	..	..	..	..	326,500	324,200	1,098,726 50
Interest on stock of houses arising from imports and tonnage, and on stock of public lands.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,356,707 62
A payment for lands sold under certain acts of Congress.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,056,700	..	300,007 62	..	..	..	297,235 60
To payment for lands on lake Erie, sold to the state of Pennsylvania.	65,508 79	85,877 91	209,688 90	..	1,400 00	..	..	122,900	..	700 00	80 00	..	..	141,392 41
In payment of certain balances, which originated prior to the present constitution,	60,449 44	60,718 25	30,224 72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,344 44
In the payment of commutation of certain military officers placed on the pension list.	7,229 63	7,187 64	16,936 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,873 71
In discharge of debts due foreign officers, of the prescribed debt, per act of the 12th of June, 1798,	149,934 22	10,472 40	7,467 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209,426 81
of land-office and final-attestment certificates, per same act,	86,566 54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,566 54
Stock arising from specie, paid for services and supplies to the 4th March, 1789,	55,488 98	..	27,581 81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,470 82
Unapplied of 600,000 dollars 6 per cent stock, permitted on account of the Dutch Dr-ht, in 1795,	515,460 94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515,460 94
Total amount to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund to the 31st December, 1815,	20,000 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000 00
	1,946,026 98	628,555 41	1,008,179 83	8,200,000	1,848,900 00	996,000	3,180,000	711,700	6,482,500	6,204,051 12	1,859,850 70	326,500	324,200	33,873,063 98

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 6, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Keene's Memorial.

We have the following very curious article in the *Baltimore Patriot* of the 21st ult. Its authenticity is unquestioned; and, we are confidently informed, will not be denied.

The author of this memorial, addressed to the Spanish government, is *Richard Reynall Keene*, a native American, born in Maryland, and son-in-law of *Luther Martin*, esquire, of Baltimore, his benefactor, whom he betrayed and basely treated. It is stated as probable that he acted as a pilot for the British in their late expedition against *New Orleans*, (where he had resided for some time before) for which he now enjoys a proper pension.

The cant of the traitor about "*Frenchified democracy and atheism*" will shew that he was just as *patriotic* and as *religious* as *Benedict Arnold*, who first talked about these things and applied them to the government of the United States. See *Arnold's* address in a former volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER.

Never was a memoir more redundant in falsehood—But we should despise ourselves for attempting a refutation of them. *All things are easy to the wretch that sells his country.* And, indeed, the affair is of no further consequence than to shew the breed of vipers that we nurse in the bosom of our country, who talk of "*RELIGION, LIBERTY and LAW!*"

"The democratic government of the United State, under the administration of the Frenchified Jefferson and Madison, not only during the actual war, but long before that period, had given the strongest and most unequivocal proofs of its desires and intentions to effectuate a separation of the Spanish Americas from the mother country.

In the summer of 1810, broke out the insurrection of West Florida, instigated by the American government, whose unrestrained and wretched ambition stimulated it to profit of the injuries and misfortunes which threatened to overwhelm the Peninsula, and to get possession of Baton Rouge, which was the theatre of the insurrection. The unworthy pretext of the spoliation, as alleged by Mr. president Madison, was, that the country thus spoiled belonged to Louisiana, notwithstanding that the same territory had been denominated by *H. B. majesty*, and *H. C. majesty* successively, as an integral part of Florida, since the year 1763, until the month of August 1810, the date of the aforesaid insurrection.

In the month of June, 1811, in conformity with his request, congress granted to Madison authority to annex to the United States the entire possession of both the Floridas, although under conditions involving in them, the corruption and treachery of the chiefs of said Floridas.

The persons encharged with the revolutionary government of Carraccas, received from Mr. president Madison and his ministers, the most expressive declarations of the profound interest they took in the good success of the revolution of that country, and of similar results in all the other provinces, for the establishment of which, he caused to be presented to such agents, a sample of the democratic model of the political constitution recommended for their adoption, under the persuasion and seductive suggestion, that the president himself had written the aforesaid model, in consequence of his great philanthropy, and in order to ameliorate the lot of the sons of Spanish America.

Emissaries and democratic agents were sent to

all the Spanish provinces, to execute and organize the insurrection of the inhabitants, and as soon as any temporary advantages were gained by the insurgents, certain special revolutionists called consuls, were sent there with the view of assisting said insurgents by an acknowledgement of their authority and sovereignty; among the numerous envoys, may be mentioned with exactness, the names of *Matthews*, *Shaler*, *Robinson*, *Kingston*, and *Pointcote*, destined for the Floridas, Mexico, Havana, Carracas, and Chili. In the present year the aforesaid government, tempted by the impunity of their former proceedings with respect to their insidious possession of Baton Rouge, took by violence Mobile and the country east as far as the Rio Perdido.

Before the present war and during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, a military man named *Pike*, penetrated into the internal provinces of Mexico, with the object as avowed by the emissary, to collect all the statistical and topographical information possible, in order to facilitate his government in the extension of their territory to the Rio Grande; thus including to the west of Louisiana the entire province of Texas, part of that of New Saint Ander, New Leon, Cahuhaila and New Noille Mexico. If any corroboration of the insidious and hostile attempts of said emissary, were necessary, they are to be found in the memorial of *William Peter Babiste Pina*, deputy of the cortes for New Mexico.

By positive and unquestionable information it is known, that an assemblage of vagabonds and criminals, instigated and abetted by the American government, have taken possession of the territory between the above mentioned river Grande and Louisiana, calling it the state of Texas, thus indicating their confraternity and new relationship with the other states to the north. From those facts and data, it is manifest without a doubt from the practice of the American government, that it is its firm and unalterable determination to diminish and finally to annihilate the dominions of Spain in the Americas, and by means of clandestine fraud, and open force, to promote its own aggrandizement by the infamous sacrifice of the legitimate rights and interests of the Spanish monarchy.

The means and resources which that government possess, to obtain the accomplishment of their plans and designs, are certainly many and powerful, particularly as relates to New Spain, on account of their proximity to that country, and the establishment and triumph of *democracy* and its companion *atheism*.

Once secured in the immense regions of that province, its impious and destructive dominion cannot be long retarded in the other provinces; but as it sometimes happens, that Divine Providence, in the spirit of its godness and beneficence, resolves to proportion competent means to temper and even to counteract the great calamities which threaten the dissolution of societies; thus it is, in the actual dangerous state of Spanish America, exposed to be deluged by the venomous lava of the twin devils, *democracy and atheism*, that certain resources and expedients present themselves, which being availed of by Spain, may be conducive to the establishment of an intransitable and inseparable barrier for the defence and preservation of the possessions already so much threatened.

Louisiana, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, of the year 1800, was ceded by Spain to France, under certain conditions, in favor of the queen of Etruria; and under the express stipulation that the said province could not be disposed of to any other power.

Napoleon, notwithstanding this stipulation, always disposed to violate and treat with contempt the most solemn agreements, sold to president Jefferson, in the year 1803, the aforesaid territory. The stipulation in the treaty of St. Idefonso thus violated by Napoleon, by his sale of Louisiana, was well understood by Mr. Jefferson.

The president also knew, that the purchase of Louisiana involved in it, the most flagitious fraud as related to Spain, and likewise the violation of the political constitution of his own country. Since then, it is evident, that the government of America has only the mere possession of Louisiana, stripped of every species of legitimacy, whilst the right of property of said territory belongs to the Spanish monarchy; it has been thus declared and is still declared by the citizens of the United States, most distinguished for their talents and virtues.

From my residence more than three years in Louisiana after the cession to the American government, in the practice of the law, as a counsellor of jurisprudence, and also in a military command, I had the very best means of collecting the most exact information, of every circumstance relative to the country, and of the opinions of its inhabitants, with respect to its incorporation with the United States: and, in all truth, I am authorised, by my knowledge thus acquired, and by my subsequent correspondence with certain individuals of the greatest influence in that country, to prove, and declare, and make evident, that there is no important project in the world of so easy an accomplishment, as that of the separation of Louisiana from said states. The principal motives which dispose the people of that country to the aforesaid separation may be reduced to the following—

First—The continual display of the vulgarities and excesses of unrestrained democracy.

Secondly—The scandalous degradation of the ancient religion of the country; the catholic, apostolic and Roman church being subjected to the dominion of the civil tribunals, which may always be presided in by Jews and heretics the most violent and inveterate.

Thirdly—The prohibition of the introduction of slaves for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, indigo and tobacco, the cultivation of which will have to be abandoned, unless the introduction of slaves is permitted—but these productions, already so diminished in their quantity, are reduced in their value to the extremest and most ruinous cheapness on account of the impossibility of the least exportation, in consequence of the continual blockade of the Mississippi by the English squadron. From these united causes of disgust and discontent, proceeds the most ardent desire of the people of Louisiana, to separate and divorce themselves from their incestuous connection with the democratic government, anti-religious and anti-commercial, and in whose embraces they have been forced and violated by means of the machinations and intrigues of Messrs. Bonaparte and Jefferson.

Since, then, it is true that the United States have only the mere possession of Louisiana, stripped of all justice and legitimacy; and this territory thus fraudulently and deceitfully acquired, the said government make use of as the focal point or *focus*, from which the officers and renegade soldiery of usurpation and disorganization meet to digest and mature their flagitious plans; it is clearly proved that both moral rights and sound policy, on the part of the Spanish government, unite in favor of the project of converting Louisiana, from the actual state, so prejudicial and injurious, into an intransitable and

inexpugnable barrier for the defence and protection of the adjoining possessions of the Spanish monarchy.

The transmutation of Louisiana, a destructive enemy, into Louisiana a friend and protector, is a project, the result of which is easy and practicable, by means of the erection and establishment of that territory into a sovereign and independent state, guaranteed as such by the united powers of Spain, England, Russia and Sweden.

But in order to give to this project the necessary and adequate force, of thus placing intransitable and inexpugnable limits to form an insuperable counterpoise to the intrusive attempts of the American government, not less ambitious for an extension of its dominions than ancient Rome, or modern France, the Floridas, and the territory between Louisiana and the Rio Grande, already in the possession of the aforesaid renegades, might be of the greatest utility, by incorporating them into the new sovereignty, in case the Spanish government should think proper to cede them for the purpose pointed out and under the aforementioned guarantee.

A new government, thus composed of said territories, united and organized on the principles of a modern monarchy, and protected by the specified guarantee, would, like Hercules in his infancy, strangle the serpent of democratic usurpation, and restrain with the most perfect efficiency in its future attempts and enterprizes in the southern regions of Spanish America."

Roads and Canals.

In Senate, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The committee appointed on so much of the president's message, as relates to roads and canals
REPORT:—

That a view of the extent of territory, the number and magnitude of navigable lakes, rivers and bays; the variety of climate, and consequent diversity of productions embraced by the United States, cannot fail to impose the conviction, that a capacity exists in this country to maintain an extensive internal commerce. The variety of productions peculiar to the several parts, invites to the prosecution of a commerce of the most interesting kind. A commerce internal, subject solely to the regulations of the country, not dependent on, or materially affected by the vicissitudes of foreign competition, or collisions; the profits on which will rest in the country, and make an addition to the wealth of the nation. Such a commerce will, in its natural tendency, create interests and feelings, consonant with the great interests of the community. Any practicable scheme, therefore, for the improvements of roads and inland navigation, having for its object the encouragement and extension of a commerce so beneficial, has strong claims to the attention and aid of a government, constituted to promote the general welfare.

Such improvements, executed on an extensive scale, would unquestionably contribute to the general interest, and increase of wealth in the nation;—for whatever tends to accelerate the progress of industry, in its various and particular branches, or to remove the obstacles to its full exertion, must, in the result, produce that effect. The contemplated improvement in roads and canals, by extending the communication for commercial and personal intercourse, to the interior and distant parts of the union, would bestow common benefits, and give an enlarged faculty to the great branches of national industry, whether agricultural, commercial or manufacturing.

The agricultural products, which at present from inconvenient distance, their weight, or bulk, are unportable, could then be carried to a distant market; the reduction on the charge for price; and a ready market, and increased price, enhance the value of the lands, from which the products were drawn.

The general commerce of the country would further receive a proportional advantage from the increase of the quantity of articles for exportation, the facility and extension to the vending of imported commodities, as also from a more general consumption, arising from an increased ability in the community to purchase such commodities. To manufacturers, a reduction on the charge for transportation of raw material and wrought commodity, would be highly beneficial. The beneficial effects on individual interests, and the general wealth in society, arising from a system of cheap conveyance, by artificial roads and canals, does not rest on speculative opinion, or abstract reasonings for confirmation; all doubts, as to the advantages, have been removed by the test of experience in every country where such improvements have been executed on a liberal scale.

To insure to the pursuits of useful industry in a nation, a state of the greatest prosperity, it is only necessary to protect their interests from foreign aggression, to leave them unrestrained by artificial provisions, and to remove, or meliorate, the natural obstacles to their exertion, by public works, rendering conveyance practicable and cheap.

Such public works, while they are calculated to subserve the pecuniary interests of every industrious class of the community, are highly important in a political point of view. The citizens, in the most remote parts, would be brought into close connexion by a facility to commercial and personal intercourse. The common interests and identity of feelings thence arising, would as a cement to the parts, bind together the whole with the strong bond of interest and affection, giving stability and perpetuity to the union. And as a means of security, tend to increase our capacity for resistance to foreign aggression, by rendering less expensive and more effective, our military operations. The disadvantages experienced, and heavy charges incurred, during the late war, for want of inland navigation along the sea-coast, connecting the great points of defence, are of too recent date, and decisive a character, to require any other demonstration that a facility in inland communication, constitutes a principal means of national defence.

It is believed that improvements so important to the political and general interests of society, stand strongly recommended to the attention of the national legislature. The general government alone, possess the means and resources to give a direction to works calculated for general advantage, and to insure their complete execution.

The particular objects of this kind, to which the public aid should be given, the means to be employed, and the mode of applying the public monies, remains to be considered.

The objects are, such artificial roads and canals as are practicable of execution, and which promise a general or extensive advantage to the community; others, of minor importance, that are local in their nature, and will produce only local benefits, all more properly be left for execution, to the means and enterprize of individuals, or to the exertions of particular states. It is, indeed, a political maxim, well attested by experience, that where private interests are competent to the provision and application of their own instruments and

means, such provision and means should be left to themselves.

The great works which are calculated for national advantage, either in a military or commercial view, their execution must depend (at least for aid) on the general government. Wherever great obstacles are to be overcome, great power and means must be employed. To such works the means of associated individuals are incompetent, and the particular states may not have a sufficient interest in the execution of works of the most essential advantage to other parts of the community. In other cases, where interest might be sufficiently operative, the means or the power, may not be possessed, their territorial jurisdiction being limited short of the whole extent of the work.

Among many other objects of improvement in inland navigation and roads, coming within the above description, the following appears to be recommended by their importance to the attention of congress: 1st. Canals opening an inland navigation along the Atlantic sea-coast. 2d. A great turnpike road from north to south. 3d. Turnpike roads forming communications between the Atlantic and western rivers. 4th. Military roads communicating with the frontier posts; and, 5th. A canal around the falls of Ohio, or opening the bed of the river at that place.

The present state of the national finances, and the effect which engaging in many expensive works at the same time, would produce, in raising the price of labor, seems to point out the policy of applying the public means to one, or only a few of these objects, in the first instance.

The difficulty and delicacy of selecting a particular object from among many others of acknowledged importance and great interest, is sensibly felt. In making the decision, general interests must be kept in view, and be held superior to local considerations. It appears proper that when the government authorize the expenditure and application of public monies, to one of these objects, they should at the same time adopt a system, calculated to insure, in due time, the execution of other works, requiring their aid.

After due consideration, and that examination which the committee have been able to give to the subject, they respectfully recommend to the consideration of congress, "The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal," being in their opinion of the first importance, and requiring the aid of the general government. It forms the central link in that great chain of inland navigation along the sea coast, proposed to be opened. It is believed, from the best evidence, to be practicable of execution, and of itself, unconnected with other improvements, will afford the most extensive advantages. On this the committee will make a special report.

Of the different modes which might be devised of applying public monies to objects of inland improvements, that of authorizing subscriptions for a limited number of shares of the stock of companies incorporated for the purpose, appears, on every consideration, to be the most eligible. By limiting the number of shares to be subscribed, to a third, or less than one half, of the whole stock, there is more security that the government will not become engaged in impracticable projects for improvements, and also for the economical expenditure of the funds, than would be, on the part of a direct application, by government, of the public monies.

The committee, in order to ascertain what funds may be made applicable to the objects of inland

improvement, with due regard to the state of the finances, and demands on the treasury, requested information from the treasury department. The information obtained, accompanies this report. It will be observed that the surplus revenue applicable to these objects, is hypothetically stated in the secretary's letter, as necessarily it must be, in the present state of the revenue laws.

It appears, however, under any contemplated change in the existing system, that the revenue would be sufficient to supply, after the present year, and during a state of peace, an annual appropriation of 600,000 dollars for the purpose of internal improvement. That sum would constitute a fund capable of effecting many valuable objects of that kind; and, under prosperous circumstances, the fund might be gradually augmented in the proportion of the decrease of the public debt. But, if it shall enter into the policy of government to authorize expenditures in the execution of the works calculated for public advantage and general convenience, the same policy will direct to the provision of the means. For it cannot be doubted that the resources of the nation are amply sufficient, when brought in aid of private means, to effect every object of improvement on roads and canals, that are of an extensive nature, and of national concern.

The committee respectfully propose that an annual appropriation be made to constitute a fund for making roads and opening canals; that the fund shall be put under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, who shall, whenever authorized by congress, subscribe for shares in the stock of companies incorporated for making artificial roads or opening canals; and shall pay out of the aforesaid fund the instalments as they become due on such shares: and that any dividend, thence arising, when any work shall be completed, shall be paid into, and become a part of said fund, and the secretary shall report, at each session, to congress, all expenditures, and the general state of the fund, as well as the state of the works in which the government are concerned.

The committee have directed a bill to be reported embracing the above provisions.

Treasury Department, Jan. 20th, 1816.

STR—In your letter of 27th ultimo, information is requested upon the two following points; 1st. In case the revenue laws should be modified according to the plan proposed by the secretary of the treasury, whether the surplus revenue arising from permanent sources would authorize a standing appropriation of monies, annually applicable to the construction of roads and canals, and to what amount. 2. In case the creation of stock should be authorized, redeemable at a future period, to be employed in the purchase of shares in companies formed for making roads and opening canals, what particular branches of the existing revenue would be most proper to charge; and to what amount, with the redemption of such stock.

In answer to the first enquiry, I have the honor to state, that if the revenue were permanently established upon the footing proposed in the report from this department of the 6th of December last, and if the public expenditures should not exceed the annual surplus of revenue, which might be estimated, during the continuance of the peace, at about four millions of dollars. Whether the facts assumed by which this result is produced, will actually exist, can only be ascertained when the intentions of congress upon these points shall have been developed. As to the second enquiry, it may be observed, that there are no branches of the

existing revenue which are not already pledged, either specially, or in a general manner, for expenditures already authorized, excepting certain duties which will expire on the 17th February next—and which, if continued by congress after that time, will probably be substituted in lieu of other duties which are now pledged, and which will be diminished or entirely abolished. If stock should be issued under any modifications, for the purposes of internal improvements, there is therefore no branch of the revenue which could be exclusively charged with its redemption, without violating prior appropriations and pledges. But as the aggregate mass of the revenue is estimated, after the year 1816, to exceed the aggregate amount of the charges upon it, this surplus, if congress should think proper, might be applied either directly to the defraying of the expenses of internal improvements, or, if stock should be issued, as a fund for its redemption. No necessity is perceived for issuing stock for this purpose, unless it shall be determined to commence the expenditures before the termination of the present year; during which year there will be no surplus of revenue. After its expiration, when there shall be a surplus, there can be no reason for constituting stock, or, in other words, for borrowing money. The money in hand derived from the surplus revenue, can be applied directly to the purpose proposed. I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. DALLAS.

Interesting Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BENJAMIN AUSTIN, ESQ. TO THE HON. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Boston, December 9, 1815.

STR—Since the return of gen. _____, from his visit to Monticello, I am highly gratified in hearing that you enjoy your health, and that you are so happily situated in your domestic retirement.

During the convulsions in Europe, and the events which have taken place in our country, a person of your accurate observation must have experienced the most anxious solicitude, for the result of these important controversies. As to France, we are all disappointed in the termination of a revolution which promised a relief from the tyranny of establishments, which have been inconsiderately advocated in the federal papers as "legitimate." But the "ways of Heaven are dark and intricate," and we are obliged to submit to the decrees of Providence, however contrary to what we may think, are productive to the general happiness of mankind. As France has fallen by an alliance of foreign despots, America must expect to rise by a union of freemen, acting in their constitutional capacity. The destiny of France should be a lesson of admonition to the United States.

It must afford you the highest consolation to find, that the honor and glory of our republic have been promoted by the very means which our enemies had predicted would be ruinous and destructive. Nothing but the interposition of Providence could have produced so much good, from what was considered by some as productive of so much evil.—The United States were forced into a controversy in defence of their *marine rights*, which if they had failed in vindicating would have checked, if not terminated their future prospects as an independent nation. At the beginning of the conflict, the prospect was gloomy and perilous. Repeated disasters appalled the timid in the prosecution, while the distressed were daily attempting to counteract our national efforts, by systematic combination, and if

itimate conventions—Amidst these complicated difficulties, we have succeeded in our "APPEAL TO HEAVEN," and every real American must feel a pride in contemplating, that the energies of an administration, beset with such a phalanx of opposition, have triumphed, not only over a foreign enemy, but have baffled the wily projects of a more dangerous body of internal foes. I would not wish to be censorious, but the fact is too evident to be denied. Not that we consider every nominal federalist was thus inimical, but the artful proceedings of certain leaders urged many honest men to adopt those resolutions which have produced numberless serious evils.—We can easily distinguish between the *enticers* and the *enticed*.

As the present state of our country demands some extraordinary efforts in congress to bring forward the *agricultural and manufacturing interests* of the United States, I am induced to mention a plea, often used by the friends of England, *that the work-shops of Europe are recommended by you, as the most proper to furnish articles of manufacture to the citizens of the United States, by which they infer that it is your opinion, the MANUFACTURES of this country are not proper objects for congressional pursuits.* They frequently enlarge on this idea as corresponding with your sentiments, and endeavor to weaken our exertions in this particular, by quoting you as the advocate of *foreign manufactures*, to the exclusion of *domestic*. Not that these persons have any friendly motive towards you, but they think it will answer their purposes, if such sentiments can be promulgated with an appearance of respect to your opinion. I am sensible that many of these persons mean to misrepresent your real intentions, being convinced that the latitude they take with your remarks on manufactures, is far beyond what you contemplated at the period they were written. The purity of your mind could not lead you to anticipate the perfidy of foreign nations, which has since taken place—If you had, it is impossible that you would have discouraged the manufactures of a nation, whose fields have since been abundantly covered with merino sheep, flax and cotton, or depended on looms at 6000 miles distance, to furnish the citizens with clothing, when their internal resources were adequate to produce such necessaries by their domestic industry. You will pardon my remarks, and excuse my freedom in writing you on this subject. But it would be an essential service at this crisis, when the subject of manufactures will come so powerfully before congress, by petitions from various establishments, if you would condescend to express more minutely, your idea of the "*work-shops of Europe*," in the supply of such articles as can be manufactured among ourselves. An explanation from you on this subject would greatly contribute to the advancement of those manufactures, which have risen during the late war to a respectable state of maturity and improvement. *Domestic manufactures* is the object contemplated; instead of establishments under the sole control of capitalists, our children may be educated under the inspection of their parents while the habits of industry may be duly inculcated.

If the general idea should prevail that you prefer *foreign work-shops* to *domestic*, the high character you sustain among the friends of our country, may lead them to a discouragement of that enterprise which is viewed by many as an essential object of our national independence. I should not have taken the freedom of suggesting my ideas, but being convinced of your patriotism, and devotedness to the good of your country, have urged me to make the

foregoing observations; your candor will excuse me if they are wrong.

I shall be happy in receiving an answer to this letter, for in the present state of political controversy and intrigue, the real republicans must rely on our "long-tried patriots," (among whom you stand pre-eminently) to guide and direct in the future pursuits of the government.—Though retired from public life, yet your private council is essential, and we must solicit your aid to help the administration to substantiate by wise measures in peace, what we have obtained in war. The patriot is always called on duty, while the exigencies of his country need his advice, and his exertions are required to carry his principles into operation. We are limited but to a few years, to discharge our trust as citizens, and we must become more active as the period shortens. The real patriot never sacrificed principles to policy—Washington, Adams, Hancock, Madison and yourself, rose superior to such a degradation. The old patriots, if not employed in conducting the ship, yet they are viewed as BEACONS, by which helmsmen may steer to the haven of safety.

I remain, sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, and cordial wishes for your happiness, your undeviating friend,

BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Hon. Thomas Jefferson.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

Monticello, Jan. 9, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge with pleasure your letter of the 9th Dec. last.

Your opinions on the events which have taken place in France are entirely just, so far as these events are yet developed. But we have reason to suppose, that they have not reached their ultimate termination. There is still an awful void between the present, and what is to be, the *last chapter* of that history; and I fear it is to be filled with abominations as frightful, as those which have already disgraced it. That nation is too high minded, has too much innate force, intelligence and elasticity, to remain quiet under its present compression. Sampson will arise in his strength, and probably will ere long burst asunder the cords and the webs of the Philistines. But what are to be the scenes of havoc and horror, and how widely they may spread between the brethren of one family, our ignorance of the interior feuds and antipathies of the country, places beyond our ken. Whatever may be the convulsions, we cannot but indulge the pleasing hope they will end in the permanent establishment of a representative government; a government in which the will of the people will be an effective ingredient. This important element has taken root in the European mind, and will have its growth. Their rulers sensible of this, are already offering this modification of their governments, under the plausible pretence, that it is a voluntary concession on their part.—Had Bonaparte used his legitimate power honestly for the establishment and support of a free government, France would now have been in prosperity and rest, and her example operating for the benefit of mankind, every nation in Europe would eventually have founded a government over which the will of the people would have had a powerful control. His improper conduct, however, has checked the salutary progress of principle; but the object is fixed in the eye of nations, and they will press to its accomplishment, and to the general sanctification of the condition of man. What a germ have the freemen of the United States, and how faithfully should they cherish the parent tree

at home. Chagrin and mortification are the punishments our enemies receive.

You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? We were then in peace—our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected, that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect the question seemed legitimate, whether with such an immensity of unimproved land, courted the hand of husbandry, the *industry of agriculture*, or that of *manufactures*, would add most to the national wealth? And the doubt on the utility of American manufactures was entertained on this consideration chiefly, that to the labor of the husbandman a vast addition is made by the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed. For one grain of wheat committed to the earth, she renders 20, 30, and even 50 fold—Whereas the labor of the manufacturer falls in most instances vastly below this profit. Pounds of flax in his hands, yield but penny weights of lace. This exchange too, laborious as it might seem, what a field did it promise for the occupation of the ocean—what a nursery for that class of citizens who were to exercise and maintain our equal rights on that element?—This was the state of things in 1785, when the Notes on Virginia were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and their common rights on it acknowledged and exercised under regulations sanctioned by the assent and usage of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. But who in 1785, could foresee the rapid depravity which was to render the close of that century a disgrace to the history of civilized society? Who could have imagined that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations, for *science and civilization*, would have suddenly descended from that honorable eminence, and setting at defiance all those laws established by the Author of Nature between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies, merely because strong enough to do it with temporal impunity, and that under, this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery? And all this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe; without having first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid a *tribute* proportioned to the cargo, and obtained a licence to proceed to the port of destination. The French declared them to be lawful prize if they had touched at the port, or been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were we completely excluded from the ocean. Compare this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day, can be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations; that to be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the

side of the agriculturalist. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand enquiry now is, *shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation?* He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence on that nation, or be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns.—I am proud to say, I AM NOT ONE OF THESE. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort—and if those who quote me as of a different opinion, will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, without regard to difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which has so long wantonly wielded it. If it shall be proposed to go beyond our own supply, the question of '85 will then recur, viz: Will our surplus labor be then more beneficially employed in the culture of the earth, or in the fabrications of art? We have time yet for consideration, before that question will press upon us; and the maxim to be applied will depend on the circumstances which shall then exist. For in so complicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances.—Inattention to this is what has called for this explanation to answer the cavils of the uncandid, who use my former opinion only as a stalking-horse to keep us in eternal vassalage to a foreign and unfriendly nation.

I salute you with assurances of great respect and esteem.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Benjamin Austin, esq.

Treaty Question.

IN SENATE.—February 26, 1816.

Mr. KING made the following report:

The conferees of the senate have met and conferred with those of the house of representatives on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two houses upon the bill entitled, "An act concerning the convention to regulate commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic majesty," and report—

That the conferees of the house of representatives commenced the conference by stating that of the treaties made in pursuance of the constitution while some might not, others may require the enactment of laws to carry them into execution; and considering the convention with England as a treaty of the latter kind, the conferees of the house of representatives made the following objections to the bill passed by the senate:

1st. That by the addition of the word "declared" to the usual formula, instead of a bill of positive enactment, it assumes the form of a declaratory law.

2d. That the bill is defective, because its commencement is uncertain.

3d. That it is defective, because its duration is uncertain.

4th. That it is furthermore defective in respect to the equalization of duties; it being uncertain whether, for this purpose, the native duties are to be raised, or the alien duties abolished.

The conferees of the senate did not contest, but admitted the doctrine, that of treaties made in pursuance of the constitution, some may not, and others may call for legislative provisions to secure their execution, which provision congress, in all such

cases, is bound to make. But they did contend, that the convention under consideration requires no such legislative provisions, because it does no more than suspend the alien disability of British subjects in commercial affairs, in return for the like suspension in favor of American citizens; that such matter of alien disability falls within the peculiar province of the treaty-power to adjust; that it cannot be securely adjusted in any other way, and that a treaty duly made, and adjusting the same, is conclusive, and by its own authority suspends or removes antecedent laws that are contrary to its provisions.

That even a declaratory law to this effect is matter of mere expediency, adding nothing to the efficacy of the treaty, and serving only to remove doubts wherever they exist.

The conferees of the senate therefore insisted on retaining the word "declared," in addition to the usual formula of enactment, because it imparts to the bill passed by the senate the character of a declaratory law; a quality without which any law would, in this case, be inadmissible.

A law that declares to be of no force or effect so much of all laws as are contrary to the provisions of the convention, recognizes the existence and authority of that convention; the date and limitations of which must ascertain the commencement and duration of the law, while its stipulations place the people of the two nations on a footing of commercial equality by the abolition of discriminating duties on both sides.

Thus the bill passed by the senate does not appear to be defective in the particulars referred to by the conferees of the house of representatives; nevertheless, as doubts were expressed on this subject, the conferees of the senate proposed certain amendments for the purpose of removing those doubts, and confirm the intentions and meaning of the bill.

The conferees of the senate, therefore, recommend to the senate, to insist on their disagreement to the amendments made to the bill by the house of representatives, and to agree to the following amendments to the bill, which have been mutually agreed to by the conferees of the two houses:

Line 2d, after the word "act," strike out the words "or acts as are," and insert these words, "as imposes a higher duty of tonnage or of impost on vessels and articles imported in vessels of Great Britain than on vessels and articles imported in vessels of the United States."

Line 4. Strike out the word "shall," and after the word "be," insert these words, "from and after the date of the ratification of the said convention, and during the continuance thereof."

The report was concurred in by the senate, as already stated.

Foreign Articles.

The duke de Luxemburg is appointed French ambassador to the court of Portugal, in the Brazils. Madame Moreau has arrived at Paris. The archduke Ferdinand, of Austria, is to be viceroy of Italy. [This is all right enough—but when Bonaparte appointed a viceroy!] The French government, it appears, has agreed to abolish the slave trade.—Spain and Portugal are now the only European powers that persist in this terrible traffic.—A collector of French taxes, is said to have made his escape to the United States, through England, where he negotiated his property to the amount of 10,000£ sterling. A treaty of marriage between

the prince of Orange and a Russian princess is officially notified—some of the British prints grumble much about it. The British are reducing their military force. The princess of Wales (wife of the regent) is said to be returning to England, which creates great speculation—she has been wandering over Europe like a vagabond, without home or country. A snow fell in Lancashire (Eng.) about the 20th December, which was from 11 to 14 inches deep. In consequence of the depression of the British agriculturists, a Mr. Jervoise, M. P. has reduced the rents of his tenants *twenty per cent.* The funds are spoken of as being depressed—stocks, Dec. 20, consols, shut; reduced 59; 5 per cents 74 3/4.

Mr. Bagott, the new British minister for the U. S. was expected at Portsmouth on the 8th of Jan. to embark in the Niger frigate.

Marshal Soult and general Vandamme were said to be at Brussels, seeking an opportunity to come over to the United States. The duke of Wellington was daily expected in England.

The French government has announced the perfect restoration of order and tranquility at Nismes, and the full enjoyment of their religious worship, by the protestants of that place.

Stocks, at London, Jan. 18. Consols 59 to 60—Omanium 14 1-2 5-8.

There is a good deal said in the French and English papers about the escape of Lavalette, from which it appears that the French minister of justice was an accessory.

Arrests. Gen. Cambaceres, general Cambonne (brought from England), and others of less note.

A part of the British troops yet remain at Paris. There appears an indescribable restlessness in the people, and parties run high. The republicans and Bonapartists are said to have formed a union, calling themselves "admirers of the revolution." Paris is full of the former military officers. The police is daily on the search for suspected persons; and secret conspiracies are talked of—perhaps only to bear out the government in its acts of violence; as was the case with the "tub plots," and other plots, in another country, some years ago.

The Barbarian corsairs have landed on *Sardinia* and carried off 244 men, for slaves—they would not take women and children, as they wished no "useless mouths." Their deyships "want men and must have them." It is a "burning shame" to Europe, that such things should be permitted. They had better "seek protection" under the "cock-boats," with a "bit of striped bunting at the mast-head," that are in the Mediterranean.

Ireland is greatly disturbed. A considerable number of British troops were expected there from France.

Escape of count Lavalette. The count was to have been executed on the 23d of Dec. at Paris—but his wife took his place in the dungeon, and he was smuggled out in her clothes. He was immediately missed, but had not been retaken, though great exertions were made to do it. Madame L. remained confined, and *legitimacy* may, perhaps, punish her for preventing the death of her husband!

Sir George Prevost, late governor of Canada, died in December, of the gout in the stomach. His trial had not commenced.

On the 12th of January, a decree of amnesty was issued by the king of France, which, among other provisions, banishes from the kingdom all the regicides of Louis XVI, who accepted appointments under Bonaparte.

Three Englishmen have been arrested at Paris,

by the French police, and sent to the Abbey, charged with being accessory to the escape of Lavallette; who, it appears, has cleared himself. The British minister demanded the immediate release of those persons—he was answered by an explanation of the part they were supposed to have taken in the affair, and has written to his court for instructions.—Lavallette has passed the French frontier;—but where will he find *safety*? He was executed in effigy at Paris.

BONAPARTE. The ship *Hercules*, arrived at Salem from Batavia, stood close into St. Helena, Dec. 29. Understood that Bonaparte was in good health, that madame Bertrand was discontented and wished to return to France. One 74, two frigates and a brig, kept constantly cruising, and every thing was conducted with the greatest precaution. He is kept in the interior, and is said to have been invited to two parties as *general Bonaparte*, to which he paid no attention. Sir Hudson Lowe and his other jailers, were about to leave England for St. Helena.

London, Dec. 9. It is determined, in order to make the custody of Bonaparte doubly sure, to take military possession of the island of Ascension, which is situated 200 leagues northwest of St. Helena. Fourteen transports, laden with timber, bricks and every description of building materials, will shortly sail for St. Helena.

[*Ascension*—a barren, uninhabited island in the South Atlantic ocean, 600 miles N. W. of St. Helena. It has a safe harbor, at which the East India ships often touch to procure turtles, which are here plentiful and large, long. 14, 18 W. lat. 7, 40 S. We had expected that the British government had got over their fears when Bonaparte was safe at St. Helena; but we think the above paragraph strong presumptive evidence to the contrary.—*Dem. Press.*]

The allied troops, says the *Journal de Belgique*, have, according to the nearest calculation, drank in France about three hundred million bottles of wine.

London, Jan. 15. The French funds continue to decline. They are 60½—bank actions, 104½.

The states of Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers, have all in turn of late insulted the British flag. The Tunisians have detained a Maltese vessel, and made the crew slaves. To this act of injustice against the British, they have added insult and contempt; the captain of his majesty's ship *Pilot*, was recently treated with the greatest disrespect on shore; and on returning on board, was stoned to his boat.

Jan. 16. German papers of some interest reach us to-day.

Germany is far from being in a satisfied state, and new revolutions threaten to disturb the continent. Prussia, in spite of her great military means, the only means now resorted to by kings to remove the inquietudes of their subjects, appears fraught with the ingredients of internal commotion.

Paris, Jan. 10. A very strange report has been in circulation for some days in the diplomatic circles, where it is whispered that the Russian cabinet has a project in contemplation for again uniting Belgium to France, and placing on the throne the present king of the Netherlands, or his son. It is said that the emperor Alexander has, for a long time meditated this, and that it is not unconnected with the marriage of one of his sisters to the prince of Orange. This notion, although it has been for some time circulated, still appears to gain ground; the fact is, that there is a general astonishment at the preparations of the emperor Alexander, who appears to be making new levies at a moment when it might be supposed he would be thinking of disarming as well as the rest of Europe.

Bank of Kentucky.

The principal bank is at Frankfort, with seven branches, viz. at Lexington, Russellville, Louisville, Washington, Paris, Dansville and Bardstown.

The following is a general abstract of the state of the bank (including all its branches) as recently exhibited to the legislature:

Capital	\$1,443,855 10
Debts due the bank	3,098,106 48
Deposits	1,178,789 91
Notes in circulation,	1,308,129 47
Cash on hand,	989,347 72

Culture of the Sugar Cane.

Copy of a letter to a gentleman in Charleston, dated "*Near Savannah, 7th February, 1816.*"

"DEAR SIR—In answer to your enquiries respecting the culture of the sugar cane, I will briefly state the mode pursued here, which we find answers very well though we have heard that upon the Mississippi they plant three times as thick.

"In the first place, beds are made (such as would be called flat cotton beds) four or five feet apart, a trench is opened in the middle of the bed three inches deep, the cane is then cut into pieces 14 or 18 inches in length, and laid horizontally two feet apart in the trench; the eyes are so placed that none of them will point downward; the cane is then totally covered with earth, say 2 inches deep—one thousand cane will plant an acre of land in this manner. The time of planting from the 1st of November to March; the earlier in the season the better. Cane will grow to advantage in high or low ground, which best, not yet determined, but clay, and such parts as are settled in water, should be avoided.

"It does not require as many hoeings in the season as cotton; therefore, four or five acres to the hand, can be easily cultivated, but from the little advancement yet made with us in the facilities of bringing in the crop to the mill, it is doubtful if two acres to the hand is not more than can be managed. About the middle of the summer, the leaves are stripped a little away up the stalk, which assists its ripening; but that intended for planting should not be done in this manner, as the leaves protect the cane from the cold, and the eyes from being bruised in moving about.

"Good sugar has been made in Georgia as early as the 9th of October, and as late as the 31st January. The process at the mill and in the boiling-house is easily learnt.

"The material point, that cane is the most productive and agreeable crop we can plant, is now generally granted, as also that it will bear the storms of our climate better than any thing else. The experiment mentioned in the papers, was from cane that was 2 feet under water (salt or brackish) last fall. From these advantages, I think we have every reason to hope that it will drive the culture of rice and stagnated waters, at a distance from our towns, at least. I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant, &c."

To the memory of Washington.

Richmond, Feb. 14. On Monday last, Mr. Mercer moved the following interesting resolution in the house of delegates, which was unanimously adopted.

It is resolved, unanimously, by the general assembly, That his excellency the governor of Virginia

be authorized to open a correspondence with the honorable Bushrod Washington, and request him, in behalf and in the name of the commonwealth, to permit the remains of her beloved son, the late GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon, and interred near the capitol of Virginia, beneath a monument to be erected at the public expence, and to serve as a memorial to future ages, of the love of a grateful people.

That this memorial may be the spontaneous offering of a nation's gratitude, *Be it further resolved*, That, should the honorable Bushrod Washington comply with the above request, the executive be, and they are hereby empowered to appoint, in every county, city, borough and town, within the commonwealth, three or more commissioners with authority to receive, and pay into the public treasury, such voluntary donations as may be tendered towards defraying the expence, to which the preceding resolution may give rise; *Provided*, that no individual shall be allowed to subscribe thereto, in his own name, a greater sum than ten dollars. That the commissioners be instructed to transmit the list of subscribers, along with the sums collected; and that the names of the subscribers, with their places of abode, and the sums subscribed, be fairly copied into one or more books to be provided for that purpose—and the books, together with suitable records of the age, be deposited in the least destructible part of the monument.

And be it further resolved, That the executive be requested to appoint five commissioners to design the plan, and superintend the structure of the above monument, with authority also to prescribe the ceremonial for removing the precious relics of the deceased, from Mount Vernon to Richmond.—That the executive be farther requested to make known, by proclamation, the period at which the procession shall commence from Mount Vernon, and to recommend the day appointed for the interment at Richmond, to be set apart throughout the commonwealth, as one of public thanksgiving, adoration and praise to the Supreme Author of all good, for having graciously bestowed upon Virginia, a hero "first in war—first in peace—and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

February 24.—The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted some days since by Mr. Bibb, proposing an amendment to the constitution, for reducing the senatorial term of service to three years; and on the question of engrossing the resolution for a third reading, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Lacock, Macon, Roberts, Sanford, Taylor, Turner—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason, of N. H. Morrow, Ruggles, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Williams, Wilson—24.

February 23.—Several bills from the house passed through the first stages.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Varnum, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to regulate the mode of choosing representatives in congress and electors of president and vice-president, was read the second time.

The bill making appropriations for the construction of roads and canals, being read the third time, Mr. Fromentin moved that it be postponed to the

4th of July next, (to reject it;) which motion was decided in the negative, as follows:

For postponement	10
Against it	22

March 1.—The amendment to the constitution to regulate the mode of choosing representatives to congress and electors of president and vice-president of the United States, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Varnum, King, Fromentin, Macon and Lacock.

The bill from the house of representatives, for granting bounties and extra pay to certain Canadian refugees, was read a third time and passed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the other house for reducing the direct tax to three millions, and continuing the same one year.

Mr. Goldsborough moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report amendments to provide for the collection of arrearages of the direct tax, now due, and, as to the future, to repeal the bill entirely.

For the motion—Messrs. Dagget, Dana, Goldsborough, Gore, Hunter, King, Macon, Mason, of N. H. Thompson, Turner, Varnum, Wells—12.

Against the motion—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Gaillard, Harper, Howell, Lacock, Mason, of Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tait, Taylor, Tichenor, Williams, Wilson—20.

So the motion was negatived.

Mr. Roberts moved to amend the bill so as to continue the tax after the present year until repealed.

For the motion—Messrs. Brown, Chace, Fromentin, Gaillard, Gore, Harper, Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, of N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Sanford, Tait, Taylor, Tichenor—16.

Against the motion—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Campbell, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Goldsborough, Howell, Macon, Mason, of Va. Ruggles, Talbot, Thompson, Turner, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—18.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Harper then moved to amend the bill so as to continue the said tax for five years.

For the motion—Messrs. Chace, Fromentin, Gaillard, Harper, Hunter, Lacock, Roberts, Sanford, Tait, Taylor—10.

Against the motion—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Brown, Campbell, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Goldsborough, Gore, Howell, King, Macon, Mason, of N. H. Mason, of Va. Morrow, Ruggles, Talbot, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—24.

So this amendment was also rejected.

Mr. Wells moved to strike out the second section of the bill (effectually a motion to repeal the tax)—which was negatived, 18 to 16.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

March 2.—The bill to reduce the direct tax from six to three millions, and continue the same one year, was read a third time and passed.

For the bill—Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Campbell, Condit, Gaillard, Howell, Macon, Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Wells, Williams, Wilson—18.

Against the bill—Messrs. Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Goldsborough, Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, of N. H. Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum—11.

The bill from the other house, making appropriations for ordnance and ordnance stores, (amended so as to particularize each item of the expenditure, appropriating a specific sum for each) was ordered to a third reading—and was on Tuesday read a third time and passed.

March 5.—The day was principally occupied on the bill relating to settlers on the lands of the U. States.

March 6—The bill to appropriate annually 600,000 dollars as a fund for making artificial roads and cutting canals, was discussed a short time; and then, on motion of Mr. Mason, of N. H. postponed to the first Monday in April next, by a vote 16 to 15.

The bill concerning certain settlers on the public lands, was again taken up, and, after discussion, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [The bill proposes to relieve some of those affected by the late proclamation of the president for removing intruders on the public lands.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 1.—On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house, an estimate of the damage sustained by the vessels sunk in the entrance of the port of Baltimore, by order of the commanding general to prevent the enemy from passing Fort M'Henry.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough :

Resolved, That the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the several banks in the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting, within the said district, the circulation of notes issued by any private banking association, whether existing within the district or elsewhere, and of restraining the formation of such private banking associations in future.

Mr. Randolph moved the subjoined resolution, the necessity of which, and of providing a remedy for a practice so heinous and abominable (making this district a depot for the slave trade of the neighboring states; and a medium for evading the laws in force, by collusive sales) he impressed by a variety of remarks; and concluded by declaring that if the business was declined by the house, he would undertake it himself; and ferret out of their holes and corners the villains who carried it on.

After some opposition by Mr. Wright, and support by Mr. Goldsborough, and being varied at the suggestion of Mr. Hopkinson, so as to refer the subject to a select committee, instead of the committee on the district, the resolution passed, as follows :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic in slaves carried on in and through the district of Columbia; and to report whether any, and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the national bank bill—the motion to strike out so much of the first section as allows government to subscribe for seventy thousand shares of stock, being still under consideration.

Mr. Wright opposed, and Messrs. Jewitt and Ross approbated the motion, which was lost—38 to 61. Nothing further decided.

Saturday March 2—The speaker laid before the house, a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a report of additions which have been made since September last, to the funded and floating debts of the United States.

Mr. Wright from the committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill for the payment of the militia in the case therein mentioned, (Dudley's men,) which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Hall,

Resolved, That the committee on the national currency be instructed to enquire into the expediency of compelling the banks in the different states, after the first of November next to resume specie

payments by increasing the duty on stamps, or in any other manner which may be best calculated to produce the desired effect.

The house then proceeded to the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill in addition to the act regulating the post-office establishment. Various points came up that produced a good deal of discussion. By the bill, the privilege of franking is allowed to members of congress in its recess. A motion to prevent the transportation and opening of the mails on Sunday, was debated at length, and lost as follows :

YEAS—Messrs. Baylies, Brown, Chaboin, Comstock, Culpepper, Davenport, Hull et, Jewett, Kent, Laugdon, Law, Lovatt, Lyle, Lyon, Maclay, Marsh, Milnor, Nelson, Ms. Nelson, Va. Noyes, Pitkin, Reed, Rice, Southard, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Targirt, Tallmadge, Vose, Ward, Ms. Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilkin, Wright, —35.

NAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Archer, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Birdsell, Blount, Boss, Breckenridge, Brooks, Burside, Cary, Calhoun, Cannon, Chappell, Gilley, Clarke N. C. Clayton, Clendenin, Condit, Connor, Cooper, Crawford, Creighton, Culbert, Darlington, D'sha, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hall, Hammond, Hanson, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Herbert, Hopkinson, Hungerford, Ingham, Jackson, Johnson Va. Johnson Ky. Kerr Va. King, N. C. Lowndes, Lumpkin, Mason, Mayrant, McCoy, McKee, M'Lean, K. M'Lean, O. Middleton, Mills, Moore, N. West, Crosby, Paris, Pick ns, Pickering, Piper, Powell, Randolph, Reynolds, Robertson, Root, Sargeant, Savage, Schreck, Sharpe, Sheffey, Smith Pa. Smith Md. Smith Va. Staunton, Taul, Taylor N. Y. Taylor S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Throat, Tucker, Wallace, Ward N. Y. Ward N. J. Wilde, Williams, Thos. Wilson, Woodward, Yancey, Yates—100.

The house then on motion of Mr. Hall, for reasons which he stated, agreed to reconsider the amendment which gives to the members of congress the privilege of franking during the recess.

In the debate which ensued on this subject the privilege of franking during the recess was advocated by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Wright, Mr. Grosvenor, and Mr. Culpepper, and opposed by Mr. Hall, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Pickering. The debate was of a miscellaneous character, desultory but rather interesting.—The principal argument against granting the privilege was, that it created, at their homes in private life, an odious and unjust distinction from other citizens in favor of members of congress—To this it was replied; besides the arguments obviously favoring the amendment, that this privilege was not comparable in magnitude to that of exemption from militia service already existing by law, and which no one would propose to abrogate, &c.

The amendment going to allow this privilege to members of congress, was at length agreed to by yeas and nays, 74 to 62.

After some further discussion, the bill was ordered to be engrossed at a late hour; and the house adjourned.

Monday March 4.—After the presentation and reference of numerous petitions,

Mr. Johnson of Ky. moved the following resolution, which, after debate was agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of compensation to the members of congress into a gross sum for each session; and to report such other provisions as may have a tendency to the despatch of public business, and to compel the punctual attendance of members of congress during the session.

An unimportant amendment made by the senate to the direct tax bill, was taken up and agreed to, after an unsuccessful motion to postpone the bill indefinitely—so that it now wants only the signature of the president to become a law.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the national bank bill, and made considerable progress therein. When arrived at the provision which gives to the president and senate the power

of appointing five of the directors, a motion was made to strike out that feature; on which a debate ensued that had not ended when the house adjourned.

Tuesday March 5. After a variety of minor business, the house went again in committee of the whole on the bill to establish a national bank—the question to strike out the provision giving to the president and senate the power of appointing five of the directors, being still under consideration.

On this question the debate was resumed and continued to a late hour, before a decision took place. The gentlemen who supported the amendment were Messrs. Gaston and Pickering; and those who opposed it, were Messrs. Wilde, Telfair, Wright, Clay, Calhoun and Forsyth.

In the course of the day an amendment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Condit, to confine the selection of directors to be made by the president and senate, to persons holding stock in the bank.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. an amendment was also adopted, to prevent more than three of the directors appointed by the president and senate, from being taken from any one state.

The main question was at length taken, about 4 o'clock, on Mr. Pitkin's motion to exclude the government from the appointment of any of the directors, and decided in the negative.

For the amendment	64
Against it	79

The committee then rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned.

Wednesday March 6. Mr. Ingham, from the committee on post-office and post-roads, reported, the bill in addition to the act regulating the post-office establishment, with amendments, amongst which was a variation of the privilege of franking during the recess, voted to members of congress the other day, so as to make the privilege read, "from the commencement of congress, and until 30 days thereafter."

Mr. Root spoke against the report of the committee, and moved to amend it, so as to restore the privilege to its former footing, that is, "during each session, and for 20 days thereafter."

The question on Mr. Root's motion was decided in the negative—yeas 47, nays 53.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of wool; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill to change the mode of compensation to the members of congress. [Instead of the six dollars per diem, to allow the gross sum of 1,500 dollars per session to each member,] which was twice read and committed.

After some other business, of no importance to note at present—The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the national bank.

Mr. Smith, of Md. moved to amend the 10th section, so as to allow the choice of president of the bank to be made from any of the directors, and not to confine the selection of that officer to one of the directors appointed by the president and senate. Mr. Smith made a few remarks in justification of his motion.

Some debate being had—The question was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion and carried—yeas 80, nays 46.

After some further amendment, affecting no principle—

Mr. Randolph moved to add the word *native* in the clause which limits the choice of directors to citizens of the United States; which motion was agreed to without debate—yeas 68.

After the committee had proceeded to the clause which provides for the appointment of directors for the branch banks, which clause likewise restricted the choice to citizens of the United States

Mr. Jewett moved that the word *native* be inserted also in that clause, so as to limit the appointment to *native citizens*.

Mr. Calhoun objected to the amendment. It was the first time, he said, that any attempt had been made in this country to discriminate between native and naturalized citizens. The constitution recognized no such distinction, except in the eligibility to the highest office in the government, and he could see no reason for introducing on this occasion so odious and unprecedented a distinction.

Mr. Randolph, in reply, spoke at considerable length in support of the motion. He inveighed with much acrimony against the whole class of naturalized citizens; attributing to them the declaration of war, and almost all other political evils—and maintaining that they ought to be admitted only on the footing of denizens, without any participation in the councils of the country, and the benefit only of protection during good behavior, &c.

Mr. Wright replied with warmth to Mr. Randolph—after which,

The question was taken on Mr. Jewett's motion, and lost, without a division.

Mr. Smith of Md. then moved to strike out that part of the 17th section, which gives the president of the United States power, during the recess of congress, on the application of the stockholders, to authorize the bank to suspend the payment of specie.

Mr. Calhoun, after admitting the propriety of the motion, said he had no objection to extend it to the whole proviso of the section, so as to deprive congress, as well as the president, of the power to suspend specie payments.

Mr. Forsyth opposed this proposition, and Mr. Randolph supported it; after which

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

The amendments of the senate to the ordinance bill were agreed to in committee of the whole.

Thursday, March 7. After some other business, of little importance—

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the national bank bill—the motion to strike out the proviso which gives to congress the power of authorizing the bank, on application of the stockholders, to suspend the payment of specie, being still under consideration.

The discussion of this motion was widely debated by various gentlemen.

The motion to strike out the proviso, was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Some other amendments were made to the bill, which, with the reasons pro and con, may also be detailed.

The committee at length got through the bill, when it rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Herbert in the chair, on the bill to alter the compensation allowed to the members of congress.

After discussing various propositions to amend the bill, as well as the principle itself—

The committee rose, reported the bill and amendments to the house, which were concurred in—and the house adjourned.

Mr. Dexter's Letter.

As the following letter from Mr. Dexter to the committee appointed on behalf of the republicans of Massachusetts to ascertain if he would consent to stand a poll as their candidate for governor at the ensuing election, will be frequently referred to, we give it a place. Mr. D. we believe is at Washington, in consequence of the session of the supreme court in that city:

Washington, February 5, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 25th ult. and should have answered immediately, had not the occasion suggested thoughts that seemed to require some consideration. Heretofore, I have not been called on in so formal a manner for a deliberate assent to being nominated as governor, nor has there been any probability that the choice would fall on me. Whether there be any prospect of this at the ensuing election, I am not in a situation to judge. But should I ever be thus honored, it would be my effort to be strictly just and impartial; yet it is easy to see that the utmost scrupulosity in this respect would not give universal satisfaction to any party. However honest, they will differ in opinion. For the repeated proofs of confidence I have received from the respectable citizens, whom you represent, they are entitled to my thanks. I owe to them sincerity in return. Permit me, then, to say, it is a leading principle with me, that the duty which every citizen owes his country, requires that he should support that administration of civil government, which they choose to appoint, in all measures which his unprejudiced understanding does not shew him to be wrong; and consequently, that every combination for general opposition is an offence against the community. At the same time, I shall ever claim and exercise the right of examining freely all public measures, and openly expressing, with candor and decorum, my dissent from such as in my judgment may tend to mischief.—With this explanation, I consent that the gentlemen whom you represent, should announce me as their candidate for the office of governor.

Be pleased to accept my thanks for your obliging expressions of personal regard, and believe that the testimony of my countrymen's approbation is rendered more valuable by the merit of the committee who have presented it.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DEXTER.

To Benjamin Greene, George Blake, }
Thomas Kirtbridge, Mark Lang- } Committee.
don Hall & Timothy Fuller, esqs. }

CHRONICLE.

National Bank. It would appear as if an opinion generally prevailed that a national bank will be authorised during the present session of congress, on principles substantially such as have been proposed. The votes in several questions in the house of representatives countenance this expectation.

Privateers. A Boston paper notices the following privateers which sailed during the late war, as

missing: brig Arrow, of 16 guns, sailed from New-York in the fall of 1814; brig Portsmouth, sailed from Portsmouth Nov. 20, 1814; brig M. rs, sailed from do Dec. 3, 1816; brig Dash, left Portland, Jan. 21, 1815; Cutter Hero, from North Carolina.

Plaster of Paris. The legislative assembly of New Brunswick have passed an act laying a duty of 20 shillings, (N. S. currency) equal to 4 dollars, on every ton of plaster exported from the province to any port or place between Quoddy and Cape Cod.

Law of New-Jersey. A law has lately been passed by the legislature of New-Jersey, providing that the real estate of persons dying intestate shall be divided equally among the heirs, male or female. Thus, by degrees, the vile systems derived from yet feudal Europe, are frittering away.

Church and State. One of those silly political writers, who has done more harm to Massachusetts than Great Britain with 20,000 men could effect, speaking of two citizens of that state, says "they are considered as the sword and the bible—the good old coat of arms of New-England, which we reverence and respect as the platform of our faith," &c. The "sword and the bible?" what does this man want but the power, to have an *auto de fe* every week?

Berkshire Agricultural Society. The editor has been favored with a list of the premiums offered by this distinguished society of the state of Massachusetts for the best productions of grain, animals, and manufactures, in the present year. They are nearly 60 in number, for as many different objects; besides others to be awarded in 1818 and 1819, for things that require more time to give maturity to. This institution has done a great deal of good by exciting a spirit of emulation, and we trust, will long be gratefully supported by the people. The present officers are—Thomas Melville, jun. esq. president; William C. Jarvis, esq. recording secretary.

The spirit of improvement is increasing—and, in every state of the union, except Maryland, great exertions are making to erect bridges, make roads, dig canals, and bring into operation the natural advantages of our country. Success to them.

Sailors. It is stated in the Salem Gazette, that that town can number ninety men, now living, who have commanded vessels round the Cape of Good Hope. Within ten days four ships belonging to Salem, have returned from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which sailed from this country since the peace, and only one other vessel from any port in the United States, which sailed within the same period to ports beyond the Cape, has yet returned.

Prisoners at Carthage. It is stated that Christopher Hughes, jun. esq. of Baltimore, will proceed to Carthage, in the U. S. frigate Macedonian, capt. Warrington, in a few days, for the purpose of obtaining the release of our fellow citizens unjustly detained as prisoners there by the royalists.

Washington, March 8. WILLIAM PINKNEY, of Maryland, is appointed by the president and senate, to be minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from this government to the court of Russia. We have not heard whether he accepts his appointment or not.

We have heard it said, and believe it to be true, that Mr. Pinkney was also nominated on a special mission to Naples, supposed to have for its object an effort to procure, from the present government of that country, some indemnity for American property condemned in that port; but that the senate, by a small majority, refused to sanction this mission.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 3 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 237.]

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Ⓐ MORTIFYING ERROR

Passed, undiscovered, through a part of our last Saturday's paper. In the article headed "war on the ocean," the force of the *Cyano*, as stated by Lieut. Hoffman, was given at *twenty 32's*, &c. instead of *twenty-two 32's*, &c. but the amount, as to the weight of metal, was carried out correctly.

As the error occurred in one of that class of articles that I especially endeavor to have correct—and, indeed, it occurred *strangely*, I respectfully entreat every subscriber to make the needful alteration, immediately, with a pen.

* * * The Index for the last volume accompanies this number. The extra supplement is not yet finished.

Agricultural.

It is with great pleasure we give place to the following article. The editor respectfully invites communications on similar subjects, which shall always be promptly attended to; for he will be happy to make the WEEKLY REGISTER a "focus to concentrate" the "rays elicited" by "well devised experiments" of intelligent gentlemen employed in agriculture. There is no branch of industry that can become so important to the public weal, or that is more susceptible of improvement.

Method of destroying Wild Garlic or Wild Onion.

Mr. Niles—The tumult of war having subsided, and the incidents which it furnishes no longer filling the pages of your useful Register; perhaps you may find room for some of those sober subjects which belong to the "dull pursuits of civil life." The first are certainly more brilliant, but the latter may be found more useful to the generality of mankind.

Agriculture, though it has not wanted panegyrics both in prose and poetry, has not obtained that aid from philosophy to which its importance entitles it, and which I am persuaded it is well calculated to repay. Theories indeed are not wanting, but they too frequently originate in the closet and abound with plans of improvement which are either impracticable in their nature, erroneous in principle or unadapted to the condition of those to whom they are recommended. In agriculture as well as other sciences, nothing can be relied on, but the cautious, patient, and persevering efforts of well devised experiments, and if your Register should become the focus in which the scattered rays elicited by such experiment are concentrated, it may become not less useful to the farmer than it is to the politician, and while it instructs us how to preserve or amend our political institutions, it may also teach us the humble, yet not less valuable, art of improving our cornfields.

The present methods of cultivating the earth no doubt would admit of many amendments, but be this as it may, it is certain that our present knowledge would be abundantly more productive in its application, if we were acquainted with the means of eradicating the numerous weeds which infest our grounds and prey, without any commensurate re-

turn and often with deleterious influence, upon the labour of the husbandman. In the foremost ranks of these noxious vegetables, stands the wild onion or garlic: so well known under these appellations as to render a botanical description unnecessary. This weed has, it is said, infested our fields every year since the first settlement of a colony of Swedes in the state of Delaware, who brought the seed there and sowed it to procure early pasture. It is generally supposed to be indisturbable and has widely spread itself over Maryland and the adjoining states. My first efforts to destroy this weed afforded much matter of amusement to my good natured neighbors, one of whom roundly swore, that "if it were all burned, it would be re-produced by the ashes." Nevertheless, having observed with attention, for some time, the economy and habitudes of the plant, I fell upon the most certain means of entirely extirpating it; and what is of primary consequence to all improvements in agriculture, the process is easy of execution and unattended with any unrequited expense, even in the first instance.

The process consists, simply, in three successive fall plowings, winter fallows, and spring crops, as follows: The first fall plowing to be succeeded by a crop of Indian corn: after the corn is gathered the ground to be ploughed and sown with oats the succeeding spring. The common weeds and stubble which are left after the oats are gathered to be carefully plowed down in the fall, and the ground again sown on the succeeding spring with oats and clover seed; or the clover seed may be reserved and the ground may be appropriated after the second oats crop to a wheat or rye crop.

As the garlic is killed in this process, not by the nature of the crops, but simply by the winter frosts, any other mode of culture which would afford the same exposure, would probably produce the same result; but I have preferred the above method, because the two first crops are in conformity with the usual practice, except that the plowings are usually done in the spring; although it is generally admitted that without regard to any other consideration, the crops would be better from fall plowing. It will probably be objected that two crops of oats in succession would too much exhaust the land—but experience is not in conformity with this opinion, on the contrary if the ordinary weeds which abundantly succeed the oats crop be carefully plowed under by the usual help of a heavy chain, properly fixed to the plow-beam and swingle-tree, they will be found greatly to ameliorate the soil, and clover seed will take and grow after it surprisingly.

Although I have recommended a second crop of oats, I am not sure that the plan above proposed is efficient, but perhaps it might be sufficient to plow down the first oat-stubble and sow with wheat, and this would differ from the usual mode of cropping only in time of plowing for the two first crops.

If the insertion of this communication should comport with the plan of the Register, we farmers may perhaps claim your further indulgence.

I am very truly yours,

THOMAS E. BOND.

Bethesda—Harford county, March 7, 1816.

Jefferson on Education.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The friends of learning in the general assembly, are respectfully presented with an opportunity of perusing the following most able and valuable letter on the subject of education, proceeding from the pen of Mr. Jefferson. It presents in a commanding light the great objects in the view of those citizens who have sought the establishment of a seminary of learning in the county of Albemarle, under the denomination of the Central College. Would not the general assembly consult the best interests of the people, in giving efficient support to plans of public instruction so liberal and expanded, by an immediate appropriation to that object of a portion of the debt due to this state from the United States?

MONTECELLO, Sept. 7th, 1814.

Peter Carr, president of the board of trustees.

DEAR SIR,—On the subject of the academy or college proposed to be established in our neighborhood, I promised the trustees that I would prepare for them a plan, adapted, in the first instance, to our slender funds, but susceptible of being enlarged either by their own growth, or by accession from other quarters. I have long entertained the hope that this our native state, would take up the subject of education, and make an establishment, either with or without incorporation, into that of William and Mary, where every branch of the science deemed useful at this day, should be taught in its highest degree. With this view, I have lost no occasion of making myself acquainted with the organization of the best seminaries in other countries, and with the opinions of the most enlightened individuals on the subject of the sciences, worthy of a place in such an institution. In order to prepare what I had promised our trustees, I have lately revised these several plans with attention, and I am struck with the diversity of arrangement observable in them, no two being alike. Yet I have no doubt that these several arrangements have been the subject of mature reflection, by wise and learned men, who, contemplating local circumstances, have adapted them to the condition of the section of the society for which they have been framed. I am strengthened in this conclusion by an examination of each separately, and a conviction that no one of them, if adopted without change, would be suited to the circumstances and pursuits of our country. The example they have set, then, is authority for us to select from their different institutions the materials which are good for us, and with them to erect a structure, whose arrangement shall correspond with our own social condition, and shall admit of enlargement in proportion to the encouragement it may merit and receive. As I may not be able to attend the meetings of the trustees, I will make you the depository of my ideas on the subject, which may be corrected as you proceed, by the better views of others, and adapted from time to time, to the prospects which open upon us, and which cannot now be specifically seen and provided for.

In the first place, we must ascertain with precision the object of our institution, by taking a survey of the general field of science, and marking out the portion we mean to occupy at first, and the ultimate extension of our views beyond that, should we be enabled to render it in the end, as comprehensive as we could wish.

I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

It is highly interesting to our country, and it is the duty of its functionaries, to provide that every

citizen in it should receive an education proportioned to the condition and pursuits of his life. The mass of our citizens may be divided into two classes, the laboring and the learned. The laboring will need the first grade of education to qualify them for their pursuits and duties: the learned will need it as a foundation for further acquirements. A plan was formerly proposed to the legislature of this state for laying off every county into hundreds or wards of five or six miles square, within each of which should be a school, for the education of the children of the ward, wherein they should receive three years instruction gratis, in reading, writing and arithmetic, as far as fractions, the roots and ratios, and geography. The legislature at one time tried an ineffectual expedient for introducing this plan, which having failed, it is hoped they will some day resume it in a more promising form.

II. GENERAL SCHOOLS.

At the discharge of the pupils from the elementary schools, the two classes separate; those destined for labor will engage in the business of agriculture, or enter into apprenticeships to such handicraft art as may be their choice; their companions destined to the pursuits of science, will proceed to the college, which will consist 1st. of general schools, and 2d. of professional schools. The general schools will constitute the 2d grade of education.

The learned class may still be subdivided into two sections: 1. Those who are destined for learned professions, as a means of livelihood; and 2. The wealthy, who, possessing independent fortunes, may aspire to share in conducting the affairs of the nation, or to live with usefulness and respect in the private walks of life. Both of these sections will require instruction in all the higher branches of science, the wealthy to qualify them for either public or private life; the professional section will need those branches, especially, which are the basis of their future profession, and a general knowledge of the others, as auxiliary to that, and necessary to their standing, and associating with the scientific class. All the branches then of useful science ought to be taught in the general schools, to a competent extent in the first instance. These sciences may be arranged into three departments, not rigorously scientific indeed, but sufficiently so for our purpose. These are,

I. Language. II. Mathematics. III. Philosophy.

I. Language. In the first department, I would arrange as distinct sciences, 1. languages and history, ancient and modern: 2. grammar: 3. belles lettres: 4. rhetoric and oratory: 5. a school for the deaf, dumb and blind: History is here associated with languages, not as a kindred subject, but on a principle of economy, because both may be attained by the same course of reading, if books are selected with that view.

II. Mathematics. In the department of mathematics, I should place distinctly, 1. mathematics pure: 2. practical mathematics: 3. physics: 4. chemistry: 5. natural history, to wit, mineralogy: 6. botany: and 7. zoology: 8. anatomy: 9. the theory of medicine.

III. Philosophy. In the philosophical department, I should distinguish, 1. ideology: 2. ethics: 3. the law of nature and nations: 4. government: 5. political economy.

But some of these terms being used by different writers, in different degrees of extension, I will define exactly what I mean to comprehend in each of them.

Under the term or belles lettres, I include poetry and composition generally, and criticism.

II. 1. I consider pure mathematics as the science of 1. numbers, and 2. measure in the abstract: that of numbers comprehending arithmetic, algebra and fluxions: that of measure, (under the general appellation of geometry,) comprehending trigonometry, plane and spherical, conic sections, and transcendental curves.

II. 2. *Physico-mathematics* treat of physical subjects by the aid of mathematical calculation. These are mechanics, statics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, hydrodynamics, navigation, astronomy, geography, optics, pneumatics, acoustics.

II. 3. *Physics or natural philosophy*, (not entering the limits of chemistry,) treat of natural substances, their properties, mutual relations, and action. They particularly examine the subjects of motion, attraction, magnetism, electricity, galvanism, light, meteorology, with an &c. not easily enumerated. These definitions and specifications render inessential the question whether I use the generic terms in the exact degree of comprehension in which others use them: to be understood is all that is necessary to the present object.

III. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

At the close of this course, the students separate, the wealthy retiring, with a sufficient stock of knowledge, to improve themselves to any degree to which their views may lead them, and the professional section to the professional schools, constituting the 3d grade of education, and teaching the particular sciences which the individuals of this section mean to pursue, with more minuteness and detail than was within the scope of the general schools for the second grade of instruction. In these professional schools, each science is to be taught in the highest degree it has yet attained: They are to be in the

1st Department, the fine arts, to wit, civil architecture, gardening, painting, sculpture, and the theory of music. In the

2d Department, architecture, military and naval projectiles, rural economy, (comprehending agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary,) technical philosophy, the practice of medicine, materia medica, pharmacy and surgery. In the

3d Department, theology and ecclesiastical history, law, municipal and foreign.

To these professional schools will come those who separated at the close of their 1st Elementary course, to wit:

The lawyer to the school of Law.

The ecclesiastic to that of Theology and Ecclesiastical History.

The physician to those of the Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Surgery.

The military man to that of Military and Naval Architecture and Projectiles.

The Agricultor to that of Rural Economy.

The gentleman, the architect, the pleasure gardener, painter and musician, to the school of Fine Arts.

And to that of Technical Philosophy will come the mariner, carpenter, ship-wright, plough-wright, wheel-wright, mill-wright, pump-maker, clock-maker, machinist, optician, metallurgist, founder, cutter, druggist, brewer, vintner, distiller, dyer, painter, bleacher, soap-maker, tanner, powder-maker, salt-maker, glass-maker, to learn as much as shall be necessary to pursue their arts understandingly, of the sciences of geometry, mechanics, statics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, hydrodynamics, navigation, astronomy, geography, optics, pneumatics, acoustics, physics, chemistry, natural history, botany, mineralogy and pharmacy.

The school of Technical Philosophy will differ essentially in its functions from the other professional schools. The others are instituted to refine and dilate the particular sciences taught in the 2d grade on a general scale only. The technical school is to abridge those which were taught there too much in extenso for the limited wants of the artificer or practical man. These artificers must be grouped together, according to the particular branch of science in which they need elementary and practical instruction, and a special lecture, or lectures, should be prepared for each group—and these lectures should be given in the evening, so as not to interrupt the labors of the day. This school, particularly, should be maintained wholly at the public expence, on the same principles with that of the Ward schools. Through the whole of the collegiate course, at the hours of recreation on certain days, all the students should be taught the manual exercise, military evolutions and manoeuvres: should be under a standing organization as a military corps, and with proper officers to train and command them.

A tabular statement of this distribution of the sciences will place the system of instruction more particularly in view—

1st. or Elementary grade in the Ward schools.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography.

II. or General Grade.

1. Language and History, ancient and modern.

2. Mathematics, viz:

Mathematics, pure.

Physico-Mathematics.

Physics

Chemistry.

Anatomy.

Theory of Medicine.

Zoology.

Botany.

Mineralogy.

3. Philosophy, viz:

Ideology.

Ethics.

Law of Nature and Nations.

Government.

Political Economy.

III. or Professional Grade.

Theology and Ecclesiastical History.

Law, Municipal and Foreign.

Practice of Medicine.

Materia-Medica and Pharmacy.

Surgery.

Architecture, Military and Naval, and Projectiles.

Technical Philosophy.

Rural Economy.

Fine Arts.

On this survey of the field of science, I recur to the question, what portion of it do we make out for the occupation of our institution? With the 1st Grade of education we shall have nothing to do.—The sciences of the 2d. Grade are our first object—and to adapt them to our tender beginnings, we must separate them into groups, comprehending many sciences each, and greatly more in the first instance, than ought to be imposed on, or can be tolerably conducted by a single professor permanently. They must be subdivided from time to time, as our means increase, until each professor shall have no more under his care than he can attend to with a advantage to his pupils and ease to himself. In the further advance of our resources, the professional schools must be introduced, and professors established for them also. For the present we

may group the sciences into professorships as follows—subject, however, to be changed according to the qualifications of the persons we may be able to engage.

I.	II.	III.	IV.
Professorship. Language and History (anc. & mod.) B. Arts. Letters, Rhetoric and Oratory	Professorship. Mathematics pure Physico Mathematics	Professorship. Chemistry Zoology Botany Mineralogy	Professorship. Philosophy.
	Physics Anatomy Medicine Theory		

The organization of the branch of the institution which respects its government, police and economy, depending on principles which have no affinity with those of its instructions, may be the subject of separate and subsequent consideration.

With this tribute of duty to the board of trustees, accept the assurance of my great esteem and consideration.
TH: JEFFERSON.

Additions to the Funded Debt.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the additions which have been made to the funded public debt, and to the floating public debt, since the 30th December last.

Treasury Department, Feb. 28, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives of the 12th inst.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS.

The hon. the Speaker of the house of representatives.

In obedience to the resolution of the 12th of February, 1816, "inquiring what additions, if any, have been made to the funded public debt, and to the floating public debt, since the 30th day of September last," the secretary of the treasury has the honor to lay before the house of representatives the following report—

I. That by the annual report upon the state of the finances of the United States, presented on the 6th of December, 1815, it appears that the balance of the whole of the public funded debt, contracted before the war, amounted, on the 30th September, 1815, to the sum of \$39,133,484 96

That on the 1st Jan. 1816, there was reimbursed of the principal of that debt (besides the payment of the interest) the sum of - - - - - 799,632 38

And that at this time the balance of the whole of the public debt contracted before the war, amounts to the sum of - \$38,335,832 58

II. That by the annual report it also appears, that the estimated amount of the whole of the funded public debt, in reference to the late war, was, on the 30th of September, 1815, the sum of - - - - - \$63,144,972 50

That to this amount there have been added the following items, since the 30th September, 1815—

1. In 6 per cent. stock of 1814, at the rate of \$100 in stock for \$80 in money, to pay the city of Charleston, according to the contract, for a loan made during the late war - - - \$ 204,889 23

2 In 6 per cent stock of 1815, in lieu of treasury notes funded at 95 per ct. and which so far operates to reduce the amount of the floating debt due on the 30th of Sept. 1815, - - - 2,206,954 21

3. In 6 per cent. stock, in lieu of treasury notes funded at par, and which so far operates to reduce the amount of the floating debt due on the 30th of September, 1815, - - - 2,057 00

4. In 7 per cent. stock in lieu of small treasury notes funded at par, estimated at - - - 2,815,871 00

Amount of the addition, since the 30th of September, 1815, to the public funded debt, contracted in reference to the war - - - 5,229,772 44

Estimated amount of the whole of the public funded debt on the 12th of Feb. 1816, contracted in reference to the late war - \$68,374,764 94

III. That by the annual report it also appears that the amount of the floating public debt, on the 30th of September, 1815, was \$17,353,101 00

To this sum there have been added, between the 30th of September, 1815, and 12th of February, 1816, the following items—

1. There have been issued and reissued small treasury notes, amounting, as is estimated, to the sum of 3,471,537 00

2. There have been issued treasury notes bearing interest at 5 2-5 per cent. the sum of - - - - - 2,704,600 00

6,176,137 00

3. There have been obtained temporary loans from sundry banks in the district of Columbia, under the act of the 13th of February, 1815, providing for the reconstruction of the public buildings at Washington, - - - 100,000 00

23,631,238 00

But the floating debt has been diminished during the same period, in the following manner—

1. By the subscription of treasury notes to the 6 per cent. loan, as above stated, at the rate of \$100 in stock for \$95 in principal and interest of treasury notes. Stock having been issued to the amount of \$2,206,955 21 produced a reimbursement of treasury notes amounting to 2,096,607 53

But of this sum there was included an estimate, in the sum of \$4,315,000, stated as thus reimbursed, in the

annual report, the sum of \$1,153,412 94, contracts for sundry sums, uncertain in their amount, having been made, but not completed at that time, and which, therefore, is now deducted, -	1,153,412 94
	943,194 59
2. By funding treasury notes at par for 6 per cent. stock, as above stated, - -	2,057 00
3. By funding small treasury notes for 7 per cent. stock, as above stated, - -	2,815,871 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 \$2,650,000	
In small treasury notes to the sum of	50,000
	2,700,000
5. By the repayment of temporary loans, viz. To the Bank of the State of South Carolina, - \$50,000	
To the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, -	200,000
	250,000
	6,711,122 59
Estimated amount of the whole of the floating debt, on the 12th February, 1816, - -	\$16,920,115 41
IV. That from the preceding estimates, it appears that on the 12th Feb. 1816, the aggregate amount of the public debt was the sum of \$123,630,692 93, consisting of the following items:	
1. Funded public debt before the war, - - - -	\$38,335,832 58
2. Funded public debt contracted since the war, - - -	68,374,744 94
3. Floating public debt, outstanding, - - - -	16,920,115 41
	123,630,692 93
That the aggregate amount of the public debt, on the 30th Sept. 1815, was the sum of	119,635,558 46
And that the aggregate addition since the 30th Sept. 1815,	\$3,995,134 47

All which is respectfully submitted.
 A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
Treasury Department, 28th Feb. 1816.

Report on Seamen.

In senate of the United States, March 7, 1816. Mr. Bibb from the committee on foreign affairs submitted the following report:

The attention of the committee has been drawn to the policy of "confusing the American navigation

to American seamen" by the message of the president of the United States. Two considerations, distinct in their character, are suggested in behalf of the measure—1st. As it might have a conciliatory tendency towards foreign nations; and 2dly. As it would increase the independence of our navigation and the resources of our maritime defence.

"An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States" passed the third day of March, 1813. prohibits the employment, as seamen, of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall prohibit the employment of citizens of the United States. That act furnishes indisputable evidence of the conciliatory spirit of the national councils; and a corresponding disposition on the part of other governments only is wanting to give it effect. The committee however, deem it expedient to advance the independence of navigation and the resources of maritime defence of the United States, and for that purpose submit a bill to the consideration of the senate. That the nature and extent of its provisions may be the more readily understood, the following outline of the existing regulations concerning commercial vessels, and of the proposed modifications, is presented.

Commercial vessels which are registered or enrolled according to the existing laws are denominated ships or vessels of the United States. For carrying on trade with foreign countries, they are registered. For the coasting trade or fisheries of the United States, they are enrolled and licensed.

Ships or vessels built within the United States or captured and condemned as prize or adjudged forfeit for breach of law and belonging wholly to citizens of the United States may be registered or enrolled, if they are commanded by citizens either native or naturalized. Such vessels are regarded as belonging to the ports at or nearest to which the managing owners reside. And they are registered or enrolled in the offices of the customs for the districts which comprehend the respective ports.

When a vessel is registered, the ownership, name, description and tonnage, being legally ascertained, are stated distinctly, with the name of the master, and entered in some proper book for a record or registry to be kept by the collector of the customs. A certificate of such registry is issued as evidence of ownership to accompany the vessel. In addition to the seal and signature of the register of the treasury of the United States, it is attested under the seal of the collector with his signature, and is countersigned by the naval officer or surveyor where there is such an officer for the port to which the vessel belongs. And a copy is transmitted to the register of the treasury.

The certificate of registry for a vessel to be employed in foreign voyages may continue in force so long as the ownership continues the same. On a change of property, if purchased by any citizen of the United States, the vessel is registered anew. When the master is changed, the collector of the customs is authorised to endorse a memorandum of such change on the certificate of registry.

The requisites for this important document are prescribed in the act of the thirty-first of December, seventeen hundred and nine-two, entitled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels." And various provisions in the same act were adapted to guard the interests of ship builders and owners of the U. States against the intrusions or impositions of foreigners.

In relation to vessels of twenty tons or upwards which may be enrolled, the same qualifications and

requisites are prescribed and similar guards against abuses are provided in the act of the eighteenth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries and for regulating the same." A certificate of enrolment, which is issued for a coasting or fishing vessel of the United States, is strictly analogous to the certificate of registry for a merchant vessel. The documents contain similar statements respecting the vessels and the titles of the owners and are authenticated in the same manner.

Vessels of less than twenty tons are licensed, without being enrolled, according to the act of the eighteenth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-three. And the duty of tonnage on a licensed vessel is payable once in a year. A licence is issued from the office of the customs for the vessel to be employed in the coasting trade or the whale fishery or cod fishery. It may be in force for one year and is given under the hand and seal of the collector, who is required to make a record of such licences and transmit copies to the register of the treasury. That the privileges appertaining to ships or vessels of the United States in the coasting trade or fisheries may be fully enjoyed, the same law requires enrolled vessels to have licences.

As the act of the thirty-first of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, has provided that the privileges appertaining to registered ships or vessels of the United States, shall not continue to be enjoyed longer than they continue to be commanded by citizens of the United States, it has in effect required every such vessel to have one citizen on board as master or commander. And the same requisite is included in the act of the eighteenth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels. These acts contain the principal regulations for the commercial shipping. There are no laws in operation which require any more of the citizens to be employed for navigating the vessels in foreign trade or in the coasting trade or fisheries. There is no act of congress which requires the subordinate officers or any part of the crew on board any vessel whatever to be citizens of the United States.

On examination it appears, that systematic regulations concerning the ownership of vessels were established by the registering act of December, 1793, and the enrolling and licensing act of February, 1793. But the United States have remained to this day without a navigation act for each branch of their commerce.

As it concerns the maritime interests of the United States, it is of importance to establish a policy requiring the commercial vessels of the United States to be navigated principally by mariners of the country. With this view, it is considered proper to allow the privileges of American character to non-but vessels navigated by American mariners as the law may require; to provide for ascertaining who shall be registered as such mariners; and so make it requisite for vessels of the United States to have documents on board as evidence of being so navigated.

That the policy may be carried into effect without inconvenience, various particulars in a system of navigation must correspond to existing laws respecting the collection of duties, the ownership of vessels or the government of persons in the merchant service or fisheries. Several regulations similar to those already in force are proposed to be incorporated.

The documents for vessels sailing on foreign voy-

ages may supersede the use of any other certificates of citizenship for persons employed in navigating them. And it is proposed to repeal the section of the act of May, 1796, which has authorized the collectors to deliver certificates to individual mariners. Abuses which are known to have prevailed in relation to such certificates may be avoided by requiring proper documents to accompany the vessels.

Treasury Department, 26th January, 1816.

SIR—Permit me to answer your inquiries, relative to the amount of American tonnage, and the number of seamen, citizens, and foreigners, employed in the merchant service, by communicating a copy of the letter, which I have addressed to the chairman of the committee of foreign relations of the house of representatives, upon the same subject.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The hon. Wm. Bibb, chairman of
the committee of foreign relations, of the senate.

(COPY.)

Treasury Department January 25, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting, on behalf of the committee of foreign relations, information upon the following subjects:

1. The amount of American tonnage.
2. The number of seamen required for the navigation of American vessels.
3. The number of American seamen, either native or naturalized.
4. The number of foreign seamen now employed in the merchant service of the United States.

I. The annual statement of the amount of American tonnage, on the 31st of December, 1814, which was recently laid before congress, exhibits an aggregate of 1,159,208 89-95ths tons, as included in the returns made to this department, by the collectors of the customs; but for the reasons assigned in the letter of the register of the treasury, accompanying that statement, the actual amount ought not to be estimated, on the 30th of December, 1814, at more than 1,029,281 55-95th tons.

By an estimate formed from the returns of the collectors, to the 30th of September, 1815, the aggregate amount of the tonnage, included in the returns, will be 1,363,758 62-95ths tons; but this amount is liable to a deduction, similar to that above mentioned; and the tonnage of American vessels actually employed, at the last period, may be estimated at about 1,217,000 tons, divided in the following manner:

American tonnage employed in foreign trade;	
about	84,000
Built, in the coasting trade, about,	350,000
Ditto, in the fisheries,	27,000

Tons, 1,217,000

II. The number of seamen required for the navigation of American vessels, may be computed from the crews, which they usually ship, including officers and boys, at an average of nearly six for every hundred tons employed in the foreign and coasting trade, and of about eight for every hundred tons employed in the fisheries. This computation will place the whole number of seamen, required for the navigation of American vessels, at about 70,000.

III and IV. The number of American seamen, native or naturalized citizens, and the number of foreign seamen, who are employed in the merchant

service of the United States, cannot be ascertained from any documents in the treasury department. It is believed, indeed, that there does not exist, any where, the means of classing the seamen according to that discrimination; nor of ascertaining their number, except in the general mode of computation, which has been adopted upon the present occasion. The acts for the relief and protection of American seamen, provide that the collector of every district shall keep a book, in which, at the request of any seaman, being a citizen of the United States; and producing proof of his citizenship as henticated in a manner which the act has omitted to define, he shall enter the name of the applicant; and that each collector shall return a list of seamen so registered, once every three months, to the secretary of state, who is required to lay before congress, an annual statement of the returns. It is also provided, that before a clearance be granted to any vessel, bound on a foreign voyage, the master shall deliver to the collector of the customs a list containing, as far as he can ascertain, the names, places of birth and residence, and a description of the persons who compose his ship's company, for whom he is bound to account, upon his return to the United States. But experience has shown, that neither the register, which

only records the names of citizens who themselves request to be registered; nor the crew-lists furnished by the masters of vessels employed in the foreign trade, upon general information, afford a satisfactory test, to distinguish the native from the naturalized seamen, nor even to distinguish the citizen from the alien; and that neither can be relied on, to establish the aggregate number of seamen, employed in the merchant service.

In the year 1807, an attempt was made to estimate the proportion of foreign to American seamen on board of American vessels; but the basis of the estimate was too unsettled and hypothetical, to command confidence in the result. It was then supposed, that nearly one-sixth of the whole number of seamen employed in navigating American vessels were foreign seamen; and more particularly that of the number of seamen employed in the foreign trade, at least one fourth were foreigners. There are reasons to presume that the proportion of foreign to American seamen is less at this time than it was in the year 1807; and that it will become less still as the nations of Europe, in consequence of the general peace, become more and more the carriers of their own imports and exports.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,)

A. J. DALLAS.

STATEMENTS

Respecting persons registered as American seamen, according to official returns for the years prior to 1813.

Statement of the whole number of seamen annually registered as American, under the act of the 28th of May, 1796; being an "abstract of seamen registered in the several custom-houses of the United States, according to returns made to the department of state," as contained in a report made to the senate, dated the 19th of February, 1813.

Statement of the number of naturalized persons annually registered as American seamen, under the act of the 28th of May, 1796, according to a report from the secretary of state to the senate, dated the 6th of January, 1813.

YEAR.	Whole number returned as registered	REMARKS.	YEAR.	Number returned as naturalized.	REMARKS.
For the last 3/4 of the year 1796	4,849	The report of the 19th February, 1813, from the secretary of state, contains the following remark:—"It may be proper to observe, that from the deficiency of returns it is to be reasonably inferred that the number of seamen actually engaged in the United States, during the period embraced by this report, exceeds that now stated by one-third."	For the last 3/4 of the year 1796	70	In relation to the returns of persons born in foreign countries, who have been legally naturalized in the United States and registered as American seamen, in the report of the 6th of January, 1813, it is observed:—"Those for 1811 and 1812, above stated, are not complete."
For the year 1797	9,021		For the year 1797	165	
1798	7,031		1798	111	
1799	6,514		1799	95	
1800	3,399		1800	54	
1801	6,917		1801	48	
1802	891		1802	26	
1803	10,724		1803	149	
1804	6,822		1804	124	
1805	10,722		1805	68	
1806	9,900		1806	70	
1807	7,937		1807	71	
1808	1,121		1808	55	
1809	9,170		1809	214	
1810	3,668		1810	147	
1811	4,828		1811	39	
1812	3,352	1812	33		
TOTAL - - -	106,757		TOTAL - - -	1,530	

Foreign Articles.

London p pors to the 31st of January.

The Niger frigate, with Mr. BAGOT on board, sailed from Portsmouth for America on the 28th of January.

Madame Lavalette, having obtained her provisional liberty by finishing the security required by law, has been released from prison.

The 66th regiment sailed from Portsmouth on the 26th of January for St. Helena.

One of the London papers announces, that M. Hyde de Nenville, who resided some time in this country, is appointed French ambassador to the United States.

Price of stocks, Jan. 30.—4 per cent. 77 1/4 1-2. 3 per cent. Consuls, 61 7-8 62 1-8 1-4—Omnium 18 1 2 to 19 par.

A Liverpool paper of the 31st January, says, "they write from London to Brussels, that one of the domestics of Bonaparte has been sent back to Europe, admiral Cockburn suspecting that under the livery of a servant was concealed a person of high rank."

Several German Journals state, that the kings of Bavaria and Wurttemberg, and the grand duke of Baden, have concluded an alliance for the purpose of solemnly guaranteeing the states which they at present possess.

Letters from Vienna state, that the taking possession of the duchy of Parma by the arch-duchess Maria Louisa, is interrupted by some difficulties interposed on the part of Spain.

The great banking house of Roscoe, Clark and Roscoe, of Liverpool, has failed. There is a terrible outcry in England about the scarcity of money, and the difficulties of the times. The fact I think will soon appear, that Great Britain will find quite as much difficulty in supporting a peace establishment as in carrying on a war, for reasons heretofore given in the REGISTER. A nation so situated must be in a deplorable state, indeed.

Alexander, of Russia, has returned to his capital, in the midst of great rejoicings. Preparations were making for the marriage of his sister to the prince of Orange. He is said to have invited *Carnot* to an honorable situation in Russia.

The prince regent of England has the gout—Great disorders prevail in Ireland. Several counties are declared out of the "kings peace," and the miserable inhabitants are transported at the will of a board of magistrates, without trial! They enjoy "*legitimacy*" in its essence. The tythes of the vile priests bear so hard upon the poor people that they appear half-distracted, being half-starved. The English papers are filled with accounts of the distresses of the agricultural interest, of which, also, the tythes are a great cause. Why not shake off this wicked appendage of royalty—an established religion? Lord Castlereagh has officially notified the friends of the ministers in parliament, that their general attendance is earnestly desired on the first of February! There is a report that the income tax, at 5 per cent. is to remain permanent. The duke of Rutland, lord Powis, and the marquis Wellesley have successively refused the lord lieutenancy of Ireland—The office is going a-begging.

Austria and Bavaria have very serious difficulties about the cutting and carving of the royal spoils at Vienna. The *Hamburg Correspondenten*, a very famous and intelligent journal, has been suppressed by the senate of that city, at the instance of the ministers of the fool of Spain. The city of Moscow is rising rapidly from its ashes—more beautiful than before. 300 persons were killed at Dantzic by the explosion of a powder magazine.

Gen. *Ballasteros* has been dismissed from the Spanish war office because he recommended to the king (as the last resort to meet the expences of the state in equipping a military force for America) to suppress a certain number of prebends and canonships in the different cathedrals of the kingdom. But *Ferdinand* enraged declared that "the patrimony of the church," that is of the gluttonous priesthood, should not be touched, and dismissed him for supposing it possible that such a thing should be!

Lord Wellington is severely censured in the anti-ministerial papers for the part he acted towards "the murdered Ney." This and other violations of the capitulation of Paris, are expected to be brought before parliament.

Massena, Lefebvre, Suchet, Augereau and Moncey, are dismissed from the service of the king of France, and deprived of their pay. It is said that *Talleyrand* will be exiled—he has been a rogue to all parties. *Cambaecere*, with his immense property, said to be worth 650,000 pounds sterling, has asked leave to retire to Silesia.—*Davoust* has been ordered to quit Paris in 24 hours. One hundred and seventy-three general officers have been cashiered because "they had checked the spring of legitimacy." *Vandamme* is said to be coming to America. *David*, the celebrated painter, goes to Rome. *Gen Colbert* has leave to retire to a foreign state.

Arrests. Generals Morgan, Marchand, Chartran, and many others. *On trial, or about to be tried*—generals Drouot, Debelle; admiral Linois and son; gen. Cambrene, Belliard, Ornano, Decaen, Boyer, Belair, and many others.

A strong body of British troops govern Paris.—The French government seems exceedingly anxious to make the people believe they are about to retire; but fears to let them go. Wellington's garrison has lately been reinforced by 25,000 men. The report that he was about to visit England, is contradicted. The duchess of Angouleme has refused a visit of honor offered by the fish-women of Paris! Many "conspiracies" are talked of in France; one is said to have for its watch-words "the lion is asleep." Fresh disturbances have broken out near Nismes—the object, to murder the protestants.—An attempt was made at Thoulouse to kill the duke of Angouleme by discharging a musket at him.—The *Venus de Medicis*, the "statue that enchants the world," has been received at Florence with an enthusiasm bordering on madness. A monument is to be erected at Paris to the memory of Louis XVI. of Maria Antoinette and madame Elizabeth.

Among the officers retained in service by Louis, we observe the names of marshals Perignon, the duke of Reggio, St. Cyr, Jourdan, the duke de Feltre (Clark), the duke of Treviso (Mortier), the duke of Belluno (Victor), and the duke of Tarentum (Macdonald). Each of these has command of one of the new 22 military divisions of France.

THE NEW CRUSADE. The knights of the different orders, and the persons who have subscribed their names to contribute to the formation of the funds necessary to abolish the trade in white and black slaves in the north of Africa, a trade still carried on contrary to religion, humanity, and the honor of christianity, are informed that the president of the association will have the honor to make his annual report on the progress made towards the attainment of the end proposed; he will explain to them at the same time, the state of the funds given in trust to his management for this service, by the sovereigns and other illustrious subscribers, and will submit to them the documents on which the report is founded. The first report will be present-

ed at Paris, at a time and place to be specified, when his most christian majesty, who has deigned to subscribe as grand master of the order of St. Louis, shall have made known his pleasure on this head.

(Signed) W. SYDNEY SMITH.

President of the knights liberators of the white slaves in Africa.

P. S.—The subscribers will receive printed copies of the papers, subsequent to the first association at Vienna, on the 29th Dec. last.

Subscriptions are received at Paris, at the house of Messrs. Perregraux and Lalitte; at Vienna, by Messrs. Frias & Co.; at Genoa, by Messrs. Gaulis; at Brussels, by Messrs. Schumaker; at Frankfort, by Messrs. Bethman.

ESCAPE OF LA VALETTE. It now appears certain that general La Valette was assisted in his escape by general sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce and Mr. Hutchinson, English officers at Paris. They were all arrested by the police. The following particulars are interesting:

Arrest of Sir R. Wilson.

Copy of a note addressed to the English ambassador by the duc de Richelieu.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1816.

It is with the most lively feelings of pain and regret that the undersigned sees himself obliged to make known to his excellency, Sir Charles Stewart, that several subjects of his Britannic majesty appear to have taken an active part in culpable manœuvres directed against the government of the king.

His excellency will see by the letter hereto annexed which the undersigned has just received from the minister of police, that Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and another individual, who is believed to be an English gentleman, are accused of having favored the escape of Lavalette. The trial is going to commence; but the undersigned, in announcing it to Sir Charles Stewart, is forward at the same time to give him the assurance, that they will enjoy fully all the facilities which our laws afford for their justification, and that the protecting forms of trial will be religiously observed towards them.

The undersigned, in making this communication to the English ambassador, as a consequence of the particular regard which this court on every occasion entertains towards the government of his Britannic majesty, has the honor to renew, &c.

Paris, Jan. 13.

“Sir—I have learned with surprise that several English gentlemen among whom are general Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Crawford Bruce, and Mr. Hutchinson, have been arrested this morning, that their papers have been seized, and that they have been conveyed to the prisons of this city under the direction of the minister of the Police.

“As I have repeatedly manifested to your excellency my determination to extend the protection of my sovereign to no person whose conduct endangers the safety of this government, I should have been flattered, if, as British ambassador at the court of France, I had been honored with a communication from your excellency, which might have prevented the necessity of an official explanation of the motives for a proceeding of this nature towards individuals whose services and rank in some measure guarantee the loyalty of their conduct.

I have the honor, &c,

(Signed) “CHARLES STUART.”

Brussels, Jan. 23.—According to private letters from Paris Mr. Bruce, on his first examination upon the escape of Lavalette, answered in the following manner to the questions which were put to him:

Q. Your name?—A. There is nobody except the police of Paris to whom my name is not known.

Q. Of what country are you?—A. Of that country which has conquered France.

Q. Did you assist in the escape of Lavalette?—A. Distinguish: if you mean his escape from prison, no—if you mean his escape from the kingdom of France, yes.—I might say no to this also, but I say yes.

Q. What were your motives for acting in this manner?—A. My motives—1st, in order to save a persecuted individual; 2d, to serve humanity; 3d, to answer the appeal made to English honor (*loyauté Anglaise*), an appeal which is never made in vain. Lavalette, entered my apartment; he said to me, “I am Lavalette, I have just escaped from prison; I am pursued; I see some Gendarmes at the head of the street; I dare not proceed for fear of being again arrested; I fly to you; I confide myself in English honor; save me”—Then I took off my uniform, which I made Lavalette put on; afterwards I concerted with my friends upon what was to be done to convey him out of the kingdom; I resolved to accomplish it myself, and I conveyed Lavalette out of France in my own carriage.—This enterprize succeeded by means of the disguise, &c.

Paris Jan 22.—The public attention is directed to the trial of sir Robert Wilson and his friends, which is said to be fixed for Thursday, before the court of Assizes; the same court that tried Lavalette. You may rely on the exactness of the following particulars:

On Saturday, the day of their arrest, sir Robert positively declined giving any answer whatever to the interrogatories proposed to him. He was closely confined, and *au secret*. The day after he would only answer the mere questions of formality, such as his name, age, profession, &c. He persisted in this system for the motives I explained to you in my last, and which he communicated to lord Auckland, “that the tendency of the questions was to criminate him;” that he was asked, “what his private opinion of Ney was, what houses he frequented,” &c. In consequence of this resolution he was kept *au secret* until the Thursday following, when the marquis of Buckingham obtained permission for lady Wilson (who has the misfortune of being blind) to visit her husband, and the marquis accompanied her to the prison, since that time the rigor of his captivity has been alleviated; he is permitted to see her ladyship every day, and she enters with her friend who conducts her. Sir Robert is allowed to walk in the court, when the other prisoners are shut up.

M. Dapin, who defended marshal Ney, was retained by lady Wilson as her husband’s counsel, immediately after his detention.

From the London Courier of January 30.

Vice admiral Pickmore has been appointed governor of Newfoundland, and commander in chief of his majesty’s ships on that station, where he is to reside until the term of his command expires, without returning to England in the winter season, as has been the custom heretofore.

A letter from St. Helena, says—“Bonaparte is at present most narrowly watched, and on parole not to go beyond the limits of the little garden, &c. surrounding the cottage he inhabits. He has always about his person an officer and at least two or three sergeants. Notwithstanding all this, he is never heard to complain, but seems perfectly calm, and resigned to his fate. He still keeps up his dignity with those about him, and they never approach him covered, nor do they wear their hats in

his presence. I remarked, the day I dined with the admiral, during our outward bound passage that he had a plate of each dish on the table put before him by his servant, and some he partook of, others was removed without his eating any. The same ceremony was observed in handing round wine; a glass of each sort on a salver was occasionally presented, and, if inclined, he drank one; if not, the salver was removed without his speaking. He always preserved a great degree of stateliness. He never asked how he was to be disposed of, and was perfectly passive in every transaction."

Brussels, Jan. 23.—Letters from Paris mention that several persons who are to quit France in consequence of the law of Amnesty, have asked for passports to the Netherlands or to America; that several French officers leave the country for the United States, and that the British government does not see without uneasiness an emigration which might endanger its interest in America.

London, Jan. 30.—French papers arrived yesterday, and this forenoon we received the Paris journals to the 27th inst.

The political arrests are still continued with an activity, and in such numbers as to evince that the government is in the utmost dread of a convulsion. Armed force is employed for the purpose of making the arrests, and handing over the suspected persons to the civil authorities. It is also evident, that the fears of government are not ill founded.

From a Paris paper, Jan. 10.—We cannot help admiring, and almost envying the feelings of the American congress at this moment. Their national pride exultingly triumphs over the humiliation of the Algemes, and certainly the United States have some reason to indulge a proud feeling on that occasion: their cause was that of freedom asserting native rights against prescriptive outrage, and their example is worthy of being imitated by the states of Europe, though at the same time we cannot admire the terms of the treaty. The world has too long endured the ignomy of Algerine oppression. The protection of national flags is the permanent duty of every country, and in such a quarrel we wish to see the whole energy of the states exerted. The conciliatory measure which the American president has proposed, is of itself excellent—that "American navigation should be confined to American seamen." But the solution of the principal question, what constitutes an American seaman, involving that of naturalization, the right of sovereignty, and the power of transferring allegiance, will still continue in original uncertainty. We sincerely hope that it will be very long before the necessity of discussing the question be again felt.

PARIS, January 13.—The Gazette official contains the following laws:

LOUIS, by the grace of God, &c.—We have proposed, the chambers have adopted, we have ordained, and do ordain, as follows:

Art. 1. A full and entire amnesty is accorded to all those who, directly or indirectly, took part in the rebellion or usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte, saving the exceptions hereinafter named.

2. The ordinance of the 26th of July will continue to be executed with respect to the individuals named in the first article of that ordinance.

3. The king can, in the space of two months from the promulgation of the present law, exile from France such of the individuals comprised in the second article of the said ordinance as he shall keep on it, and as shall not have been previously brought before the tribunals; and, in that case, such parties shall quit France within the time fixed for them

and shall not return without the express permission of his majesty, under pain of transportation.

The king may, in like manner, deprive them of all property and all pensions granted to them on grounds of favor.

4. The relatives of Napoleon Bonaparte, in ascending and descending line—his uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces; his brothers, their wives, and their issue; his sisters and their husbands, are excluded for ever from the kingdom. All are bound to depart therefrom in the space of one month, under the penalties specified in the 91st article of the penal code. They cannot enjoy any civil right in France, nor possess any property whatsoever, any title or pension granted to them of favor; and they shall be bound to sell, within six months, all the property that they hold in France by purchase.

5. The present amnesty is not applicable to those persons against whom prosecutions have been directed, or against whom judgments have been pronounced, prior to the promulgation of the present law; such prosecutions shall be continued and such judgments executed conformably to the laws.

6. Are not comprised in the present amnesty crimes or offences against individuals, at whatever period they may have been committed. The persons charged with such crimes may be always prosecuted according to the laws.

7. Those of the regicides, who, in contempt of a clemency almost boundless, voted for the additional act, or accepted offices or employments from the usurper, and who, by so doing, declared themselves irreconcilable enemies of France, and of the lawful government, are for ever excluded the realm, and are bound to quit in the space of one month, under the pain of the punishment enacted by the 33d article of the penal code. They cannot possess any civil right in France, nor any property, title or pension granted to them of favor.

The present law, discussed, deliberated, and adopted by the chambers of peers and deputies, and sanctioned by us this day, shall be executed as a law of the state; we will, in consequence, that it be observed and maintained accordingly, in all our kingdom, and in the lands and countries thereto belonging.

In furtherance whereof, we give it in command to all our courts, tribunals, prefects, administrative bodies, and others, that these presents, they observe and maintain, cause to be observed and maintained, and in order to make them better known, cause them to be published and registered where occasion shall require; for such is our pleasure, and in order that the thing may be firm and permanent for ever, we have hereunto set our seal.

Given at Paris, at the castle of the Thuilleries, the 12th day of the month of January, the year of grace 1816, and of our reign 21st.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

By the king,

(Signed)

RICHÉLIEU.

Seen and sealed with great the seal.

(Signed)

BARBE MARRAIS.

A committee has just been appointed to fix upon the list of individuals comprised in the 7th article of the law of amnesty, which banishes them from the kingdom.

There is a vague report that the French prisoners at St. Helena had arranged a design to take the island, and would have succeeded but for the arrival of a 74 gun ship. The thing is probably given

out to prepare us for new and more flagrant measures respecting Bonaparte.

A conspiracy against the principal British officers at Paris, is said to have been discovered.

Meetings are held at London to relieve the weavers of Spitalfields—5000 of them are said to be out of employment, owing to the importation of silks from France.

A bounty on the exportation of wheat is proposed in England to relieve the agriculturalists. The exportation of 40 or 50,000 priests, &c. would relieve them more effectually.

It is computed in England that the exports to the United States since the peace have amounted to a value of 30 millions sterling, 150,000,000 dollars!—of which *eighty millions* were from Liverpool. The great distress of many of the merchants there, is attributed to this excessive trade. We shall be happy, indeed, if the evil is not felt here.

Seven attorneys and eight other persons of Dublin, respectable in public credit until now, have been convicted and sentenced to transportation, for making and vending forged stamps.

A London paper of the 27th Jan. says that Miss Paterson, formerly the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, is at Paris, moving in the highest circles of fashion, and exceedingly admired.

State of Ireland.

Extract of a letter dated " Drogheda, 28th Oct. 1815.

"On the 31 of this month the counties of Tipperary and Limerick were proclaimed out of the king's peace; 12,000 troops have marched into Tipperary; a person found out of his house one hour before sun rise or one hour after sun set, without being able satisfactorily to account for themselves, are forthwith transported for seven years to Botany Bay.

"The magistrates and troops go out at night, knock at the doors and demand arms, the people commonly deny having any—the troops enter and a search commences, if any arms are found the owners are tried by a bench of magistrates and transported without further ceremony. TRIAL BY JURY IS SUSPENDED in those two counties, that is Limerick and Tipperary. Three men were brought into Clonmel about fourteen days ago, and charged with having a carbine, three gun locks and some shot in their houses, the magistrates ordered them to Botany Bay, and they were removed without a moment's delay, from the court house to a car that was opposite the door, and sent off instantly to Cork, under a strong escort for transportation. Special commissions are issued for Limerick and Tipperary, and the same system is followed in every town in both counties. The oppression of the tythe system is the cause of all those disorders.

"Wheat is at present but 32s per barrel of 20 stone—Oats from 7s to 10s per barrel of 14 stone. In some parts of the country both grains are much lower. Lands rent from £2 10 0 to £5 per acre per year; the nett amount of the crop scarcely pays the amount of the tythe, taxes and tillage, without speaking of the rent, and the minister demands as much for his tythe as when wheat was at £4 10 0 per barrel. The first account we had of actual hostility of the Tipperary boys to tythes was in a rencontre they had with the proctors of the Rev. Patrick Hone, within two miles of Cashel, at 2 o'clock on a Saturday, which is the market day. Patrick Hone would not reduce his tythes, and the farmers of the village of Golden, gave him notice that they would pay him in kind; some of the farmers,

however, dug some of the potatoes for the family dinner, or stacked some of the grain which it seems is considered an informality in that part by the clergy of the established church, and the Rev. Patrick Hone sent out his proctor and seven men, armed each with a blunderbuss and case of pistols to value their crops and prepare them for a citation to the vicars court. The tything detachment were on the farm of widow Quinlan, laying down the amount of her assessment, when their eyes were astonished with the appearance of 15 men, each having a blunderbuss poised, and approaching with a death like silence across the plain; they wore white flannel working jackets, large hats trimmed and cocked up at front, their faces and necks, which were bare, were daubed with alternate stripes of ruddle and ochre, red and yellow, which gave them a most frightful appearance, their knees were loose, moving quickly, and in a short time they were up with the tything men, who attempted to make off in all haste as they saw that resistance was useless. Maher, an old and severe tythe hunter, was singled out and shot; there was a large black, where they got him heaven knows, of the party, who was next taken and beat about the head and limbs, but his life was spared. The remaining six fled to the house of the widow Quinlan, where they capitulated and begged for mercy. The terms were severe, that they should hand out their arms, valuation and tything books, never appear again on the same business, and not leave the house for one hour. Such was the triumph of those redoubted champions of the poor man's harvest. The 15 men fied off at the orders of one man, and made at the rate of six miles each hour. This is the beginning but where will be the end, God only can tell. We are in a most wretched situation. I wish that 10,000 hardy Irishmen were exchanged for as many, if you have them, of those who in your late war took part with the oppressors of my country and the bitter enemies of the United States of America. One year's residence here would make a republican of the bitterest American tory you have."

Pennsylvania Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Letter from the auditor-general, relative to the receipts and expenditures of government.

Auditor-General's Office, January 25.

SIR—Agreeably to their resolution of yesterday, I respectfully submit to the honorable senate, the following statements and observations, viz.

Estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures at the state treasury in 1816, founded upon acts of the legislature passed prior to the present session.

	RECEIPTS.	Dols.
Lands	100,000	0
Banks dividends	2000	0
Auction duties	80,000	0
Tax on new banks	3,000	0
Tavern licenses	30,000	0
Tax on offices	8,000	0
Court fines	2,000	0
Miscellaneous	10,000	0
	455,000	0

To which add the balance in the treasury 1st December, 1815.	78,979	40
	534,979	40

	EXPENDITURES.	Dols.
Expenses of government	160,000	0
Loan from the Columbian Bridge Company with interest	67,500	0
Harrisburg bridge	67,500	0
On account of the appropriations to the western territories	1,000	0
On account of the other appropriations and balances of appropriations	10,000	0
	307,000	0

Pensions	16,000
Militia	30,000
Miscellaneous	15,000
	<hr/>
Probable surplus or balance on 1st Dec. 1815,	486,000
	52,979 40
	<hr/>
	538,979 40

Estimate of the probable annual receipts and expenditures founded upon provisions existing prior to the present session of the legislature.

RECEIPTS.		Dols.
Lands		100,000
Bank dividends		200,000
Tax on banks		20,000
Auction duties		60,000
Tavern licenses		30,000
Tax on offices		8,000
Court fines		2,000
Miscellaneous		10,000
		<hr/>
		430,000
EXPENDITURES.		
Expenses of government	160,000	
Militia	30,000	
Pensions	16,000	
Miscellaneous	10,000	
		<hr/>
	216,000	
Probable annual redundant revenue	214,000	
		<hr/>
		430,000

To these statements I respectfully add the following remarks in explanation of the grounds on which they rest, viz.

If our future receipts from banks and auction duties can be estimated from what have heretofore accrued from those sources, my view will prove short of the actual receipts. In the estimate of receipts for 1816 the amount assumed for bank dividends is about the usual annual sum—the receipts, however, may be more than I state, because the half year's dividend from the Pennsylvania bank lately received is \$90,000; in respect to auction duties, my estimate is less than two-thirds of last year's receipts therefrom, and on a view of the three years preceding 1815, (when the difference in the state of trade is taken into consideration) it will not, I conceive, be deemed over-rated.

In respect to the probable expenditures in 1816, I have assumed the sum of \$140,000 to meet the calls from the western turnpikes, more from a belief that that sum can be conveniently spared, than from a knowledge of the actual progress of these roads; but I have understood that the demands in 1816 cannot reach that sum.

With respect to the estimate of the probable annual receipts, founded on provisions existing prior to the present session of the legislature, it will be seen that the auction duties are stated at \$60,000, being less than the average of three years previous to 1815; the revenues arising from tavern licenses heretofore charged with certain militia payments; under the provisions of 29th March, 1813, and being now free therefrom, will yield, in all probability, the full extent of the estimate.

And in respect to the expenditures under the same estimate, I have purposely kept out the probable payments on account of the appropriations for turnpikes and other improvements, in order to shew the clear surplus annual revenue over what are considered the ordinary expenditures. This surplus revenue will, besides leaving a handsome balance in the treasury to meet contingencies, (say 30,000 dollars,) admit of an expenditure of more than \$130,000 per annum in discharge of existing pledges and as a provision for future appropriations; these pledges will on the 1st December, 1816, (that is, after deducting \$150,000 provided therefor in my estimate) amount to about \$720,000.

Independently of the foregoing statements and views, our claims on the United States may yield \$300,000, as I have already furnished an account exceeding

in amount \$280,000. A further account is in preparation, and will probably be transmitted to Washington in the course of the ensuing spring. If the treasury of the United States shall not be prepared to meet our demand, I am authorized to accept of stock.

I beg leave to remark that the appropriation to the Philadelphia prison, as stated in my annual report, may be considered nominal, because the inspectors have not complied with the terms upon which the appropriation had been made, and I understand do not mean to comply therewith, and consequently cannot take it up, and that the balance of monies remaining in treasury arising from tonnage duties, as noticed in my annual report of 1814, has by law become a fund for the payment of the salary and contingencies of the office of the wardens of the port, and can be drawn out of the treasury at a rate not exceeding \$1,600 per annum; and although this provision will expire on the 1st of April next, it will in all probability, be continued until some other fund shall be established for that institution.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE BRYAN.
The hon speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania.

Legislature of Rhode Island.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate, and
 Gentlemen of the house of representatives.

I lay before you communications from several of the state legislatures, on the subject of proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States, which will, no doubt, receive your early attention and consideration; and also the correspondence between the minister of Spain and the secretary of state, upon the demand made by the Spanish government for the surrender of a part of Louisiana.

Since the conclusion of the Algerine war, in a manner and on terms so highly advantageous and honorable to the United States, nothing has occurred to interrupt the public tranquility; and it must afford the highest gratification to all good men that there is a prospect that the European world may again return to the relations of peace. After so many years of war and confusion, it may require a long season of peace before our commerce and navigation can be settled upon any permanent basis; but from the immense native resources of our country, we may reasonably calculate upon the gradual increase of national wealth and strength; and notwithstanding the weight of public debt and the pressure of unprecedented taxation, we may be allowed to hope that, under a vigilant and frugal management of affairs, the days of prosperity will return and be continued.

In the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, it is to be hoped we may not forget the lessons of former experience, nor the want of preparation in which the nation was found at the commencement of the late war. Our experience in that contest has taught us that our proper defence is a naval one, and it ought to give us the highest satisfaction to find that this truth is very universally impressed, and that the general government has evinced a disposition to encourage and increase the navy. In all the measures which are proper for this purpose, there can be no doubt they will be supported by the approbation of the people.

The events of late years have produced such changes and embarrassments in trade and business as have reduced many citizens to a state of bank-

ruptly, and the effect is manifest in the increased size of the docket of petitions for the insolvent act. As the public business of the session is not considerable, I hope the assembly will devote so much time to the trial of these petitions as to relieve the parties as far as possible, from the burden of protracted attendance.

The condition of the manufacturing establishments of this state, in which so much capital and so many persons are engaged, excites much concern. It is not, perhaps, in our power to extend any relief or to afford much encouragement; but the general government having in charge the general weal, and the entire regulation of foreign commerce, will take care of interests so important, and will adopt such a course of policy as to place them on a stable foundation. They are truly a national concern, and intimately connected with the prosperity of agriculture and navigation.

It is very desirable that the state should provide for the redemption of the balance of the old state debt, and also of the debt contracted in the late war; and I may be permitted to express a hope that, as soon as the condition of affairs will justify it, effectual measures may be taken for the accomplishment of this object.

Among other objects of importance which will require your attention, none perhaps deserves it more than our judicial system. From the increase of suits, or from some defect in the system of our courts, cases are often continued a long time on the dockets, to the great hindrance of justice. I therefore recommend this important subject to your serious consideration, that the inconvenience complained of may be remedied.

It is a renewed occasion of gratitude and praise to the Almighty ruler of the universe, that, since the afflictive storm in September last, we have been favored with a season of uncommon mildness, and that from this cause, and the general prevalence of health, our citizens have been enabled, to so great a degree, to retrieve, or repair the losses inflicted by that calamity.

We have also an additional motive to gratitude and thankfulness in the belief that there is a gradual improvement among us in morals and religion, and in the means of literary and moral education. It becomes us to evince our gratitude for these favors, by giving all the aid in our power, both as legislators and private citizens, to promote and extend these solid foundations of happiness and prosperity. These objects would be advanced by the encouragement of schools; and notwithstanding our want of public funds, the exertions of individuals, under the patronage of public authority, may have, as they have already had, the most happy effects.

May all your deliberations be conducted with candor and moderation, that justice may be done between individuals, and the happiness and prosperity of the community be extended and secured.

WILLIAM JONES.

Providence, Feb. 13, 1816.

CONGRESS

SENATE—*March 7, 1816.*

Mr. *Sanford* moved the following resolve, which was read:

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States—which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the said constitution, to wit:

The judges of all the courts of the United States

shall be subject to removal from office by the president and both houses of congress, when, in their opinion, the public good will be promoted by removal; but in such cases, two-thirds of both houses shall concur with the president in their removal.

March 8. Mr. *Varnum*, from the committee to whom was referred the proposed amendment to the constitution respecting the mode of election of electors and representatives to congress, reported the same with amendments—which were read.

The resolution to amend the constitution, so as to make the judges removable from office, was read the second time.

The bill to amend the act for regulating the post office establishment, (respecting the compensation of post-masters, and to allow the members of congress the privilege of franking during the recess) was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. *Wilson*, referred to a select committee.

The engrossed bill in addition to the act establishing the navy pension fund, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other house.

The other business done will be mentioned in its progress.

March 11. Some progress was made in the bill to make further provisions for military services.—The bill to establish a law library for the use of the supreme court, appropriating 5000\$ for the purpose, was ordered to a third reading.

The engrossed bill to extend the time for decisions, &c. on the Yazoo claims, was read a third time; the blank filled with the first Monday of December next, &c. and passed.

The amendment proposed to the constitution requiring the election of electors and representatives of congress to be made in all the states by districts, was taken up; and the question stated on ordering it to a third reading—which, after some remarks, was postponed until Monday.

The bill, providing for the publication of the decisions in the supreme court of the United States, was considered, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [The bill proposes to allow to a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, one thousand dollars per annum, provided the said decisions be published within six months after the adjournment each year, and fifty copies thereof delivered free of charge to the secretary of state, to be distributed as prescribed by the bill.]

The senate having no business before it, then adjourned.

March 12. After some time spent on a proposition by Mr. *Ruggles*, to alter the location of a road laid out from the foot of the rapids of the Miami to lake Erie—

The bill from the house of representatives, to change the mode of compensation of the senators, delegates and representatives in congress, was read a second time.

Mr. *Taylor* moved to refer the bill to the committee of finance, which, after considerable debate, was negatived—yeas 9; nays 22.

The bill to establish a law library for the use of the supreme court, with the title being altered so as to read “an act concerning the library of congress,” was read a third time and passed. As was also the bill providing for the publication of the decisions of the supreme court.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Female Orphan Asylum of the city of Washington, was taken up, by the casting vote of the speaker, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—[This bill was read a third time on the following day, and rejected.]

For the bill—Messrs. Brown, Campbell, Chace, Dana, Gaillard, How-ell, Hunter, Laeock, Roberts, Sanford, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Williams, Wilson—16.

Against the bill—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Condict, Daggitt, Goldsborough, Gore, Harper, Horsey, King, Mason, Mason of N. H., Morrow, Ruggles, Talbot, Taylor, Varnum, Wells—17.

March 13. The senate proceeded to the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, of the bill to change the mode of compensation of the senators, representatives and delegates in congress.

[This bill, it will be borne in mind, proposes to change the rate and mode of compensation, from 6 dollars per day during attendance, to 1,500 dollars per annum.]

After some time spent therein, several amendments proposed being rejected, the bill being reported to the senate—

Mr. Sandford moved to amend the bill, so as to substitute a compensation of _____ dollars per day, for the annual salary.

Mr. Campbell opposed this motion; assigning, among the grounds of it, that the allowance for travelling would be also increased by such an amendment, though not proposed to be increased by the bill from the house.

The question on Mr. Sandford's motion was decided in the negative—23 to 19, by yeas and nays.

The question on ordering the bill to be read a third time, was then decided as follows:

For the bill—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Brown, Campbell, Condict, Daggitt, Dana, G. Ford, Gore Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Laeock, Mason of N. H., Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Wells, Williams—22.

Against the bill—Messrs. Chace, Goldsborough, King, Mason, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Turner, Varnum, Wilson—11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 8.—The engrossed bill to change the mode of compensation to the members of congress, was read the third time, and the question stated, "shall the bill pass?"

The debate on this bill commenced on the question of its passage, and continued until near four o'clock. It was opposed by Messrs. Huger, Ross, Stamford, Tucker, Gaston, Yancey, and Forsyth. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Grosvenor, Randolph, Calhoun, King of Mass. Wright, Hopkinson, Calpepper, and Sharp.

The question was then taken on passing the bill, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Atherton, Baylies, Betts, Birdsall, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Chipman, Clarke N. C. Clark K. Clayton, Clendinning, Condit, Connor, Cooper, Creighton, Calpepper, Davenport, Gold, Grosvenor, Hardin, Henderson, Hopkinson, Holbert, Irving N. Y. Jackson, Jewett, Johnson Ky. Kent, Keer Va. King M. King N. C. Lane, Lovett, Marsh, Marrant, M'Lean, K. M'Lean O. Middleton, Milton, Moses, Mosley, Nelson M. Newton, Noyes, Ombly, Parris, Pickens, Pinkney, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Robertson, Sargeant, Savage, Sharp, Sheffy, Smith P. Smith M. Stearns, Sturges, Tuggart, Talladge, Tate, Taul, Taylor S. C. Thomas, Throop, Ward M. Ward N. Y. Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, Thomas, Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yates—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Baer, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Bloom, Boss, Burdette, Cannon, Ciley, Clopton, Conisbee, Crawford, Crouchman, Culbert, Darlington, Deas, Edwards, Eganey, Forsyth, Gaston, Glasgow, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, G. Gibb, Hale, Hall, Harmond, Hays, Herbert, Huger, Hangerford, Ingham, Johnson Va. Langdale, Lewis, Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Nacley, Mason, M' Coy, Piper, Root, Ross, Swift Va. Southern, Stanford, Strong, Taylor N. Y. Telfair, Towsend, Tucker, Yess, Wallace, Ward N. J. Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Wm. Wilson, Yancey—67. A. and the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 9. Mr. Lowndes from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to repeal the duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches, a bill to abolish the existing duties on distillation, and to impose other duties thereon; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Ingham,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to next session of congress what

amendments, if any, are necessary to equalize the duties on the capacities of stills, boilers, &c.

The bill from the senate in addition to the act respecting the navy pension fund, was twice read and referred.

The bill for the relief of Gustavus Loomis was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Townsend,

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of exempting from the payment of duties the carriage of his excellency Mr. Gore, governor of the British province of Upper Canada, who landed at New York and passed through the state of New York in August last, on his way to his government.

The intervening orders of the day were then postponed, and the house resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge of Virginia in the chair, on the national bank bill.

Mr. Cady offered an amendment to prevent the establishment of more than one branch of the bank in any one state.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Bradbury and Wright; and supported by Messrs. Cady and Calpepper, and then negatived without a division.

After some unimportant amendments, and the bill having been gone through—the question was stated on the committee's rising and reporting it to the house, when

Mr. Clay rose and delivered at length his sentiments in favor of the bill, its principle and details.

A desultory debate followed, between Mr. Jackson, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Randolph, on one of two points of Mr. Clay's arguments—Mr. Randolph touching incidentally on the bill itself. After which—

The committee rose, reported progress, and

The house adjourned about 4 o'clock.

Monday, March 11.—After a good deal of minor business, on motion of Mr. Webster—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, for making the gold coins of England, France, Portugal and Spain, and the crowns of France, parts of the legal currency of the United States, corresponding with the intrinsic value of said coins, respectively, and that the committee on the national currency be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from gen. William H. Harrison, soliciting an enquiry into the expenditure of the public money within the 8th military district, while under his command; which was read, and referred to the committee on public expenditures.

Some business here intervened of too diffused and uninteresting a character to require notice at present, and the house resumed the consideration of the bank bill.

The house successively concurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, without objection, until it reached that which substituted the sum of fifteen dollars as the second cash instalment to the bank, instead of five.

Mr. Calhoun repeated the objections that he made in the committee to this amendment, and moved that the house disagree thereto, with the view hereafter of making the sum ten dollars.

After a few remarks from Mr. Smith, of Md. in justification of the amendment,

It was disagreed to by the house.

The house then proceeded to that amendment of the committee which restrained the government from appointing more than three of its directors from any one state.

This amendment was objected to in a few words by Mr. *Telfair*, and opposed also by Mr. *Robertson* of some length, who wished the clause restored to its original state.

After a few remarks from Mr. *Smith* of Md. in favor of the amendment, it was concurred in.

The next amendment considered, was that which added the word "native" to a clause of the bill, and thereby excluded from the direction naturalized citizens.

Mr. *Calhoun* opposed the adoption of this amendment, on the ground formerly stated; and Mr. *Randolph* again advocated it in a short speech; when

The decision of the committee was reversed, and the word "native" rejected—ayes 44, noes 67.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, the bill was then so amended, after a short discussion, in which Mr. *Smith*, of Md. opposed the motion, as to make it equally compulsory and penal on the bank to pay its deposits in specie, as its notes or bills.

When the house arrived at the amendment providing sanctions for compelling the bank to perform its engagements—

Mr. *Wright* made a motion substantially to strike out the clause which makes the charter forfeitable in case of non-payment of specie, and thereby leave only the penalty of paying 10 per cent. on their notes if not so paid.

A debate commenced on this motion, which continued until past 5 o'clock, without a decision, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 12. After a variety of business unnecessary to notice at present—The house proceeded to the order of the day—being the report of the committee of the whole house, on the national bank bill—the motion to strike out that part of an amendment reported by the committee, which makes the charter forfeitable for non-payment of its notes in specie, being still under consideration—

The motion to amend the amendment was agreed to without a division.

Mr. *Randolph* then moved to amend the amendment of the committee, by making the interest demandable on the notes of the bank, in case of refusal to pay specie, twenty per cent. instead of ten. Which was decided in the negative—ayes 52, noes 70.

The house then proceeded with the remaining amendments of the committee of the whole, the consideration and decision on which having been completed—

Mr. *Calhoun* moved to amend the bill, by fixing the amount of the second cash payment at \$10 instead of 5, as is stated in the bill. This being agreed to, and some other minor motions being disposed of—

Mr. *Webster* moved to amend the clause which declares that the bank may sue and be sued "in all courts whatsoever," by designating the state courts—which was agreed to.

Mr. *Woot* then renewed the motion he had unsuccessfully made in committee of the whole, to reduce the rate at which six per cent. stock is to be received in subscriptions to the bank, from *par* to ninety per cent. Mr. E. repeated briefly his reasons for the motion, already stated, and Mr. *Calhoun* his objections to it; when after some remarks in support of it by Mr. *Ross*.

The question was taken and decided in the negative as follows;

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Baker, Bennett, Boss, Birdsell, Brooks, Burrill, Caldwell, Chappell, Clayton, Comstock, Crawford, Crockerin, Darlington, Deha, Hann, H. B. Hammond, Haves, Lyle, Mayrant, McLean, O. Root, Ross, Savage, Smith Va. Southard,

Stanford, Throop, Townsend, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Whitesides, Williams—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Atherton, Baer, Barbour, Bassett, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Cady, Calhoun, Cannon, Champion, Gilley, Clark, N. C. Clark, K. Clayton, Clendenin, Condit, Conner, Cooper, Creighton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davenport, Edwards, Folley, Gason, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hiale, Hanson, Hardin, Henderson, Herbert, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jewett, Johnson, Va. Kent, Kerr, Va. King, Ms. King N. C. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Marsh, Mason, McCoy, McKee, McLean, K. Middleton, Milnor, Moore, Mosely, Murfee, Nelson, Ms. Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Pickering, Piper, Pitkin, Reed, Robertson, Ruggles, Sergeant, Sharpe, Smith Pa. Smith Md. Swarns, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Tate, Taylor N. Y. Taylor S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Vose, Ward Ms. Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilde, Wilkin, Winoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates—105.

After some other propositions which were rejected, Mr. *Condit* moved to change the seat of the bank from Philadelphia to New York.—Mr. *Wright* proposed Baltimore. Mr. *Condit's* motion prevailed—ayes 70, noes 64. After which other amendments were offered and rejected—one by Mr. *Atherton* to fix the rate at which the 3 per cent. stock should be received at 50 instead of 65 per cent. was under consideration when the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 13. After some other business, the house resumed the national bank bill.

Mr. *Atherton's* motion, which lay over, was negatived, 58 to 55.

The vote of yesterday to fix the seat of the principal bank at New York, was re-considered—for re-consideration 81, against it 66; and the house re-instated Philadelphia. After several other propositions, differently decided, the question on engrossing the bill for a third reading, was carried—ayes 82, noes 61; which, with other particulars may be given hereafter.

Thursday, March 14. Other matters being disposed of, the bank bill was taken up; Messrs. *Webster*, *Cady*, *Stanford*, *Clopton*, *Hanson* and *Pickering* spoke against the bill—and Messrs. *Grosvenor*, *Hulbert* and *Calhoun* in favor of it. The question was loudly called for, and decided as follows;

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Baer, Betts, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Calhoun, Cannon, Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Clendenin, Comstock, Condit, Conner, Creighton, Crockerin, Cuthbert, Edwards, Folley, Forsyth, Gholson, Griffin, Grosvenor, Haves, Henderson, Hunger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Jewett, Kerr Va. King N. C. Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Maclay, Mason, McCoy, Middleton, Moore, Mosely, Murfee, Nelson Ms. Paris, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Robertson, Sharpe, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Throop, Townsend, Tucker, Ward, N. J. Wendover, Wheaton, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Winoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates—80.

NAYS—Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Birdsell, Blount, Breckenridge, Burnside, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Citley, Clayton, Clopton, Cooper, Crawford, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Deha, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwin, Hann, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Hardin, Herbert, Hopkinson, Johnson, of Va. Kent, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, McLean of Ky. McLean of Ohio, Milnor, Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Root, Ross, Ruggles, Sergeant, Savage, Shafley, Smith of Pa. Southard, Sturges, Stearns, Strong, Taggart, Tallmage, Vose, Wallace, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. Y. Webster, Whiteside, Wilcox—71.

The bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Pinkney declines the Russian embassy.

A new edition of capt. *Porter's* elegant and interesting journal of the cruise of the *Essex*, is about to be published in New York.

There have recently been many valuable arrivals in the United States from countries beyond the cape of Good Hope: and many are daily expected.

Crows.—John White, of Bucks county, Pa. has lately received a bounty of 59 dolls. 65 cents, for killing 1790 crows!

Energetic sentence.—The New-Hampshire Patriot concludes an electioneering article with the following strong remark—"The condition on which God has granted liberty to man, is eternal vigilance."

The legislature of Virginia has closed a most splendid session. Vast sums and resources have been devoted to internal improvements, to schools, and to other sublime acts of legislation. We wish we had room to notice the works of this enlightened body.

Inverted commerce.—A vessel was lately taking in a cargo of rice in a West India port, for a port of the United States!

Specie—150,000 dollars are said to have arrived at New-York on the 8th inst. from Nassau, N. P. and Liverpool.

The coast of Cuba is much infested by Carthaginian privateers. A royal brig, of 6 guns and 125 men, was completely drubbed by one of them carrying 1 gun and 26 men!"

The funeral of Mr. Brigham, late a member of congress, who died at Washington, was attended by the president of the U. S. the heads of departments, and the members of the two houses.

Pennsylvania legislature. The bill to extend the right of suffrage to every free person, "without regard to his complexion," was lost in the house of representatives by a large majority.

From the Albany Argus.—It has been stated in the *Albany Register*, we presume from misapprehension, that the republican members of the legislature have nominated DANIEL D. TOMPKINS for the presidency. The article has been copied into most of the newspapers, and has excited considerable animadversion. We have been requested to say, that no nomination of president was made in the meeting alluded to. Some resolutions were adopted, *unanimously*, expressive of the feelings of the meeting on this question, but connected with an avowed intention to support the nomination which should fairly and ultimately be made at Washington.

THE LATE MR. BAYARD. *From the Baltimore Patriot.*—The gratitude of a republic constitutes the chief reward of its faithful and useful servants—never should an opportunity be lost to manifest respect for the able politician and honest patriot—the memory of Mr. Bayard should be cherished by this nation.

Extract of a letter from our minister, Mr. Russell, at Stockholm, to one of his friends in Baltimore.

"From the bottom of my heart, I condole with you on the death of my worthy colleague, Mr. Bayard. He was indeed, a most honest and excellent man; and although claimed by a party, he belonged exclusively to his country. I consider his death as a national calamity, and I personally feel, most sensibly his loss, for during my acquaintance with him, he had taken strong hold of my respect and affection."

Mr. Jefferson has declined his appointment as a director of public works in Virginia, in the following letter to the governor:

Monticello, Feb. 19, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I received yesterday your favor of the 16th inst. informing me that the general assembly had been pleased to appoint me one of the directors of the board of public works recently instituted by them. The spirit with which they have entered on the great works of improvement and public instruction, will form an honorable epoch in the history of our country, and I sincerely wish the effects of age permitted me to assist in the execution of their wise and salutary purposes.—But I feel it a duty to leave to younger bodies and minds services which require activity of either. Journeys which should call me from home at fixed times, would often find me unable to undertake them, and the absence of a member of such a board would give uneasiness to that portion of our country with whose interests he would be supposed particularly acquainted and charged. I am very thankful to the legislature for this proof of their confidence, and hope my declining it will be imputed to its true motive, and not to a want of zeal which will never cease to pray for the advancement and prosperity of our country.

Accept the assurances of my high consideration and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Cobbett to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

"BOTLEY, JAN. 5, 1816.

"I am very happy that you think I have done some service to America, and still more to hear your animating description of her prosperity. If that continue, and if her sons be wise, the despots, even now, have done nothing as to the final accomplishment of their views. The fate of freedom is yet unknown to them; and they seem to perceive it, and give signs of their fears, every time that America is mentioned.

"You, who saw England so long ago, can form no idea of the sort of government that we have now.—The parliament of your time was a thing no more resembling that of this day, than a Greyhound resembles a Hyena. No man of any sense ever feels any interest in its proceedings. The affairs of the country are, however, drawing very fast towards a crisis. The war has left a load behind it far more dangerous to the government than any event of mere war could have been. Pecuniary distress has spread consternation among all ranks. Every one has his remedy, and all fear some great and terrible convulsion."—*Press.*

Resolution, requesting the president to present medals to capt. Stewart and the officers of the frigate Constitution—

Resolved 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 requested, to present to captain Charles Stewart, of the frigate Constitution, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of captain Stewart, his officers and crew, in the capture of the British vessels of war, the *Cyane* and the *Levant*, after a brave and skilful combat.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro tempore.

Feb. 22, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 4 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 238.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE AND WATER-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Another removal.

The office of the WEEKLY REGISTER is again removed, and now is at the *Head of Cheapside*, within a very short distance of the old stand. We are, at last, completely fixed—for the time being.

It is of no manner of importance that gentlemen addressing the editor by mail, should designate the place where the office is kept—but it is particularly requested, to avoid mistakes (which perhaps it was designed might occur) that his name, or “*Niles' Weekly Register,*” should be superscribed on their letters.

The necessary attention to the removal of his effects, together with the late severe occupation of his time in a general exertion to get the accounts for the WEEKLY REGISTER settled, and possess that which he has so laboriously earned, have prevented that devotion to the editorial department of the paper usually bestowed upon it.

Manufactures—very interesting.

TO WILLIAM LOWNDES, chairman of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives of the United States.

Respected Friend—Invited by the candor evinced in some late conversations, on the subject of manufactures—a subject in my opinion of vital importance to the United States at the present time, I take the liberty of soliciting thy attention to a few additional observations.

I am informed that the committee of ways and means, to which was referred the tariff lately offered to the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury, have before them a letter addressed by me to him, dated at “*Rokeby Cotton Works, on Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, 11 month 30, 1815.*” On this letter I wish to submit a few explanatory remarks, for two reasons; first, because I apprehend I have not been, in some parts of it, sufficiently explicit to convey my ideas with clearness: and, secondly, because I believe an increase of knowledge on the subject will enable me to improve some of its details, without any departure from its principles.

In my letter to the secretary, I have endeavored to shew, from data on which I have full reliance, the lowest terms on which the British manufacturer could enter our markets with an article (chosen as a fair average for *general reasoning*) *equally substantial* with the same article made by the American manufacturer, under present circumstances—and the lowest terms on which the latter manufacturer can bring such article into the same market.

On this *equality of fabric* was predicated my detailed comparison of the minimum cost of each manufacture. The British 19 2-3 cents, and the American 24 6-10 cents per yard. The difference is very nearly 5 cents, being more than 25 per cent. on the British cost. On the same idea of *equality of fabric*, was also predicated a scale of specific duties, in my said letter, submitted to the consideration of the secretary. I mean now to examine more closely, and to offer some explanations of this scale. From a cost of 6d to 15d sterling, the proposed spe-

cific duty varies from 14 to 6 cts. per yard, assuming 7-8 yard, as a medium-width. The mean of these rates is 8 cents per running yard, and 9 cents per square yard—which is 46 2-7 per cent on 19 4-9 cts. the medium cost; or if the minimum cost (for the purpose of calculation) be taken at 25 cents, the rate of duty proposed in that scale will be 36 per cent. Combining, with the preceding part of the proposition, the recommendation of 20 per cent in the concluding part from a cost of 15d to 30d stg. per yard, a mean of the whole proposition will be found to be 26 2-5 per cent. ad valorem. And if the whole of my proposition be not taken in connexion, I cannot own a part of it as mine.

The only modifications I would make in the details of my letter to the secretary are: in the statement of cost to the British manufacturer the price of the raw material at Manchester should be augmented from 12 7-10d to 14 1-25 per lb. and the expence of manufacturing proportionally diminished, yielding the same final result, 19 2-3 cents per yard.

The comparison, however, as founded on *equality of fabrics*, does not give the most correct and *practical* view of the subject. It is rather what *should* be than what *is*. It is the practice of the British manufacturer, from a dexterity and skill acquired by long experience and division of labor, to make a fabric very beautiful and imposing to the eye, of yarn No. 20, every pound of which produces 4 yds. at least, which will cost him, clear of duty, but 17 cents per yard, in Philadelphia, when the price of cotton is 20 cents per lb. in Savannah.

It is the practice of the American manufacturer to make a more substantial and durable fabric, of yarn No. 20, producing no more than 60 yards from 17 lbs. which will cost him 25 cents per yard, in Philadelphia, when the price of cotton is 20 cents per lb. in Savannah.

The cost to the American manufacturer of a substantial and useful cloth is, per yard	25 cents
The cost to the British manufacturer of a beautiful and highly polished cloth is, per yard	17 cents

The difference is, per yard - 8

Unless there be imposed on this foreign fabric as *much duty* as will make it cost the importer 25 cents per yard, the American manufacturer will not be protected *effectually*. A specific duty of eight cents per yard, a duty ad valorem of more than 47 per cent, or if the minimum cost (for the purpose of calculation) be taken at 25 cents, 32 per cent will be *necessary for that effect*.

In the proposed tariff, the duty is stated at 33 1-3 per cent—the difference of 1 1-3 per cent between this and the preceding result of my calculation, it is a very small allowance for the possible evasions of revenue which may take place, notwithstanding the most careful legislation on the subject: So that I consider my letter, to which I have alluded, when closely examined in all its parts, to be in complete harmony with the proposed tariff. In that letter I have said—

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"It will require some years, I apprehend, to dissipate prejudices—for the generality of consumers to learn to prefer, at a superior price, the substantial usefulness and durability of ours, to the beauty of the British manufacture.

"Under the present high price of labor, and the small experience, both in the fabrication of our machinery and in the economy of using them, I believe we cannot make *good* cotton cloth, of the common width, from three-quarters to a yard, for less than 25 cents per yard, without any profit; I would, therefore, calculate all cotton goods, the invoice price of which should not exceed 10½d sterling per yard at 25 cents, and the difference between this amount and the amount of the invoice, should be duty. At this point I would aim, in fixing a rate of duty either *ad valorem* or specific."

"Let us extend our views to that state of things when our manufactures, through the fostering care of a liberal government, during their infancy, shall gain their *proper station* in the scale of great national interests—when we may supply our own wants from our own resources—be *independent*, in an exemption from a vexatious foreign influence operating through our necessities—*happy*, in an exemption from many sources of war—and *rich*, in an exemption from the debt which always follows in its train. Then manufactures will be a fair object of revenue."

A rumor has gone forth, that, as an agent of manufactures, I have, in the letter already alluded to, expressed an opinion; that a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed on cotton goods imported, would be sufficient protection, and that I asked no more than 20 per cent. *Believing*, as I do, that a thorough examination of my said letter will not warrant such a construction—and *knowing* that such is not my opinion, I am unwilling to meet the consequences of such an impression on the minds of my fellow-citizens. I confess I am not, nor do I wish to be, insensible to the esteem and approbation of my countrymen; and I verily believe that the time is at hand, when the people of the United States will not applaud his wisdom who has directed his exertions to paralyze, wound or destroy manufacturing establishments. Fluctuating and temporary expedients would *paralyze* them; parsimonious measures might *wound* them; and withholding the shield of legislative support would *destroy* them. Nothing will afford them *sure* foundation, short of a bold, candid and decided policy, the principle of which should be obvious, speaking to rival nations a language not to be misunderstood—a *steady determination* to accomplish its object. This wise course would at once reduce our rivals to a *forlorn hope*; otherwise their attacks will be unceasing, diversified, often masked, and directed with an ingenuity in selecting weak points, and a skill in the process, of which few of us can now have an adequate conception.

If we seek solely in foreign countries a market for our surplus provisions and raw materials, and from them a supply of our wants in manufactured articles, the government of those countries will regulate our markets both *out* and *in*, as will best suit their own views; they would not, perhaps, attempt to drive us *suddenly* to the verge of bankruptcy, lest we should start from the brink of the precipice, and, with a bold and violent effort, regain our energy; but they would *gradually* regulate us into poverty and weakness—establish a deleterious influence, which, like a *sure* but slow poison, would steal through all the veins and arteries of society. We might then talk of revenue and commerce, and

seamen, but, like Sampson, shorn of his locks, we should talk and lament in vain—or like Esau, starving in the midst of plenty, sell our birth-right, independence, for a mess of pottage.

The eastern and middle states would *first* feel the effects of the paralyzing venom, the western states *next*—and, *lastly*, though with equal *certainty* and in speedy succession, the southern states would fall victims in common to the general disease. In the body politic, its first symptoms will be—a morbid circulation—a weakened cohesion of parts—diverse attractions—topical fevers—prostration of strength: And its end—Shall I finish the picture?—dissolution! We have *now* in our power the means of prevention—

"Principiis obsta, sero medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas convaluerit moras."

If we guard not effectually against its first occurrence, the disease may become epidemic, and medicine may, indeed be too late! *This warning*, it is true, is given by a simple private individual—yet, his warnings flow from his honest convictions—he utters them with freedom, but with respect.

"Wisdom crieth in the streets."—I allude not to the voice of a few associated manufacturers—nor of a few associated merchants—but to the *voice of the people*. The great agricultural classes are awakened to their interests, they are disposed to look *beyond the present moment*. This voice has been already heard, in gentle whispers and in divers places—it will soon become general, loud, clear, and imperative: and although my contribution may be but a *single mite*, I, for one, wish not to be found inattentive or disobedient to its behests.

Let not even the cotton-grower *sleep on his post*, in the hope that he will be able to obtain a foreign market and a good price to the extent of his increasing crops and commensurate with his wishes. I have no doubt he would soon find this a treacherous hope, however fair the prospect. Bourbon cotton has, for experiment, been planted in British India—the experiment has completely succeeded; and Britain may soon derive a full supply of good cotton from *her own colonies and dependencies*—she will then take ours, or not, as may best suit her *own convenience*. But suppose Great Britain should take all our cotton (we manufacturing none) in consideration of our receiving payment for it in *her manufactures*—and suppose there be raised annually in the United States 350,000 bales, or 100,000,000 lbs. of cotton wool; she would, having the market in her own control, probably not give for this, more than 10 cents per lb. or 10,000,000 dollars—she would want *nothing* from the eastern, middle, or western states, except perhaps a little tobacco. From *one tenth part* of this cotton wool, she will make 40,000,000 yards of cloth, which, (at the average price of 25 cents per yard at least) will be returned *in full payment for the whole crop*.

I believe the primary point is generally established—it has become public opinion—that it would be sound policy to the government of the United States to *protect* their manufacturing establishments. It remains, therefore, only to settle the *quantum* of protection. My opinion is, that, although less than is proposed in the tariff might possibly sustain them—less would not do it with *certainty*. The tariff is yet but a proposed experiment—it appears to me very important that the experiment be fairly made. Should *too small a protection* be hazarded, although there could be no doubt of the honesty of opinion from which the measure proceeded, the object may be lost—lost, *never to be regained*—however obviously the loss might then appear to be fatal to our prosperity. But should the protection

granted prove, on trial, to be *more than sufficient*—none of its consequences could be injurious. It might be diminished or regulated as *experience* would direct. Internal competition would *soon* reduce to its minimum the price of the manufactured article—the *greater* and *more certain* the protection, the *sooner* could this reduction take place—and this minimum would probably be as low as, if not lower than, the price of similar imported goods.

I have addressed thee with freedom and with candor. I hope it will be considered as a tribute of respect; and received with equal candor from thy friend,

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Washington City, 3 mo. 12, 1816.

Legislature of Louisiana.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

*Fellow-citizens of the senate,
and of the house of representatives,*

The happy change in our affairs affords cause of sincere and mutual congratulation.

The war which raged with so much fury when I had last the honor of addressing you, has terminated in an honorable peace. The people, reposing in safety, have with the cheering prospect of protracted prosperity, resumed their various pursuits. Pending an arduous conflict between two great and powerful nations, it was not to have been expected that either should have been exempt from great sufferings. That so many of our brave defenders have fallen must excite the deepest regret—that so many were spared for the support of their government and country, should awaken anew our gratitude to the beneficent Deity, under whose favor the American republic was formed, and in times of peculiar distress strengthened and preserved.

Pacific as the policy of the United States has been, and may always remain, I trust they will never be found wanting in the will or the power to repel aggression. The issue of the late war has amply developed the energy and great resources of our country. It has also abundantly proven, that the spirit of our fathers has descended to their children, and that the great blessing of independence will be maintained with no less courage than was displayed in its acquirement. Reflections so consoling to an American breast, naturally leads the mind to the contemplation of the scenes which lately passed within our view. The distinguished services of the army and navy in repelling the rude invaders of Louisiana, will long be holden in grateful recollection, nor can we too highly appreciate the valorous deeds of our western brothers, who in defence of this section of the union so cheerfully encountered privations, fatigue and danger. That the citizens of our state likewise eminently contributed to its safety, will at all times be admitted by the just and impartial. The congress of the United States "entertaining a high sense of the patriotism, zeal and courage which animated the whole population of Louisiana," have declared and proclaimed, "that the brave Louisianians have deserved well of the whole people of the United States." Honored with being made the medium of conveyance to my fellow citizens of so inestimable a tribute to their merits, I hastened to give it immediate publicity. I nevertheless shall embrace an early occasion to lay before the representatives of the state a copy of the original resolution, in expectation that being lodged among the public archives, it will remain for permanent reference. The influence of great and illustrious examples has every where been seen and

acknowledged. The patriotism which these resolutions record, cannot fail to be an object of emulation with posterity, and in periods of difficulty and danger, a great and strong incitement to union, valor and exertion. It is incumbent on me, gentlemen, to inform you of the execution of such of your acts as required my immediate agency. By virtue of your resolution of the 14th of December, 1814, I advanced, on the order of the officer commanding the 7th military district, the sum of sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars, which were expended on fortifications destined for the defence of this state. Of the monies placed at my disposition, under your resolution of the 15th of the same month, for the promotion of the naval service, on this station, sixteen hundred and eighty dollars were distributed in bounty to seventy brave seamen recruited in this city, and who, composing the greater part of the crew of the United States' ship Louisiana, did, under the direction of their gallant officers, so honorably distinguish themselves in the defence of this capital.

In conformity to the "act for the relief certain persons therein named," and the "act to provide for the wants of persons wounded in service," I have with the sincerest satisfaction caused to be punctually paid in stipends allowed to the parents, widows and children of *individuals* of the militia of this state, killed in action; and placed on our pension list *others* disabled by their wounds from obtaining a livelihood by labor. The number is much less, considerably, than we had reason to anticipate, and is another proof of the goodness of the Being, in whose hands rests the fate of men and nations. I shall lay before you a list of the names of persons thus relieved, with the evidence on which the respective pensions were granted, and I cannot avoid expressing a wish, that provisions so honorable to the state, and acceptable to the worthy objects of its justice, may be continued.

It is known to you, gentlemen, that on the requisition of major-general Jackson, acting under the authority of the president, I did in the late great emergency, order into the service of the union the militia of this state, and that during the continuance of such service the whole remained out of my control. I am aware that my conduct in this respect, with subsequent events, in which I either had, or was supposed to have had an agency, has become the subject of much severe animadversion. It is not easy to limit the influence of calumny and misrepresentation, and therefore it is very probable that impressions to my injury may have been effected. But if there is an honest man in this state, or elsewhere, who supposes that I would shrink from the investigation of any charge which could be exhibited, or apprehend aught from the result of such investigation, he little knows how strongly I am fortified in conscious rectitude. As regards our militia, gentlemen, the total number was not more than equal, with the success received in time from the sister states, to repel the invasion. This militia were badly armed, and destitute of camp equipage, and munitions of war. Funds to procure these necessary supplies were not at my disposal, much less had I the means of providing for their transportation, subsistence and pay. To have retained the command, I must have declined obedience to the call; and in that case all the expenditures on account of our militia must have been defrayed by the state, conformably to the principles established by the war department, as I did and do yet understand them. By meeting the requisition these expenditures devolved upon the United States. Hence

a part of the militia have been paid off; and I shall be disappointed if the claims of the rest are not soon discharged with all the good faith which characterises the general government. A call on an individual state for its quota of any number of a required militia force, apportioned under the orders of the president, among the several states, is a common occurrence. An obedience to it would always be considered by me as a duty imposed by the constitution and laws. A demand on a state for its whole force can seldom happen. It perhaps will never be made on a state strong in population, and rich in resources. Should it occur, the governor, finding himself enabled in any emergency to move his militia with dispatch and effect, may be permitted to deliberate before he surrenders the whole of that force, entrusted to him for the maintenance, within his own state, of good order, and the supremacy of the laws. But I was without any grounds for hesitation, and the more readily placed our whole militia in the service of the United States, under a conviction that they would in consequence be brought to the field with more promptitude and efficacy. For such individual distress of feeling as may have resulted, I have found an ample recompense in the triumphs of my country, to which the people of *this state, where I have long presided*, so greatly aided.

During your recess, gentlemen, I have received from the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, certain amendments proposed by the legislatures of those states to the constitution of the United States. They shall be submitted to you, and whether all or any of them be desirable, will be a subject of serious enquiry. *This constitution* is the result of the labors of as virtuous and enlightened an assemblage of statesmen, as our country ever witnessed. It was afterwards submitted to the individual states, and after the fullest discussion adopted by all. In an era pregnant with revolutions, innovations and change; amidst a series of difficulties internal and external, war without, embarrassment within, the great men who have administered this constitution, have maintained us in prosperity, independence and liberty.—What stronger proofs could we require of its many excellencies? nevertheless, like every other work of man, it has no doubt some imperfections.—Such the nation can remedy at its will. But until that high tribunal decide, let us not touch with unhallowed hands, what we may suppose to be the weakest part of this great bulwark of our freedom, union and safety.—Great as is the cause for patriotic exultation on the glorious defence of this country.—Grateful as we must all feel for the rescue of this capital from capture, rapine, and perhaps conflagration, I shall never cease to regret, that it was accompanied and succeeded by the prostration of a part of our laws and civil authorities. I know this is justified on the plea of necessity, and apparently to the satisfaction of the nation. I cannot suppose that any opinions of mine will in the least affect the public sentiment—they would probably have no other tendency than to raise the angry passions of the intolerant of the prevailing faith. But I shall not hesitate to say, that if at any time, I listened with complacency to the doctrine of doing evil that good might come from it, that the end justified the means, I am now convinced that the admission of this principle into affairs of state, must prove invasive of the rights and destructive to the happiness of a free people. Yes, gentlemen, my experience in Louisiana, has taught me how to reverence and estimate the sage advice of the great Washington, when he urges his coun-

trymen to respect the authority of the laws, and cautions them “to resist the spirit of innovation, however specious the pretext, and to permit no change by usurpation; for although this (says the illustrious patriot) may in one instance be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.—The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield.”

On turning your attention to the usual objects of legislation, you will find much encouragement from the present undisturbed, prosperous condition of our commerce and agriculture, and the consequent increase of the wealth and resources of the state. I have long regretted that our code should not furnish a regular system of bankruptcy. A system which, whilst it makes no encroachment on the rights of the fair trader, or subjects him to any unnecessary restraint, may preserve the interest of creditors, and defend unfortunate debtors from oppression; which shall enforce the due accountability of those to whose care the bankrupt's estate is committed, and prevent its being swallowed up by the charges of lawyers, clerks and notaries—and which shall finally be the safe guard against deception by punishing frauds and perjury with exemplary rigor. The necessity for such a system has of late become apparent. With the return of peace and the state of security, in which this great and growing city must now be considered as placed, nothing can prevent its commercial splendor from equalling our fondest wishes, provided our laws and our municipal regulations be such as to inspire confidence, and insure to the stranger, the sojourner and the citizen, protection of his person and property, and the speedy and ample redress of all wrongs.

The criminal code was on a former occasion mentioned as defective, and is again recommended to your consideration—I cannot forbear remarking, that, in many cases, the punishment bears none or little proportion to the offence. In providing against crimes, we should never lose sight of the principle, that preventive justice gives most dignity to the state, and when, for the sake of example, punishment must be inflicted, its certainty and celerity more than its severity, are likely to produce the desired effect.

The receipts of the treasury for the preceding year, have enabled me to meet the current expenses of the government and to make to the Louisiana Bank a payment of 15,000 dollars, on account of the sum due by the state to that institution.—A balance equal to all immediate demands remains in the treasury—I believe the present taxes will very soon produce a fund sufficient for the extinguishment of the whole debt of the state, and I indulge the pleasing hope, that the day is not distant, when such of the impost as bear more heavily upon the people, may be reduced. In the mean time, gentlemen, and at all times, I trust our fiscal resources may prove amply abundant to continue your liberal support to that system of public education, left us by the last territorial government. It is true, that it has not been attended with the success which its patrons anticipated—the war damped the prospects not only of the college of Orleans, but of several of the primary schools. But the return of peace will greatly favor the industry of the planter, the merchant and the mechanic, and we may rationally hope that no citizen, whose means allow it, will withhold from his children, the opportunity of acquiring that instruction, which best fits them

for the enjoyment, the exercise and the protection of those rights which a government of laws guarantees.

There are several objects of more local concern, which will not escape your observation. Among these, the revision of the laws which relate to the levees or dykes of the Mississippi, will no doubt be deemed important. You know how seriously the settlements on that river are menaced by its annual rise, and the loss and destruction of property which are the consequences of the overflow of its banks. On this subject, it is a fit matter of enquiry, how far it may be proper to define by law the bed of the Mississippi, and to prevent by severer penalties than those which now exist, any obstructions to that great highway.

In this moment of tranquility, I earnestly entreat you, gentlemen, not to omit the precautions essential to our future safety. The great scarcity of arms was very recently cause of serious concern.—We should, therefore, add annually to our present limited supply; and to this end, I recommend liberal appropriations. As on the past, so in any future emergency, we must be indebted in part to our own exertion for security, the militia system should therefore be carefully revised, and given all the perfection of which it is susceptible. We know not how soon the patriotism, the valor of our countrymen, may again be put to the test—the world is still in a state of great perturbation. The interposition of that Omnipotent Being, “who to gracious ends directs the storm,” may, indeed, give to suffering humanity lasting repose. But from our past experience of the policy of foreign nations we can derive no assurances that our country will long be permitted to enjoy the calm of peace. We have seen a great nation, famed in sciences and in arms, succumb to a foreign force, and the allied sovereigns disposing at will of its lands, and the fruits of its industry. The fate of France is a warning not less imposing than the holy writing on the wall, of the fall of every people who become the prey of divisions, parties and factions. Whatever difference in political sentiment may exist among Americans, the operations of our representative government, conducted as they will be by moderation and forbearance, must, I am persuaded, produce harmony and conciliation. Whatever jealousies have, or may arise among the several states, the interest of each invites to a rivalry on one ground—a rivalry in placing her militia on the best possible footing, and when the occasion demands, in making the greatest exertions for the protection of the whole confederacy. Let this spirit, gentlemen, influence your councils; let it be cherished throughout the state, and Louisiana will acquire a pre-eminence of character which shall inspire the greatest confidence at home, and the highest respect abroad.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, Jan. 3, 1816.

Finances of New-York.

COMPTROLLER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

State of New-York, Comptroller's Office.

The comptroller, in obedience to the directions of the act entitled “An act relative to the office and duties of the comptroller of this state,” has the honor to submit to the honorable the legislature the following report.

FUNDS.

The funds of the state, exclusive of those appropriated for the use and encouragement of common

schools, and for the promotion of literature, are as follow

The debt due from the president, directors and company of the bank of New-York,	\$1,262,091 46
Three per cent. stock of the United States,	833,177 33
608 shares of the capital stock of the bank of America	60,000
100 do. do. New-York,	50,000
100 do. do. Albany,	40,000
600 do. Farmer's Bank,	30,000
3000 do. New-York State Bank,	150,000
1000 do. Manhattan Company,	50,000
2000 do. Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank,	30,000
2000 do. Middle district Bank	50,000
1000 do. Bank of Newburgh,	50,000
2000 do. do. Troy,	16,000
1000 do. do. Lansingburgh,	6,000
Balance on the loan of 1786	63,490 45
Loan of 1792,	500,000
1808,	45,000
Loans to individuals, &c.	45,000 13
Bonds and mortgages for the consideration money of lands sold,	590,634 33
50 shares of the stock of the western inland lock navigation company,	99,000
100 shares of the stock of the Seneca lock navigation company,	11,750
Bond of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, for balance due on the government house and lot,	30,000
Loan made to the commissioners for improving the navigation of Hudson's river, between the villages of Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford,	7,000
Loan made to the United States to pay the militia of this state,	350,000
Loans made to the sufferers on the Niagara frontier,	12,150
	<hr/>
	Dollars, 4,799,302 70

To which may be added about seven hundred and eighty thousand acres of unappropriated lands.

The funds have been augmented during the last year, 53,521 37-100 dollars, by three per cent. stock of the United States, taken in payment of arrears and commutation of quit-rent; 22,600 45-100 dollars by mortgages taken on various lots sold by the commissioners of the land office to the occupants, and by the attorney-general under former mortgages; 350,000 dolls. by a loan to the United States, for the payment of the militia of this state, pursuant to the act entitled “an act authorising the comptroller to loan to the general government a sum of money sufficient to pay off the militia of this state who have been ordered into the service of the United States, and for other purposes,” passed 17th March, 1815; 12,150 dollars by loans to that amount made to the sufferers on the Niagara frontier; 7,500 dollars by investments in the stock of the Seneca lock navigation company; and 6,500 dollars by loans made to the county of Clinton and town of Stratford; making a total augmentation of 451,331 83-100 dollars.

During the same period the funds have been diminished as follows:—11,104 4-100 dollars by the foreclosure of mortgages on lands in sundry tracts, and 39,313 55-100 dollars by the payment of that amount of principal of the debts due to the state—making in all a diminution of 50,417 59-100 dollars

REVENUE.

The annual revenue of the state, exclusive of that destined for the encouragement and support of common schools, and for the promotion of literature, may, for the present be estimated at 952,476 42-100 dollars, arising from the following sources:

Interest on the debt due from the bank of New-York	75,725 48
Three per cent. stock of the United States,	24,995 31
Loan of 1786,	3,519 93
Loan of 1792,	32,400
Loan of 1808,	26,944 56
Loans to individuals, &c.	2,978 63
Bond and mortgages for lands sold,	35,438 04
Dividends on bank stock, exclusive of surplus profits,	42,624
Dividends on the western inland lock navigation company	2,760
Duties on sales at auction,	120,000
Fees of office to be accounted for by the secretary and surveyor-general,	500
Onondaga salt springs,	4,000
Rent of lands leased,	620 02
Quit rents,	7,000
Fees for pedlars' licences,	360
Interest on the bond of the corporation of the city of New-York,	1,8000
Interest on arrear of taxes the loan to the United States,	4,000
do. to the sufferers on the Niagara frontier,	21,000
870 50	
Probable amount of receipts on account of the state tax,	545,000

Dollars, 952,476 52

The revenue has suffered a decrease during the last year of 4,145 47-100 dollars, in consequence of the diminution of the principal due on the bonds and mortgages taken for lands sold; 4,720 on the estimate of the dividends to be received on bank stock; 3000 dollars in the supposed produce of the Onondaga salt springs; and 150 dollars on account of rents of lands leased, making in the whole a decrease of 9,015 40-100 dollars.

Meanwhile the revenue has been increased 1,805 64-100 dollars, by dividends to be received on account of the three per cent. stock of the United States, taken in payment of quit rents; 6,369 96-100 dollars, by reason of the addition to the rate of the interest hereafter to be paid on the loans of 1786 and 1792, and on loans to individuals; 66,000 dollars in the supposed produce of sales at public auction; 1000 dollars in the estimate of quit rents, annually due; 1,900 dollars, by the increase of interest on arrears of taxes; 21,870 50-100 dollars by interest on the loans to the United States, and to the sufferers on the Niagara frontier; and 545,000 dollars, by the probable avails of the state tax—making in the whole an augmentation of 648,746 10-100 dollars.

An account of the monies received into the treasury during the year 1815.

For interest on the debt due from the bank of New-York,	dls. 73,725 46
do. Three per cent. stock of the United States,	23,403 32
do. Loan of 1792,	26,770 38
1808,	28,328 52
do. Bonds and mortgages for lands sold,	36,069 05
do. Loans to individuals, &c.	2,534 08
do. Bond of the corporation of the city of New-York,	1,312 50

For principal of bonds and mortgages for lands sold,	22,914 04
do. loans to individuals, &c.	7,987 93
For principal and interest of the loan of 1786,	2,196 95
Principal and interest of land sold by the surveyor-general, appropriated to the school fund; for principal and interest of monies loaned of that fund; and for the fifth and last instalment of the bond of the Mechanic's bank in the city of New-York,	63,267 10
Principal and interest of lands sold, and appropriated to the fund for the promotion of literature,	2,716 54
For dividends on bank stock, viz:	
Bank of Albany,	3,150
America,	2,432
Hudson,	675
Troy,	2,720
Columbia,	1,600
Newburgh,	2,000
Lansingburgh,	540
New-York state bank,	16,200
Farmer's bank,	2,400
Merchant's bank,	16,200
Mohawk bank,	450
Manhattan company,	4,500
Middle District bank,	2,000
Dividend received on the stock of the old bank of the United States,	3,040
For dividend on the stock of the western inland lock navigation company,	4,140
Vacant lands,	3,302 66
Fees accounted for by the secretary, by the surveyor-gen.	500 66
15 80	
Rent of lands leased,	200
the state pier at Sag-Harbor,	34 92
the government house in the city of New-York,	437 50
lands leased for the benefit of the posterity of Peter Otsequette,	101 79
Arrears of quit rent,	14,599 04
Commutation of do.	2,962 53
Expences of advertising do.	267 88
Amount received for lands sold for quit rents,	8,421 69
Redemption of lands and for quit rents,	99 32
Fees of the clerk's office of the supreme court,	16,007 45
Fees for pedlars' licences,	320
Duties on sales at auction,	194,475 26
Amount received for an iron chest sold by the comptroller,	60
For proceeds of the Onondaga salt springs over and above appropriations paid by superintendants,	2,103 87
From the managers of the Union College lotteries,	469 16
managers of lotteries, to pay their unpaid prizes,	1,683
For loans obtained, viz.	
of the bank of New-York,	40,000
New-York state bank,	30,000
Stock loan bearing 7 per ct. interest,	139,000
For proceeds of lands sold for making certain roads,	2,406 33
Monies received on account of the state tax,	554
Monies received for arrears of county taxes,	44,434 8

Charges of advertising those taxes,	1,539 85
Interest on the same,	17,729 96
Arrears of the direct tax of the United States, for 1814,	2,151 99
Amount received for lands sold for non-payment of county taxes, with the charges and interest,	22,629 82
Redemption of lands sold as above,	12,468 60
Tax laid for improving the road from Chester to Canton,	50 31
Do. for laying out a road from Salina to Adams,	3,541 80
Redemption of lands sold for the tax laid to improve the road from Hopkinton to north-west bay,	295 02
Do. do. road between Albany and the river St. Lawrence,	187 03
Total, dollars,	<u>2,080,454 87</u>

[Here follows a statement of expenditures during the last year, embraced in the treasurer's report.]

State of the treasury on the 31st December, 1815.

Balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st January, 1815,	78,355 05
Amount received in the treasury during the year 1815,	2,080,454 87
Deduct warrants drawn during that year,	2,037,903 29
Deduct also two warrants drawn in 1814, and not paid till 1815,	60
	<u>2,037,963 29</u>
Except two warrants drawn but not yet paid by the treasurer,	69 59
	<u>2,037,893 70</u>

Balance in the treasury, including bills of credit of the emission of 1786 and 1788, \$120,916 22

Estimate of the expenses of government for the year 1816.

PERMANENT EXPENSES.

Salaries to the offices of government, with the expenses of office,	52,225
Compensation to the members of the legislature, with the contingent expenses of the two houses, calculating the allowances to be the same as at the two last sessions,	90,000
Support of the state prison, including the pay of the guard, and conveyance of convicts,	50,000
Annunities to Indians, with all expenses incident to Indian affairs,	15,500
Allowance for the benefit of the college of physicians and surgeons of this state,	500
Compensation to district attorneys,	13,000
do. to sheriffs,	7,000
Incidental expenses of administering the government,	3,000
do. to printers,	5,000
do. to county clerks under the act concerning oaths,	400
do. to do. and special messengers, for returning transcripts of votes,	1,600
Salaries to brigade inspectors,	2,200
Bounties for the destruction of wolves,	3,000
Various miscellaneous expenses, amounting perhaps to	4,500

EXPENSES LIMITED AS TO TIME.	
Allowance to the hospital in the city of New-York,	16,000
Allowance to the economical school and orphan asylum society in that city,	1,000
Allowance for the support of foreign poor in the same city,	65,000
TO WHICH MAY BE ADDED,	
Interest on the debts due to the several banks,	51,851 10
do. stock loan, bearing 6 per cent. interest,	40,620
do. do. 7 per cent.	91,000
AND ALSO,	
Appropriation made by the 4th section of the act of the 12th June, 1812, for the purchase of timber for gun carriages,	2,000
Balance of an appropriation of \$50,000 made by an act of 24th October, 1814, for completing the fortifications on Staten-Island,	5,000
Of the appropriation made by the act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of this state,	500
Of the appropriation for completing the capitol,	2,000
Of an appropriation made by the 40th section of the supply bill of 1815, for the quarter-master's department,	2,000
Probable amount that will be required under the 39th section of the supply bill, for the supply of arms, &c.	16,000
Probable amount that will be required under the act granting additional pay to the volunteers and militia, passed 21st October, 1814,	25,000
Do. under the 40th section of the last supply bill, for the commissary's department,	10,000
Balance of monies in the treasury belonging to the school fund, on the 31st of December, 1815,	47,526 07
Do. belonging to the fund for the promotion of literature,	3,412 40
Do. of monies received on account of lands sold in 1813, for making and improving certain lands,	1,155 85
Balances due to county treasurers on the settlement of their accounts,	15,000
	<u>\$612,790 42</u>

Making the probable expenses of the year 1816 642,790 dollars 42 cents, exclusive of any extraordinary appropriations that may be made during the present session of the legislature; of the sums that may be required to satisfy claims for lands improperly sold by the commissioners of forfeitures, and exclusive of the calls, if any, which may be made on the shares of the state in the stock of the Seneca lock navigation company.

Ways and Means for 1816.

Annual revenue as stated before,	952,476 52
Amount remaining unpaid on the 31st of Dec. 1815, on account of the proceeds of sale, for quit rents and taxes,	54,751 04
	<u>\$1,007,227 56</u>

The debts owing by the state are now as follows:

To banks, bearing 6 per cent. interest,	1,125,685
The stock debt, bearing 7 per cent. do.	1,350,000
do. do. 6 do. do.	677,000
	<u>\$3,102,685</u>

From the estimate made above of the ways and means, and of the expenses of the year 1816, it will be seen that the public debt can be reduced this year only about 350,000 dollars. And from a calculation founded upon the present revenues of the state, it is ascertained that it cannot be extinguished until the year 1823, unless the loan to the United States, which falls due in May, 1817, should be repaid and applied towards that object. If that be so applied, the public debt may be discharged in the year 1822.

By the provisions of the "act to create a public transferable stock, and to lay and collect additional taxes for the use of this state," the comptroller is not authorised to purchase any of the stock debt, unless that bearing seven per cent. interest can be obtained at par, and that bearing six per cent. proportionably low. As it is probable that but little, if any, can be purchased at these rates, the comptroller will, of course, unless otherwise directed by the legislature, apply the unappropriated monies which shall be in the treasury, to the reduction of the debts due to the banks. And it may be worthy of consideration, whether the situation of the banks is not such as to require that the unappropriated money should, at all events, for this year, be thus applied, in preference to applying them to the purchase of state stock. Pressing applications have been received from one of the banks, requesting that the amounts due to them from the state, might be partly or wholly discharged, in order that they might be enabled to extend their accommodations to individuals during the present pressure. It is true, that it is for the payment of the stock debt alone that the state taxes are pledged; but inasmuch as the situation of the banks, which have heretofore liberally aided the state with loans, renders it a most desirable object with them, that those loans should be discharged; and as they cannot probably be discharged in any other way than by taxes, it is submitted, whether they ought not to be paid off as early as the receipts into the treasury will permit it to be done; or at any rate, that the receipts of this year should be applied to the reduction of those debts.

The receipts during the year 1815, for arrears and commutation of quit rent, in money and three per cent. stock of the United States, including the proceeds of sales for quit rents, amounted to 80,504 dollars 63 cents, and this almost wholly upon patents advertised for sale. The payments on those not advertised were but few. Of 623 patents advertised for sale, sales for non-payment were only made in 156 instances. The residue were either discharged by payment of the quit rents, or in consequence of proof having been produced that quit rents were not chargeable on account of the forfeiture of the lands, or for some other cause.

The patents advertised for sale were generally of a very ancient date, and chargeable with small rents. Those which remain to be advertised, are of more recent date, and will be much more productive, having much heavier rents reserved on them.

Although the laws relative to quit rents have undergone some very salutary amendments, they may still be susceptible of further amendment. Whether it might not materially promote the interests of the persons interested in the lands, to authorise and direct that the sale for quit rents should be made out of the several lots or subdivisions into which patents have been subdivided, in all cases where the subdivisions can be ascertained by the comptroller, for the proportion of rents due on each; and whether also, it would not be expedient to extend the

provision for assessing and collecting the amount due from the proprietors of patents beyond the sale, so as to compel the payment by all, of their just proportions of the monies necessary to redeem the land sold, are questions that the comptroller respectfully suggests for consideration.

It may also deserve the consideration of the legislature, whether in every case where a sale in any patent may have been, or shall be made for quit rents, the rents falling due after the sale, ought not to be cancelled on every such patent, and thereby prevent a repetition of the vexatious and embarrassment which, it is alleged, are occasioned by the collection of these rents—And it is proper to observe, that in almost every instance of sale, the state will actually realize more from the collection of arrears alone, being in that case payable in money, than for arrears and commutation when paid in three per cent. stock, in which they may and will almost invariably be paid, in cases of payment before the sale.

The mode of selling our lottery tickets by public sale, as the act, entitled "an act relative to the managers of lotteries," passed 15th April, 1813, directs, has been found to answer the expectations formed of it. The tickets in the first class of the Medical Science lottery were sold without any difficulty, and at a small advance on the original price of the tickets, notwithstanding that a very serious combination of lottery dealers had been formed to prevent the success of sales in this way. The advance thus obtained on the tickets, with the interest chargeable on the credits given, will produce to the state about 4000 dollars. And as the avails of the lottery otherwise amount only to 21,420 dollars, the sum gained by this mode of sale is nearly 20 per cent. in addition to the ordinary avails. And there is but little doubt entertained, that further experience will prove, that this mode will produce still greater profits, and evince its superiority over the former mode.

The paper marked A, shews the state of the school fund, and of that for the promotion of literature.

All which is respectfully submitted.
 ARCH'D MINTYRE, Comptroller.
 Albany, 22d February, 1816.

(A) SCHOOL FUND.

This fund is composed of the following items.

Bonds and mortgages for part of the consideration, money of lands sold by the surveyor general,	291,424 91
Bonds and mortgages taken for loans made,	328,107 30
3600 shares of the capital stock of the	
Merchants' bank,	180,000
500 do. bank of Hudson,	15,000
50 do. bank of Columbia,	20,000
500 do. Mohawk bank	5,000
600 do. New-York state bank	30,000
30 do. bank of New-York	15,000
12½ do. bank of Albany	5,000
Arrears of interest due on the bonds and mortgages of the fund,	44,482 92

\$934,615 13

This fund has been augmented during the year 1815, 45,510 dollars, by bonds for part of the consideration money of lands sold by the surveyor-general; 47,908 dollars by bonds and mortgages taken to secure the payment of loans made of monies belonging to that fund; 600 dollars by a mortgage taken to secure the payment of part of the principal due on a mortgage given by Wm. McCarty, foreclos-

ed in 1813, and the land sold by the attorney-general; and 11,232 dollars 8 cents by the increase of interest due on the bonds and mortgages of the fund, making in all an augmentation of \$145,280 8.

During the same period, this fund has been diminished \$1,312 50. by correcting an erroneous credit given in 1813, for a mortgage, supposed to have been taken to secure the payment of part of the principal due on an old mortgage foreclosed by the attorney general; \$26,119 32 by payments on account of principal due on the bonds and mortgages taken for lands sold and loans made; 213 dollars by the operation of the act, entitled "an act for the relief of Isaac Hanson, Jacob Mancius, James Rivington, Charles Van Valkenburgh and John Mancius," passed 19th June, 1812; \$2,500 by the payment of the fifth and last instalment of the bond of the Mechanics' bank in the city of New-York; and lastly, \$32,543 02 stated in the last annual report to be in the treasury, over and above the 50,000 dollars to be distributed for the use of schools, loaned during the year 1815, with the other monies subject to be loaned and consequently omitted in this statement, making in all a diminution of 72,692 dolls 84 cents.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the school fund may, for the present, be estimated at \$64,053 01, arising from the following sources:

Annual interest on bonds and mortgages,	40,453 01
Dividends on bank stock	21,600
Probable proceeds of fees of the clerks' offices of the supreme court, over and above the charges payable out of them	2,000
	\$94,053 01

It will be seen from this statement of the revenue derived from the school fund, that sixty thousand dollars may now be annually distributed for the encouragement of common schools.

Of the 500,000 acres of land which are by law directed to be sold for the benefit of the school fund, the surveyor general has sold 396,947 acres.

FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF LITERATURE.

Bonds for part of the consideration of land sold,	19,213 13
Mortgage taken to secure the payment of a loan,	3,000
Balance of monies in the treasury belonging to this fund, on 31st Dec. 1815,	3,412 40
	\$25,625 53

Together with about 3,100 acres of land in the military tract, and in the counties of Broome and Chenango, heretofore reserved for the promotion of literature.

The Peace Establishment.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—MARCH 7, 1816.
Department of War, March 6th, 1816.

SIR—The enclosed papers are transmitted under an expectation that they may contain the information called for by the resolution of the senate, of the 30th of January last. Should more detailed information be required, it will be furnished with the least possible delay.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, president of the senate, pro. tem.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's Office,
March 6th, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to lay before you a brief statement of the strength and distribution of the present peace establishment, to meet the requisition of the honorable the senate of the United States, under the resolution of January 30, 1816. From the date of the resolution, which has just been received, I presume a report will be expected earlier than a minutely detailed statement can be made out. I have the honor to be, sir, with respect, your obd't servt.

D. PARKER, adj. and Ins. gen.

The secretary of war.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's Office,
March 6th, 1816.

Situation of the fortifications and permanent works of the United States, and the distribution of the army:—

Castine, light artillery	:	:	:	:	:	80
Wiscasset, :	:	:	:	:	:	75
Portland, corps of artillery	:	:	:	:	:	110
Portsmouth, :	:	:	:	:	:	75
Salem, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Marblehead, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Boston, light-artillery corps,	:	:	:	:	:	250
Plymouth, :	:	:	:	:	:	
New-Bedford, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Newport, light artillery corps,	:	:	:	:	:	180
New-London, light artillery corps,	:	:	:	:	:	120
New-Haven, :	:	:	:	:	:	
New-York, corps of artillery,	:	:	:	:	:	360
Philadelphia, :	:	:	:	:	:	130
Baltimore, :	:	:	:	:	:	200
Annapolis, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Fort Washington, Potomac, corps of artillery	:	:	:	:	:	110
Norfolk, corps of artillery,	:	:	:	:	:	150
Beaufort, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Wilmington, } corps of artillery,	:	:	:	:	:	90
Georgetown, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Charleston, corps of artillery,	:	:	:	:	:	200
Savannah, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Mobile, corps of artillery,	:	:	:	:	:	80
Plaquemin, :	:	:	:	:	:	
English Turn, } corps of artillery,	:	:	:	:	:	150
New-Orleans, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Michilimackinac, } corps of artillery,	:	:	:	:	:	250
Detroit, :	:	:	:	:	:	
Niagara, :	:	:	:	:	:	60
Sackett's Harbor, :	:	:	:	:	:	120
Plattsburg, :	:	:	:	:	:	100
1st regiment infantry, at Passa Christiana,	:	:	:	:	:	650
2d " " " 8 companies at Sackett's Harbor, one company at fort Niagara, and one company at Greenbush,	:	:	:	:	:	700
3d regiment infantry, at Detroit, except 1 company at fort Wayne,	:	:	:	:	:	400
4th regiment infantry, four companies near Charleston, and a detachment at fort Hawkins,	:	:	:	:	:	600
5th regiment infantry, at Detroit,	:	:	:	:	:	650
6th " " " New-York,	:	:	:	:	:	400
7th " " " eight companies at fort Hawkins, and two companies in the Creek nation,	:	:	:	:	:	700
8th regiment infantry, near St. Louis,	:	:	:	:	:	600
Rifle regiment, 2 companies at Michilimackinac, one at Vincennes, and 2 at Natchitoches, head-quarters near St. Louis,	:	:	:	:	:	400

7,950

In the preceding list, the situation of arsenals, magazines, interior garrisons and depots, and frontier stockades, and temporary works, are not included.
D. PARKER, adj. and ins. gen.

Peacock and Nautilus.

From the Calcutta Times, Sept. 12, 1815.

The Nautilus sailed from Batavia Roads on the 29th of June, bearing despatches for the supreme government. Previous to her departure, intelligence of the ratification of peace by the president of the United States, had been received at Batavia.

On the 30th of June, the American ship of war Peacock, captain Warrington, carrying 22 guns and manned with 230 choice seamen, was cruising off Anjier in the straits of Sunda. In the afternoon of that day, the master attendant at Anjier went on board the American ship, and informed her commander, that peace had been ratified between Great Britain and the United States. This information he affected not to believe, and detained the master attendant as a prisoner of war. Half an hour after this occurrence, the H. C. cruizer Nautilus fell in with the Peacock.—Capt. Warrington hoisted English colors, and lieut. Boyce, the commander of the Nautilus, sent a boat, with his master, and a military officer, a passenger, on board the Peacock. The American confined them as prisoners of war, and disregarding the information they gave of peace, ranged alongside the Nautilus and hoisted the colours of the United States.

Lieutenant Boyce hailed and demanded to know whether he was coming as a friend or an enemy. The answer returned was, an enemy! Lieut. Boyce then told him that peace had been ratified between Great Britain and the United States, and that he had the documents on board; captain Warrington then said, "If peace has taken place, haul down your colors instantly!" Lieut. Boyce refusing to comply with this insolent demand, the American fired into the Nautilus which she returned with a broadside. Lieut. Boyce was wounded in the hip by the first fire, and shortly after, his knee was shattered by a 32 pound shot. Mr. Mayson, the first lieutenant, also severely wounded; and no officer remaining to fight the ship, he was compelled to surrender, after a gallant defence in close action, which lasted a quarter of an hour.

Our readers have already seen the list of the killed and wounded on board the Nautilus. The American loss was four men killed and six wounded.

On the following morning Mr. Warrington permitted the master attendant to return to Anjier for the purpose of bringing American papers.—On the production of these, he expressed himself satisfied that peace had taken place, restored the Nautilus, and wrote officially to the master attendant, that he should desist from farther hostilities.

We regret to add that lieut. Boyce has suffered the amputation of his leg.

The Nautilus being much shattered in her hull, has been sent to Samarang for repairs. The wounded men left at Anjier, were in a state of recovery.

Extract of a letter from captain Lewis Warrington, to the secretary of the navy—dated

"U. S. ship Peacock, Nov. 11, 1815.

As it is probable you will hereafter see or hear some other account of a rencontre which took place between the Peacock and the English East India company's brig Nautilus, on the 30th of June last, in the straits of Sunda, I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars:

"In the afternoon of that day, when abreast of Anjier, as we closed with this brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war, and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed, and asked if I knew that there was a peace? I replied in the negative—directing him at the same time to

haul his colours down, if it were the case, in token of it—adding that if he did not, I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired at her, which was immediately returned by a broadside from the brig; our broadside was then discharged, and his colors were struck after having six Lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded. As we had not the most distant idea of peace, and this vessel was but a short distance from the fort of Anjier, I considered his assertion, coupled with his arrangements for action, a finesse on his part to amuse us, till he could place himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming into contact with the brig, two boats containing the master attendant at Anjier, and an officer of the army came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they were with their men passed below, I concluded that they had been misled by the British colors, under which we had passed up the straits. No questions in consequence, were put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject, (no part of which was official) I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes, and putting her rigging in order.

"I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that peace had been concluded; but I trust, sir, when our distance from home, with the little chance we had of receiving such evidence are taken into consideration, I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely."

The Fisheries.

To sir Richard Keats, and to the British naval officers on the Halifax station.

DOWNING STREET, 17th June, 1815.

SIR—As the treaty of peace lately concluded with the United States, contains no provisions with respect to the fisheries, which the subjects of the United States enjoyed under the third article of the peace of 1783, his majesty's government consider it not unnecessary, that you should be informed as to the extent to which those privileges are affected by the omission of any stipulation in the present treaty; of the line of conduct which it is in consequence advisable for you to adopt.

You cannot but be aware, that the 3d article of the treaty of peace of 1783, contained two distinct stipulations; the one recognizing the rights which the United States had to fish upon the high seas, and the other granting to the United States the privilege of fishing within the British jurisdiction, and of using under certain conditions, the shores and territory of his majesty for purposes connected with the fishery; of these, the former being considered permanent, cannot be altered or affected by any change of the relative situation of the two countries, but the other being a privilege derived from the treaty of 1783 alone, was, as to its duration, necessarily limited to the duration of the treaty itself. On the declaration of war, by the American government, and the consequent abrogation of the then existing treaties, the United States forfeited, with respect to the fisheries, those privileges which are purely conventional, (and as they have not been renewed by stipulation in the present treaty,) the subjects of the United States can have no pretence to any right to fish within the British jurisdiction, or to use the British territory for purposes connected with the fishery.

Such being the view taken of the question of the fisheries as far as relates to the United States, I am

commanded by his royal highness the prince regent to instruct you, to abstain most carefully from any interference with the fishery, in which the subjects of the United States may be engaged, either on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or other places in the sea. At the same time you will prevent them, except under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, from using the British territory for purposes connected with the fishing vessels from bays, harbors, rivers, creeks and inlets of all his majesty's possessions. In case, however, it should have happened that the fishermen of the United States, through ignorance of the circumstances which affect this question, should previous to your arrival, have already commenced a fishery similar to that carried on by them previous to the late war, and should have occupied the British harbors, and formed establishments on the British territory, which could not be suddenly abandoned without very considerable loss, his royal highness the prince regent, willing to give every indulgence to the citizens of the United States, which is compatible with his majesty's rights, has commanded me to instruct you to abstain from molesting such fishermen, or impeding the progress of their fishing during the present year, unless they should, by attempts to carry on a contraband trade, render themselves unworthy of protection or indulgence; you will, however, not fail to communicate to them the tenor of the instructions which you have received, and the view which his majesty's government takes of the question of the fishery, and you will, above all, be careful to explain to them that they are not in any future season to expect a continuance of the same indulgence.

(Signed)

BATHURST.

Nomination of President, &c.

The following *anonymous* notice, in a printed form was circulated on Sunday, the 10th inst. addressed to the republican members of congress severally, by name:

"Sir—A meeting of the republican members of congress will be held in the hall of the house of representatives, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating persons as candidates for president and vice-president of the United States."

*Hall of Representatives, Tuesday evening,
12th March, 1816.*

A number of the republican senators and representatives, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending proper persons as candidates for president and vice-president of the United States—the honorable JEREMIAH MORROW, senator from Ohio, was called to the chair, and LEWIS CONDRICK, of New-Jersey, was appointed secretary.

Resolved, That in order to obtain a more general expression of the sentiments of the republicans, relative to the approaching presidential election; the republican senators, representatives and delegates, be invited and requested to assemble in this place on Saturday evening the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock—and that the invitation be given, by publishing the proceedings of this meeting in the National Intelligencer and the Washington City Gazette, signed by the chairman and secretary. By order of the meeting,
JEREMIAH MORROW.

LEWIS CONDRICK, secretary.

On which the *National Intelligencer* observes—
The above article being deficient in detail, it may

be agreeable to our readers to know the state of such facts as are not mentioned.

There were present at this meeting fifty-eight gentlemen, we are informed; the whole number of republican members at present at the seat of government being estimated at about one hundred and twenty-five; and several others being accidentally absent. Of the fifty-eight present at the meeting on Tuesday evening, it is understood that ten or more were not favorable to the views of those who, it now appears, convoked this meeting.

The meeting now proposed, differs in its character widely from that which has taken place. A meeting is urged by known republicans, and responsible names are signed to the notice of the meeting. It is not known what course will be pursued, on this occasion, by the great body of the republican members. They will no doubt act in such manner as, under all circumstances, appears most advisable.

It will be as disagreeable to the republican party, to witness this difference among friends, as it might have proved dangerous to the best interests of the country, if such a nomination had been made here as would have distracted and astounded the republican party. There is now reason to hope, that, eventually, the harmony and integrity of the party may not be seriously disturbed by the circumstances which have menaced it. If ever doubted, the public opinion has been recently so decidedly expressed, as to leave little doubt, that the prominent candidate will, in the end, unite the suffrage of the whole republican party.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Chamber of the house of representatives of the United States, March 16, 1816.

At a meeting of the republican members of congress assembled this evening pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending to the people of the United States suitable persons to be supported at the approaching election for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States, one hundred and eighteen members of the senate and house of representatives, and one delegate, attended.

General SAMUEL SMITH, of Maryland, was called to the chair, and colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, appointed secretary.

And being so organized—

Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make, in caucus, any recommendation to the good people of the United States, of persons, in the judgment of this meeting, fit and suitable to fill the offices of president and vice-president of the United States.

And the question being taken thereon—

It was determined in the negative.

Mr. TAYLOR, of N. York, then submitted the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the practice of nominating candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, by a convention of the senators and representatives in congress, is inexpedient and ought not to be continued.

And the question being taken thereon—

It was also determined in the negative.

The meeting then proceeded to the recommendation:

Upon which it appeared that the hon. JAMES MONROE had sixty-five votes, and the hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD fifty-four votes, for the office of president.

That his excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS of New York had eighty-five votes, and his excellency ST

MON SNYDER thirty votes, for the office of vice-president.

And thereupon—

Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolutions, which were concurred in without opposition:

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to the people of the United States, JAMES MONROE of Virginia, as a suitable person for the office of president of the U. States, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS of New York, as a suitable person for the office of vice-president of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be appointed to ascertain from the persons abovementioned, whether they are disposed to serve in the offices respectively designated.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer.

S. SMITH, chairman.

R. M. JOHNSON, secretary.

We are authorised to state (says the National Intelligencer) that the republican meeting of Saturday evening, was composed of the following members:—

SENATORS.

Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Campbell, Chace, Condict, Howell, Lacock, Mason, Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Taylor,* Turner, Williams and, Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bennet, Betts, Birdsall, Blount, Brooks, Burnside, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Chappell, Clarke, N. C. Clarke, Ky. Clay, Clendennen, Clopton, Comstock, Condict, Conner, Crawford, Creighton, Crocheron, Cuthbert, Darlington, Desha, Edwards, Fomey, Forsyth, Gholson,* Glasgow,* Goodwyn, Griffin, Hahn, Hammond, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Hungerford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Irwin, Pa.* Jackson, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Lean, Ky. M'Lean, G. Middleton, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Va. Newton, Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Powell, Reynolds,* Root, Ross, Savage, Sharp, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Throop, Townsend, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, T. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, and Yates.

Messrs. Jennings, the delegate from Indiana, and Stepenson, Illinois, attended; but the latter withdrew without voting.

There were absent from the meeting about *twenty-four* republican members of both houses; of which *nine* are absent from the city, and the remaining *fifteen* scrupulous in regard to the propriety of such meetings, or for other reasons indisposed to attend.

Of the whole number absent, it is estimated, we understand, that more than three-fourths are friendly to the election of James Monroe.

*Voted by proxy, constituted in writing, being sick in the city.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the statement of the proceedings of the great republican caucus, Mr. Stephenson, delegate from Illinois, is represented as having retired without voting. An inference may be drawn from this, that Mr. Stephenson was desirous of shunning the responsibility of expressing an opinion. The fact is, when Mr. Stephenson was entering the hall, although specially invited to attend the caucus, he found the meeting engaged in discussing the ques-

tion whether the delegates of whom he was one, ought to participate in the proceedings. Delicacy left him no choice but to retire, which he did after assigning his motives for withdrawing to the chairman. I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

There was a small error in our statement of the vote on ordering the compensation bill to a third reading. Mr. Mason, (of N. H.) voted *against* the bill, and Mr. Turner *for* it, and not as otherwise stated in our last. [Nat. Int.]

March 14.—After considerable debate on the bill to change the manner of compensation of the members of congress—

Mr. Mason, of V. then moved to recommit the bill with a view to amend it.—Negatived, ayes 9.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Brown, Campbell, Condict, Daggett, Dana, Gaillard, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Turner, Wells, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Chace, King, Macon, Mason of N. H. Mason of Va. Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Varnum, Wilson—11.

The question being then on the title of the bill, to change the mode of compensation of the members, &c.

Mr. Varnum suggested that the title of the bill would be advantageously amended, by making it "a bill to double the compensation," &c.

Mr. Dana said, if the gentleman desired to move the amendment, that it was a legal opinion, that the title of an act need not necessarily correspond with its contents.

No amendment being moved to the title, it was agreed to.

The bill respecting the late officers and crew of the sloop of war Wasp, was taken up. [This bill proposes to allow twelve months pay to the relatives of the officers and crew of the lost sloop of war, and also authorises the distribution of fifty thousand dollars among the same, as a reward for the capture of the British sloops of war Reindeer and Avon.] The bill was amended, and ordered to be read a third time.

March 15.—Mr. Wilson laid on the table a motion to refer the late reports of the secretary of war on the state of the army, to the military committee, with instructions to enquire into the expediency of authorising by law enlistments to fill and keep complete the ranks of the army. The motion is not yet acted on.

The bill to limit the right of appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Columbia, was then taken up, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States was received from the house of representatives and read.

On motion, it was read a second time and referred to the committee on finance, &c.

Some proceedings were then had on a resolution which has for its object to increase the salaries of the judges of the United States' supreme and district courts; of the attorney-general, foreign ministers, &c.

The senate then took up the bill to authorise the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, in the service of the United States, and made some progress therein.

March 18. Mr. Wilson submitted a motion for instructing the military committee to devise and report such provisions as may be necessary to insure the annual returns of the militia of the several

states by the adjutant general. The resolution lies on the table.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the survivors of the officers and crew of the sloop of war *Wasp*, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

The senate resumed the consideration of the resolve proposed by Mr. Sanford, embracing an amendment to the constitution, to make the judges removable from office on the vote of two thirds of both houses of congress, with the consent of the president, &c.

After some remarks, postponed to Monday—

The bill to provide for the indemnification for private losses of property employed in the public service, in its amended shape, (going to constitute a board of commissioners to audit and settle claims of this description) was further amended, and at length ordered, with its various amendments, to be read a third time.

On motion of Mr. *Lacock*, the committee on so much of the president's message as relates to roads and canals, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making a great military or national road from Washington, Pa. to Sandusky Bay.

March 19. Mr. Wilson's motion submitted yesterday was agreed to.

The bills from the house of representatives, altering the terms of the courts in Vermont, was read the third time and passed.

The senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the house of representatives to the bill "relative to evidence in cases of naturalization," and agreed thereto.

[This bill, which now only awaits the approbation of the president, requires the production of a certificate and report of registry, and a certificate of the prothonotary, at the time of making in court a declaration of intention to become a citizen; and that five years residence, previous to application to become a citizen, shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the United States, to be named in the record of admission as witnesses.]

The bill from the house of representatives, providing for the compensation of persons whose property has been lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the service of the United States, was read the third time and passed, with amendments.

The bill extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, was passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The bill from the house of representatives making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes, being taken up,

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment which had for its purpose to give a land bounty to the disbanded officers. After some remarks, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

March 20. The bill making further compensation for military services during the late war, was taken up. Mr. Wilson's motion to amend the bill by allowing certain donations in land to all the disbanded officers, in proportion to their respective ranks, was, after debate, negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Brown, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Lacock, Macon, Ruggles, Sanford, Wilson—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Bibb, Daggett, Gaillard, King, Mason, of N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Varnum, Wells—15.

Mr. Barbour then moved a new section to the bill embracing a land bounty to disbanded officers of a certain class (having intimated his intention previous to the last vote, to move it.)

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow, without deciding on Mr. Barbour's motion.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the discussion of the proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to prescribe an uniform mode of election of president and vice president of the United States, by districts in each state.

After considerable debate—the further consideration of this proposition was postponed to a day beyond the session (*rejected*) by a vote of 18 to 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday March 15. Besides the presentation of petitions, among which was one of Mr. Southard, from the Plainfield manufactory of woollens in New-Jersey,

Mr. *Lowndes* reported a bill making the annual appropriations for the support of government; which was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill to alter the times for holding the circuit courts of the United States for the district of Vermont, was read the third time and passed.

Other business done will be noticed in its progress.

The house took up the bill from the senate relative to evidences in cases of naturalization, as amended, passed and returned to the senate.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Moore in the chair, on the bill providing for quieting and adjusting certain land claims in the Mississippi territory.

A motion made by Mr. *Strong* to strike out the first section, produced a good deal of debate on the merits of the bill; from which we extract the following substantial view of the question. After the treaty of 1783, that is in 1795, when the United States took possession of the Mississippi country, they found certain settlers on lands who had settled under Spanish grants, issued when Spain was possessed of the country—the United States, without demanding any equivalent therefor, relinquished to those settlers all the right acquired by the treaty of 1783, but without warranting them in the title—subsequently however, certain persons holding patents under the British government set up a claim to these lands, as having the elder titles—and the actual settlers, those holding under the Spanish grants, petition the United States to examine and decide the claims of the British grantees, and if it be adjudged that they have the stronger title, that their claims may be satisfied by an equivalent grant of public land elsewhere. The bill reported by the committee on the public lands, to whom the petition was referred, and now under consideration, provides that the secretary of state, the attorney general, and the commissioner of the general land office be authorised to examine the disputed claims and decide thereon according to law, as soon as the claims to 140,000 acres have been filed for decision; that if the claim of the British grantee should in any case be confirmed, the commissioner of the land office shall issue his certificate for the amount thereof, which certificate shall be a final satisfaction of his claim, and shall be received in payment for any of the public lands of the U. States, at the rate of two dollars per acre for every acre of the certificate; that no claim shall be filed under this act which has been barred by any former law; and that the decision of the commissioners shall be final and conclusive.

The motion to strike out the first section, being a vital one, gave rise to the debate above mentioned, in which Messrs. Strong, Wright, Forsyth, Jackson, and Ross, supported the motion, and of course opposed the bill; and Messrs. Robertson, McKee,

Johnson, Clark of Ky. Pickering, Lattimore and Hopkinson spoke against striking out the section; Mr. Clay, also, on a subsequent question, advocated the bill.

The question was finally determined against striking out the section; and

After some further unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill, the committee rose, reported progress; and

The house adjourned.

Monday, March 13. Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill supplementary to the bill laying a direct tax; and a bill for the distribution of one hundred thousand dollars among the captors of the Algerine vessels, which were captured and restored to the dey of Algiers; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

After disposing of a variety of business—

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Moore in the chair, on the bill for quieting and adjusting certain claims to lands in the Mississippi territory.

After some time spent in discussing various amendments offered to the details, and, incidentally, the principle of the bill, the committee rose and reported it to the house.

The debate was resumed in the house as well on the object of the bill as its details.

The question was then taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For engrossing	43
Against it	84

So the bill was rejected.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to abolish the existing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and to lay other duties on distillation in lieu thereof.

The bill proposes to change the duty from a tax on the product to a tax on the capacity of the still, and to reduce the existing duties 50 per cent. The principle of the bill, the amount of duty, &c. were discussed at large, and fully reported, when the subject was before the house in the shape of a resolution, reported by the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the bill was so amended, as to defer the expiration of the existing duties to the 30th of June next, instead of the 30th of March, as proposed by the bill.

After accepting some amendments to conform the bill to the preceding, and adopting some others of an unimportant character—

Mr. Lowndes proposed an amendment to the bill, the object of which was to add 100 per cent. to the amount of the present duty on the capacity of the still on licenses for one year, and to make the price of licenses for short periods bear the same proportion as the duty imposed on the license for a year.

This motion produced considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Lowndes and Taylor of N. Y. supported the amendment, and Messrs. Hardin, Johnson of Ky. Tucker, and Ross opposed it. It was finally agreed to—yeas 64, noes 54.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the bill was amended, by striking out the proviso which remitted to suits wholly employed in distilling from roots, half the duties to which they would otherwise be subjected.

After some further amendment, not affecting any principle.

The committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 19. After other business—

On motion of Mr. Bassett,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this house, to join such committee as may be appointed by the senate, to consider and report what business will demand the attention of congress prior to an adjournment; and also when such an adjournment may probably take place.

The bill from the senate to limit the right of appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia; and the bill from the senate respecting the late officers and crew of the sloop of war Wasp; were severally twice read and referred, the former to the judiciary and the latter to the naval committee.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill respecting the duties on distillation.

After discussing various amendments, the committee got through the bill, rose and reported it to the house, when its details underwent a further investigation, and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed as amended and read a third time tomorrow.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the comptroller of the treasury, respecting certain unsettled accounts in the office of the accountant of the war department; and

Then the house adjourned.

We have not time to give a detail of the proceedings of Wednesday and Thursday. The bill to change the existing duties on distillation, being variously amended, passed through a committee of the whole, and the house agreed 66 to 62, to increase the duties on licences for one year 100 per cent. with graduations for shorter periods. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed the next day—118 to 13, yeas and nays hereafter. The house then took up the proposed *new tariff*. It was moved by Mr. Strong to strike out the clause reported by the committee imposing 25 per cent. *ad val.* on woolen and cotton manufactures of all descriptions to insert 33 1-3 on cotton, and 28 per cent. on woolen goods. After some remarks the committee rose without a decision. The bill to repeal the duty on household furniture and watches was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed the next day.

The military and staff academies next occupied the house in committee—the bill for an additional academy was ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, March 21.—The engrossed bill to organize a general staff for the army was re-committed—yeas 59, noes 45. The tariff then occupied the house, in committee. Mr. Strong withdrew his motion. Mr. Clay proposed that the duty on cottons should be fixed at 33 1-5—decided in the negative—51 to 43. After a variety of proceedings, Mr. C. renewed his motion in a new shape, fixing the duty at 30 per cent. *ad val.* The committee rose without a decision. The debate this day was very interesting. When furnished with it we shall endeavor to give it at some length.

Foreign Articles.

Murat. Madame Murat applied to the Austrian cabinet to use its influence to obtain for her the body of her late husband—but before this application could have been known, the populace of Pizzo, the place where he was shot, rifled the grave, and after exposing the corpse to every sort of insult, burnt it—together with the body of the

syndic of the town, whom they murdered for extorting with them on the barbarous outrage.

Naples and England. It would appear that Ferdinand of Naples has a mind that lord Bentinck, the British ambassador, shall not be king over him any longer. It may be recollected that Sicily was held several years as a sort of province of England, the king being as a prisoner in his own palace.

Agitations in France. By letters from Paris of the 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th and 22d of January, published in the London papers, there seems to have been great alarms in the court at Paris. The king, who appears exceedingly uneasy under the presence of the British troops, though compelled to rely upon them, asked Wellington to order back 6,000; but the latter would not permit less than 25,000 to return; which Louis reluctantly agreed to, after 24 hours deliberation. The new raised French troops appear disaffected and dissatisfied, and desert in great numbers—and one half of them are employed in keeping the other half as a sort of prisoners. The guard at the Thuilleries was tripled on the night of the 17th, and arrests were greatly multiplied. There seems many reasons to expect some new changes—but of what nature it is not easy to conjecture amidst the variety of reports.

Paris, Dec. 19. Yesterday a scandalous scene took place at the Chamber of Deputies. These gentlemen assembled at the *Salle des Conférences*, when the ministers entered. Scarcely had M. de Richelieu and M. de Vauvance made their appearance, when several voices called out, *A bas les ministres, they are traitors, they have procured the escape of Lavalette; they ought in their turn to be brought to trial as guilty of high treason.* In vain the ministers wished to speak, it was impossible for them to make themselves heard. The ministers adopted the resolution of withdrawing; their example was followed by the deputies of a peaceable disposition; and the rest remained to deliberate on the manner of ulteriorly denouncing the ministers for having favored the escape of M. de Lavalette.

The dutchess of Angouleme has been called the "she-wolf of France." Indeed, she seems to have few of those characteristics that are presumed especially to belong to her sex.

CASTANOS. Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate United States, dated Malaga Roads, Jan. 1, 1816:

"I have just heard of an instance of human calamity, which ought forever to cause me to thank God that I have been permitted to live under a flag which has never been stained by a flagrant act of national injustice. The name of general Castanos must be familiar to you. It was he who so bravely defended Saragosa from the French, and against whom he, on many other occasions, crowned the arms of his cold-hearted country with success.—That Castanos left this port yesterday with a number of other prisoners, chained and in irons, to serve as a private soldier for ten years on the coast of Barbary. Alas, how unforeseen are the events of this transitory life!!

"There is much talk of a Spanish war; it is said that Spain has demanded money from our government—war is a great evil, the cause of great misery, but is preferable to a tame submission to the mandates of injustice."

CHRONICLE.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres to Oct. 20, state, that the revolutionary admiral had ran-away with four of the principal ships of war and a considera-

ble treasure. He was an English adventurer of the name of Brown. He was suspected to have been bribed by the Spaniards and Portuguese. A short time since two enterprising Bostonians held high commissions in the Buenos Ayres navy. One returned home and the other has left the service.

John Swayne, alias Sweeney, accused, as a British subject, of entering the American service on board the frigate Essex in the late war, has been tried and convicted in England, and sentenced to death; but recommended to mercy.

Among the distinguished guests who honored the Hibernian society, at their annual feast at Baltimore, on Monday last, were major-general Brown, colonel Mitchell, colonel Jenkins, lieutenant-colonel Armistead, major Brown and major Frazer. The general's volunteer was—"The patriots of every country, who have fallen to aid or to maintain the rights of man—the generous sons of America and Erin will ever cherish their memory.

After the officers had retired the following were given from the chair, at the instance of different members—

Our illustrious guest, maj. gen. Brown, the hero of Chippewa, Bridgewater and Erie—may he long enjoy in peace the fame he acquired in the service of his country.

Our fellow townsman and distinguished guest, colonel Mitchell, the hero of Oswego.

Col. Armistead, the undaunted defender of fort M'Henry.

New-Hampshire election.—The returns are not all received. But it is agreed, on all hands, that Mr. Piomer (rep.) has been elected governor of that state. It is expected, also, that the legislative branches of the government will be completely changed—by the *Hartford convention*. The returns of 71 towns give a net rep. gain of 1921 for governor, and of 35 members for the house of representatives.

Massachusetts election.—From the preparatory elections that have taken place in Massachusetts for the choice of town officers, the election between Dexter and Brooks, for governor, will probably be a close one. Salem has a rep. majority of about 40—last year it was about 200 the other way. Gloucester and many other towns have also changed sides.

Connecticut election.—Oliver Wolcott, for governor and Jonathan Ingersol for lieutenant gov. have been nominated in opposition to the federal ticket.

Silver mine.—It is reported that a silver mine, which yields one ounce of pure silver to a pound of ore, has been discovered, not far from Downingtown, Penn. It is farther said that the ore is easily obtained and appears inexhaustible.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadix to his brother in Boston, dated Jan. 11.

"The Spanish 90 gun ship, San Fernando, in coming down the Straights under convoy of the Constellation frigate, met with a violent gale and was lost near Algiers. She had on board 2 lieutenants and 60 men, Americans."

[The Americans on board the above ship belonged to the frigate United States, and she sailed in company with the frigate from Port Mahon for Carthagena, on the 4th of December. The next day she lost her mizen top-mast in a gale, and parted from the frigate. The Americans had taken care of her to oblige the Spanish authorities, and will much regret the casualty which has attended their well meant efforts.]

Capt. Covill, from Gibraltar and Cadiz, informs, that the San Fernando went entirely to pieces soon after she struck. He did not hear that any person

perished, and from this circumstance it is probable none did.

Capt. C. left Gibraltar Dec. 20. A few days before the frigate United States sailed from that place up the Mediterranean. It was supposed commodore Shaw would despatch a vessel to look after the Americans, and would require the release of the Spaniards, who otherwise, it was feared, would be retained as prisoners.

General Jackson, accompanied by several officers of the army, recently left Nashville for Mobile.

A British soldier who deserted from Canada a few days ago, was apprehended by a citizen of Buffalo, N. Y. and, under the custody of a constable, carried across the Niagara and given up. A prosecution has been instituted against the fellow.

The Creeks. In consequence of some late murders committed by the Creek Indians, 600 troops are ordered from Fort Hawkins to the interior of the nation. It is said that some additional military posts will be established among them. They appear much opposed to the running of the new boundary line.

An ambassador from the *Creek Indians* is said to be in London. But it is stated he is not openly received as such. The question is asked—has the late hostile dispositions of the Creeks any connection with this agency?

Presidential election.—The following are the names of the gentlemen recommended to the support of the people of Pennsylvania, as electors of a president and vice president of the United States, by the republican members in the legislature of that commonwealth:

Paul Cox, David Mitchell.

1st. *Dist.* John Geyer, John Conard, Daniel Bussier,

William Brooks.

2. Isaac Anderson, Mathew Roberts.
3. John Molar, John Harrison.
4. Jacob Hostetter.
5. John Rea, William Gilliland
6. Michael Fankenthall, James Wilson.
7. Gabriel Heister.
8. James Maloy.
9. James Banks.
10. Robert Clark, Abiel Fellows.
11. David Marchand.
12. Thomas Patterson.
13. Joseph Huston.
14. Samuel Scott.
15. James Alexander.

The following gentlemen are nominated as the "republican ticket" for electors of president and vice president in North Carolina:

Gen. Joseph Riddick,	Gates.
Gen. Thomas Wyans,	Hertford.
Judge Hall,	Warrenton.
Thomas Ruffin,	Hilsborough.
Jesse Franklin	Surry.
Gen. Thomas Love,	Haywood.
Gen. P. Forney,	Lincolnton.
Francis Locke,	Salisbury.
Gen. Abraham Philips,	Rockingham.
Gen. Alexander Gray,	Randolph.
Joseph Pickett,	Anson.
Thomas King,	Samson.
Nathaniel Jones, C. T.	Wake.
James Hoskins,	Chowan.
Vine Allen,	Newbern.

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's Office,
January 9, 1816.

The rank and file of the army are so far reduced below the authorized peace establishment, that

no discharges will be given to soldiers who are not regularly entitled thereto, except on application to commanding officers of regiments, corps, or posts, and on furnishing good and able substitutes, to the satisfaction of the respective commanding officers. In all such cases, substitutes must be regularly enlisted without expence to the United States.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER, adj. and ins. gen.

Parliament of Lower Canada dissolved.—A gentleman direct from Canada informs us, that a day or two before he left Quebec, sir George Drummond, governor of Lower Canada, issued a proclamation, declaring the provincial parliament dissolved. The cause which led to this extraordinary measure is given as follows:—The documents from England conveying the prince Regent's approbation of the late conduct of the judges of the supreme court in that province, when read in parliament, excited a high state of angry and indignant feeling. In the moment of extreme exasperation, language was uttered, and measures proposed in the house, which the governor deemed indecorous and improper; and to put a stop to the procedure, he declared the legislative body no longer in existence—*Com. Adv.*

Plattsburg, March 2.—We understand that Joseph Bonaparte has purchased a township of land on the St. Lawrence, a few miles below Ogdensburgh—and that he is at present at Ogdensburgh.

Washington City, March 21. The hon. Mr. Bagot, the minister from the government of Great Britain to the United States, with his family and suite, arrived in this city on Monday; having landed at Annapolis, from the frigate that conveyed them to our shores.

His present residence is at Crawford's hotel; though it is understood he has taken a house in the city, which is not yet prepared for his reception.

[Mr. Bagot was presented to the president on Thursday last, by the secretary of state. He arrived in the Niger, of 32 guns; which, on arriving at Annapolis, fired a salute of 17 guns, which was returned.]

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—We have received a letter from Mr. Boilvin, Indian agent at Prairie, du Chien, of a late date. Mr. B. describes his situation as extremely irksome, surrounded by hostile savages who are in the daily habit of intercourse with the British traders urging them to hold themselves in readiness for another war; that the French government having now joined the English, the Americans would be attacked in the spring—enjoining it on the Indians to prevent the American troops ascending the Mississippi to the Prairie, and in no wise to dispose of any of their lands. They are invited to a grand council to be held at Malden, where they will receive presents from their English father, also be instructed in the kind of deportment they they are to exhibit to the Americans.

Native Epsom Salt. We learn by the Louisville Correspondent that a very extensive cave has been discovered in Indiana, about 35 miles from Louisville, abounding with native Epsom salt, or sulphate of magnesia. The cave is apparently inexhaustible—the salt of every variety of crystal, is arranged in all that fanciful splendor which decorates the grotto of Antiparos. This cave is the only specimen known of the pure salt in a solid form, excepting in Monroe county, Va. where it is found under the surface of the earth. In Europe, and particularly in England, at the Epsom springs, which give name to this salt, it is obtained from water impregnated with it.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 5 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 239.]

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

The supplement to the 9th vol. will be ready for delivery after Wednesday next, and be immediately forwarded as directed. This heavy job being disposed of, we shall have *mechanical* strength and leisure to furnish our readers with an extraordinary quantity of valuable matter. Among which are many *tabular* statements.

Home Market.

We observed, some days ago, that a *home market* might be created much easier than most persons imagined, and gave reason to expect some facts and remarks on the subject.

I am well aware that on this, as well as on many other statistical matters, a great deal must depend upon propositions arbitrarily assumed and used as facts—but if they be within the range of probabilities, and are taken with a reasonable regard to data that can may be considered absolute—they may answer the purpose of conveying *general ideas* almost as well as if they were drawn from positive conclusions resulting from actual experiment. How far we shall succeed in thus offering our propositions on what we esteem a very curious and very interesting subject—the political economist and the public will judge.

It must be admitted that Europe, in a state of peace, can, and (for the important reason of encouraging her own shipping interest) will, supply herself and her colonies with all sorts of provisions required. Our foreign trade in these may be considered as lost—Hour is cheaper in the *West Indies* than it is in the *United States*—as, indeed, are nearly all sorts of American produce. We hear that a vessel has arrived at *Norfolk* from *Ireland*, with a "*cargo of provisions*," which, after paying all charges, will yield a handsome profit. We have anticipated incidents in *commerce* like this—and believe that others no less strange will abundantly present themselves to astonish and confound the unreflecting.

Look which way we please, at the *world in peace*—and we see the *necessity* of retiring within ourselves, as it were, to seek wealth and arrive at independence and ease. We have the *means* to effect these great national and individual objects—May we have wisdom to discern and strength to apply them to purposes so important!

The *foreign demand* and *foreign trade* although it has made so much noise in the world, and been the cause of so many and such bloody wars, is, to any country, but as "a drop in the bucket" compared with the *home demand*. Yet such a trade is exceedingly useful and very interesting, as it carries off the *surplus* product of nations, and gives a new stimulus to the demand and price of such as remain to feed and clothe their people. And, when this demand fails by external causes, or cannot be supplied by reason of a deficiency of the crops, the nation, accustomed to enjoy the trade, sinks into a greater or lesser degree of lethargy and dullness, and a portion of difficulty and distress reaches every rank of its society. These effects have been felt in every commercial nation, as its condition has been changed by the circumstances in which other

nations were placed. Every vessel that arrives from England, furnishes us with accounts of a severe depression of the agricultural interest in that country. It evidently appears that much less grain, &c. is now raised in England, than was raised there three or four years ago, for many thousand farms, then occupied, are vacant; and it cannot be supposed that the English people eat less because provisions are cheap, than they did when they were dear: notwithstanding, almost every article of food is but a little more than half the price it was during the great wars just finished; and, as the taxes and requisitions of the government have been but little, if any, reduced, misery and extreme distress fasten on the farmer. These things are easily accounted for—her fleets and armies are fed by the products of other nations, which England herself also partially supplied. *A bounty on the exportation of grain is spoken of, to relieve the agriculturalists.*

It has appeared very clear to me that the people of the United States are approaching a season of great difficulty. The importation of foreign goods has been enormous—equal, perhaps, to four or five times the value of our exports. *How is this monstrous difference to be paid?* I have put this serious question to several intelligent merchants, and always received the reply of, "*Indeed, I don't know,*" sometimes accompanied by—"unless some new war should break out in Europe, &c." Which, in truth, I believe is the wish of the mercantile mind—even the return of *Napoleon* to France would not be really ungrateful to many, who lately rejoiced at the restoration of the Bourbons, the jesuits and the inquisition—and the triumphs of the "*legitimates*," who have sunk the people of Europe from the rank of men to the level of cattle.

The letter from my friend *Isaac Briggs* to Mr. *Loroude*, chairman of the committee of ways and means, published in the last number of this paper, like his address to Mr. *Newton*, chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures, is powerfully interesting on the subject now immediately before us. I beseech the lover of moral and political truth to read both these articles, at least, a second time; not because they are difficult to comprehend, but to impress the facts they afford more deeply on his mind. I do not know that it is possible to get over the force of his truth, and the power of his reasoning.

We shall now proceed to the purpose of this essay:

The whole value of the exports of the United States—the product of the sea; of the forest; of agriculture; of manufactures, &c. may be averaged at 45 millions of dollars per annum. This may, therefore, be considered as the amount of all that we have to spare. It bears but a very trifling proportion to the extent of the home demand, and will go but a little way, indeed, in payment for the clothing required by eight millions of people.

The enlightened editor of the *Emporium*, Dr. *Thomas Cooper*, late president of the college at Carlisle, Pennsylvania—a gentleman well known to, and highly esteemed by the literary world, thus estimates the quantity and value of the food necessary for the maintenance of a person for one

year, resulting from many curious calculations and examinations:

The grain required for one man per annum, then, will be 8½ bushels, at 125 cents per bushel	: : : \$10 62½
Meat, 365 lbs. 1 lb. per day, at 6 cents	21 90
Whiskey, or other drink equivalent to Fuel, vegetables, salt, pepper, &c. may fairly be considered at	: : : 7 47½

*\$53 00

He says, "I am not at this time aware of any material fallacy in the above calculation."

An able and intelligent friend of the editor; a gentleman very cautious and prudent in whatever he advances—estimates the expence of clothing the people of the United States, as follows:†

2,933,111 children under 16 years of age, clothed at an expence of 24 dolls. per annum,	: : : \$70,154,665
2,938,932 adults at 25 dolls. 40 cts.	74,650,142
186,446 persons at 15 dollars	2,796,690
1,191,364 slaves, at 8 dollars	9,530,912
To this add 20 dollars a year for each family, expended in household furniture of wool, cotton, flax, &c.	20,000,000

177,132,409

This calculation is predicated upon the census of 1810, when the whole population of the United States was 7,239,903 persons—giving an average to each person of \$24 43 cents for clothing, including the value of all the cloth used for household purposes.

Taking the present population of the U. States at 8 millions, and it probably exceeds it considerably, we have the following results from the calculations just stated—

8,000,000 at 55 dolls. per annum for food and drink	: : : \$440,000,000
The same, at 24 dollars 43 cents for clothing, &c.	: : : 199,200,000

643,200,000

And the average cost of feeding and clothing each individual is 79 dollars and 43 cents *per annum*—and the whole value of our *surplus products exported*, 45,000,000 dollars, would feed and clothe only 566,530 persons, or about a 15th part of the whole.

But—of these 45 millions of dollars, about 8 millions are not of articles calculated to feed or clothe mankind—being the produce of the *forest*, of *manufactures*, and of the *sea*, such as oil, and skins, &c. and the *tobacco* and other products of agriculture, that do not apply to these purposes, may safely be estimated at 8 millions more; so that we have less than 30 millions of dollars worth of commodities to spare, useful to nourish or shelter the human race, and support domestic animals, &c. And, therefore, could only supply with the amount of our exports, on the preceding calculations, 377,690 persons, with those articles.

Again—the 440 millions stated as the value of the *home* consumption of the product of agriculture, is greatly under the real amount—we also support *about* 2,000,000 horses, 6,000,000 horned cattle, 8,000,000 sheep, 6,000,000 hogs, &c. which may be *safely* estimated as consuming, *independent of*

*This is too high, for the average. But, for the reasons stated below, may pass.

†See his interesting letter and detailed statements—vol. VI. p. 395, *Weekly Register*.

their pasturage, the worth of 150 millions of dollars *per annum*. Hence it follows, that each person in the United States for food and clothing, and for the support of domestic animals, uses 98 dolls. 18 cents, on an average; and that the said 30 millions exported, would maintain less than 300,000 persons, one year—the 150 being added to the aforesaid 643 millions—

The following results appear:

The food and drink of the people of the United States, are worth	: : : \$440,000,000
Support of their domestic animals	150,000,000
Cost of their clothing	: : : 199,200,000

Grand total, : : : 789,200,000

Or, \$98 18 cts. for each person, per annum.

With great deference for the respectable gentlemen from whom these calculations are drawn, I am of opinion that they are rated considerably too high. I rather believe that the people neither consume nor use so great a value for food and clothing, merely, as they have supposed; but there are an immense number of expences incident to the mere *business of living*, that may make up the general aggregate, and perhaps exceed it. I shall, therefore, admit it as *substantially* accurate.

The *sudden* emigration of 300,000 persons, would, then, make a *home-market* that might relieve us altogether from the want of a *foreign* demand for our produce calculated to feed or clothe a people, supposing no part of their labor was applied to agriculture, producing such commodities. But this can hardly be anticipated, and certainly ought not to be calculated upon. I despise any *dependence* on foreigners, or foreign nations, though I would wish them treated hospitably, and with justice; nor would I deny the worthy any right I claim for myself, in due season. I am always for looking at home, to build up the republic. If others help us—well; if not, we can do without them; and at any rate, will not rely upon them: though it is probable much will be done for a *home market* by men flying from Europe to America, to escape the misery that belongs to the system of things prevailing there at present.

We want and must have a *home market*, equal to the consumption of a value of 30 millions *per annum*. How SHALL WE CREATE IT? I answer, by new pursuits in agriculture, such as the raising of *sugar* and *sheep*, and the cultivation of hemp and the "*Urtica* *Whitlow*,"† and, by the *establishment of MANUFACTURES*. It is true, that the products of agriculture, calculated for the main objects, will increase with the population and the improvement of the country—but the latter, or secondary concerns, may easily be kept up to bear a just proportion—as long, at least, as I, or my children, shall have any concern with the affairs of this life. Those to come after me will look forward further!

†This is a species of the nettle, which takes its name from the discoverer. This plant, which grows to the height of six feet, is covered with a rind, which has qualities superior to hemp, as the rope which has been made from it has proved, being nearly double in strength to that made from the best hemp of Russia; besides which, it is capable of being bleached, and possesses a divisibility of fibre, that it may be spun and wove into a cloth resembling the finest camel's hair. To what improvements this discovery may lead, is yet for time to develop. I am much mistaken, however, if it does not become an article of much value and of high estimation.—*National Advocate*.

If the whole population of *Georgia* and *Louisiana* could at once be transferred to mere sugar planters, the business would be completely done; for the two states could consume all the excess of provisions and clothing, (or their value) that the rest of the states have to spare; and, besides, they would immensely help to keep up our commerce, by such an event, with the rest of the world, on terms of reciprocity. But this cannot be hoped for—yet, we may consider it as probable, that in a few years (from 3 to 6) that not less than 100,000 persons in those states will be engaged in the cultivation of that article, receiving their food and clothing from others in the neighborhood, or of the neighboring states. So far we appear to advance on tolerable sure grounds; for my estimate, I apprehend, to be very moderate, especially if we include in the number of hands occupied, the persons employed, or deriving a livelihood from its shipping, transportation, &c.

In the management and care of sheep and wool (in its raw state) there is a great field for a new application of labor, and we might conveniently and advantageously spare to these objects 25 or 30,000 persons at present employed in other agricultural pursuits. We can, certainly, raise wool cheaper than any other people, because lands are more plenty and the taxes lighter upon it than elsewhere—and if we have more wool than we want for home use, the surplus, by furnishing a new commodity, will still add to the great purpose of making a home market in the business it will furnish to the merchant and seaman, and all others interested in the building, equipment and sailing of ships. How many American vessels have been built immediately in consequence of the culture of cotton? Is it to be doubted that like causes will produce like effects? Sugar will be to the United States what cotton is; and it is probable that the export of wool—or, at least, its transport backwards and forwards, may also employ some thousands of tons of shipping, at no very remote period.

It is stated, on the most respectable authority, and I believe it may be accepted as a fact, that our cotton manufactories, at this time established, are capable of employing 100,000 persons; and those of wool 75,000, exclusive of such as are employed in what, for distinction-sake, I shall call household manufactures. I appeal to the most observant of my countrymen, if they have felt any inconvenience from this new employment of a part of their fellow-citizens—if they are sensible of any disadvantage that has resulted therefrom? I have never heard of any complaint, and presume that none can be urged. But the labor of those persons, 175,000 in number, is hardly felt in the general scale of things, and the use of their fabrics would go but a little way to supply the whole population of the United States with clothing. We are fully capable of furnishing and supporting double the number; and these, protected as they ought to be, making again new employments or new businesses for thousands of others, would fix a home market at our own doors, ready to receive all the surplus products we have, and make us independent of a foreign demand. I would not dwell too much on the subject; but there appears an evident, absolute necessity for this—or the country must lose the whole amount annually of what we could spare. It requires 'no ghost to tell us' that if a farmer raises a bushel of wheat more than he can consume or use, or find a market for, that that bushel, or its value, is lost to him. He cannot buy, if he cannot sell. It is the demand for an article that I have, that fixes, to me, the value of

another that I wish to obtain. This is a rule absolute, and applies to every state and condition of life and business.

The old proverb says, "an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory." I shall, therefore, adduce a case that has been communicated to me by a very distinguished gentleman, a member of congress, high in the confidence of his country, with whom I had the honor of an exceedingly interesting conversation, on the necessity of a home market, not long ago. It is quite analogous to the matter before us; and, on a small scale, exactly shews what may be done as a national concern.

He observed, that a few years since, the surplus products of the county he lived in, except of its staple commodity, (tobacco) was lost to the farmers thereof for want of a market. There was no place to which they could send a few bushels of wheat or corn, or any thing else they had to spare, to raise a little money. Many articles were, therefore, used profusely or wantonly wasted, being of no comparative value beyond the wants of the family and the stock of the farm, and the cultivation was, of course, neglected. The consequence followed, that the farmers never had what might be called *running cash*; once in a year they received large sums of money, and all the rest was a blank. But the establishment of a manufactory near the centre of the county, employing in all about 200 persons, had effected a change that one would have thought impossible in a population of ten thousand souls—for these, with their horses and cattle, have created a market that consumes the whole surplus provisions of the county—a market where all sorts of grain and stock, garden stuffs, butter, eggs, &c. &c. find the cash ready to be exchanged for them—and the happy result is, that few of the farmers are now without current money to pay small bills accruing; which was not the case theretofore. What the persons engaged in this manufactory consume, (observed the gentleman) may fairly be considered as a clear gain to the people of the county—and so, indeed, it appears, from the increased ease and comfort in which they live. It is self-evident, he added, that I can better afford to give 20\$ for a saddle made by a man in the neighborhood of my farm, who will consume that value of my products which I could not otherwise sell, than half as much to another living at a distance, and wanting nothing of me but the cash.

With how great force does this apply to the situation of the *United States* and *England*. Farmers of America, look to it—calculate for yourselves.—Suppose there is no foreign demand for your provisions, and there certainly will be no demand if the peace lasts in Europe—suppose the present manufacturing establishments in the United States of cotton and wool, only, to fail, (the people employed in which consume at least a fourth as much of your products as have been exported) and the persons engaged therein, instead of consuming, are compelled to raise articles for their own food—and say, what will then be the price of a bushel of wheat?—I should hardly expect it would fetch the half of its present price. And this diminution of value will apply to every thing you have to spare, to eat or to drink, the product of animals, as well as of vegetables.

However, let us suppose that your products are reduced in price only one-third, and see how the thing will work:

The estimated value of the food and drink of the people of the United States, and for the sup-

port of their horses and other stock, is estimated at : : : : \$590,000,000
 Add the surplus provisions and raw materials for clothing that may be spared from the home consumption 30,000,000

Grand total per annum 620,000,000

One-third of which, is : : : 206,666,666

On the other hand—

The cost of the clothing of the people is estimated at \$199,200,000—of which you, agriculturists, pay only about 100,000,000—for, although you are far the most numerous class, yet, by a greater economy in dress, it cannot be presumed that you consume a much greater value than all the other classes of the American population.

In the event of your products falling one-third in value as above supposed, we may expect, also, that the price of clothing will be reduced—say it falls one half, though so much is impossible, and you have 50 millions gained against 206 millions lost. *Strike the balance.*

Again—suppose that with a bold and generous hand, the government should resolve to protect and encourage our manufactures, and that thereby the price of clothing should be advanced 25 per cent over what it now is (and much less than that will do more than the manufacturers desire) and herein should spring up a *home market*, to take off our surplus and keep up the price of your commodities, as it assuredly would do, by ways and means natural and easy of operation—you would have the 206 millions gain, for 25 millions lost.

Nor is this vast difference for the advantage of the farmer only. The merchant and dealer, and mechanic and artist would nearly feel an equal benefit from it.

I do not know how these propositions may appear to others—some may think them wild and fanciful, and be disposed to reject them without *examination*—and others may, in hastily *looking* at them, startle at the exertion of mind they suppose may be necessary to understand them, and pass them over as something “curious and well enough to *lay by.*” But to me, they seem bottomed on the broad principles of reason and truth, easy to be understood, and of great importance. All I ask for them is an attentive perusal; requesting each political economist to correct and apply them as his judgment shall direct.

Remains of ancient Fortifications.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

The number and appearances of the *aboriginal* defences in the western counties of this state, excite many curious and interesting enquiries. I say *aboriginal*, because the great antiquity of these works preclude the possibility of their being of European origin. Trees of the largest size and most ancient growth are now standing in the ditches of the forts;* yet these are obviously the successors to an earlier growth of trees which have fallen beneath the devouring-hand of time, and whose decayed trunks can be distinctly traced across the entrenchments. Thus we have visible and tangible evidence that these fortifications were constructed before the discovery of America by Columbus. Our largest forest trees are from two to three hun-

*This, it will be perceived, is only applicable to those forts where the timber has not been felled by the inhabitants.

dre years old; and the circumstance of *two* growths upon the same spot, clearly and demonstrably gives to the defences in question, an *antiquity of five centuries.*

These ancient forts are found in the greatest number between Onondaga and Buffalo; though I have seen them as far east as Sackett's Harbor, and as far west as the Miami-of-the-lakes. They consist, for the most part, of circular entrenchments, enclosing from one to ten acres of ground, with a ditch on the outside, except at the gateway, and are mostly, though not all situated on eminences. Many of them either encompass water, or are located near a living stream. Yet I have noticed several near which no water is to be found, and where it would be difficult to procure it by digging. Some appear to have been chosen with great military *acumen*, while others are too low to admit of security or defence, even against *arrows*; having their areas commanded by circumjacent heights, or situated in vallies. They are always found *at*, or in the vicinity of salt springs; from which fact many *elucidating* inferences may be drawn. There are *two* at the Onondaga salt works. At Montezuma there are *two—one*, on each side of the Cayuga-outlet. These last are on eminences which would lead one to believe that their sites had been selected for the special use and conveniences of *artillery*. There are also two salt springs in Genessee county, near to which are the remains of ancient forts. In Onondaga, Cayuga and Ontario counties, there are upwards of twenty similar works—all bearing corresponding marks of age—all obviously the labors of the same people. There is one in the immediate vicinity of this village, situated on a commanding hill, in all respects a *military* position. This differs from the others in one respect—the southern side, being on the brow of the hill, has no ditch, and which, consequently, must have been *picketted*.

It is not true, that gun-barrels, axes and pieces of iron, have been found in and near these forts.—Neither are there any proofs to establish the belief that a fugitive *Spanish* army ever built *nocturnal* forts to protect themselves from savage attack. The only substances indicative of the origin of these antiquities, which have withstood the lapse of ages, are bones and fragments of *earthen-ware*. Pottery was an art which was carried to a perfection unknown to the Indians of the present day. The *body* of the fragments *appears* to have been composed of small pebbles, cemented and beautifully glazed and ornamented. But *appearances* may be deceptive; perhaps, it was formed of *painted stones*, to which time has given the form and resemblance of pebbles. The *quantity* found in and about the forts, and ploughed up in the fields, is a conclusive argument in favor of *excessive population*, which is fully confirmed by the *nearness* to each other of the ruins. I have only given facts. Your readers will draw their own conclusions. LE BRUN.

Auburn, N. Y. Jan. 1816.

Defence of Baltimore.

IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

The joint committee appointed by the two branches of the city council, to report, “what measures are necessary to perpetuate in a suitable manner, the remembrance of the signal repulse and defeat of the late enemy before Baltimore, “on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814,” beg leave to submit the annexed resolve, together with such observations, as in their opinion, the occasion calls for.

Your committee are of opinion, that there are in the affairs of nations, of cities and communities, certain important eras, which naturally call for some commemorative institution. When a people are rescued from the grasp of despotism, when their condition is ameliorated by some momentous revolution, or when they have escaped some heavy impending calamity, through the intervention of a benign Providence, the human mind in all ages, has sought as well to record these events with indelible characters on the page of history, as to keep them continually in view by monumental remembrances. For the latter of these purposes were the arts of sculpture, architecture and painting introduced among men. These present the subjects intended to be commemorated before the eyes of thousands, who may not have time or opportunity to consult the volume of history, and produce a more lively impression on the minds of those who are not so debarred. To our youth, they furnish the most solemn and impressive lessons, and kindle a noble ardor to imitate these great examples. A brief review of that never-to-be-forgotten period in the history of this city, when all America trembled for her fate, will shew with how much reason, we regard it as important.—Never can it pass from our memories, while gratitude holds her seat in our hearts, or while we continue to honor the brave citizens, who bled and died in her defence.

The country had been filled with anguish, astonishment and dismay at the successful attack upon our capital; we forgot for a moment that it was but a straggling village, defended by an inadequate force—by militia hastily drawn together a few hours before, fatigued and worn down by extraordinary exertions, and we felt as if a vital blow had been struck at our national existence. It was discovered, that our foes had thrown aside the restraint of civilization, and were resolved on the most cruel and barbarous warfare. This was unequivocally displayed, in the wanton destruction of private property, and in the mutilation of the most splendid monuments of the arts of which this new world could boast. In their hasty retreat from the conflagration at Washington, it was easily perceived that Baltimore was destined to be the next victim. When the name of that hero and statesman, whose illustrious example is no longer the exclusive right of any portion of the globe, but belongs equally to the whole human race, could afford no protection, what was to be expected by Baltimore, the peculiar object of their enmity—their most active and enterprising foe?

The return of our fellow citizens from the unsuccessful attempt to defend the unfortunate capital, brought to us the afflicting account which spread a gloomy panic over our city, now thought to be already in the deadly grasp of her unsparing enemy. It is not to be wondered at, that the first sensations experienced on this awful occasion were those of despondency. A powerful fleet and veteran army, urged on by the prospect of booty, were every moment expected to make their appearance before our city, at that moment in a state almost defenceless. In this situation of the public mind, appalled as it were by terrors from which there appeared no possible escape—our citizens determined on a defence; each endeavored to dispel the feelings of despondency by the example of his own resolution; new energy was inspired, and we were taught that a people contending in defence of their families and their homes, ought never to despair! The period of despondency was not of long duration—it soon yielded to the busy and anxious note of dreadful prepara-

tion. Ignoble and coward thoughts vanished, and each one with alacrity took the post assigned him. Much was to be done in order to place a large open town in a situation to be defended by inexperienced militia. Excepting the fort, which defended the entrance to the harbor, this city which had grown up in an interval of peace, was without a single military work. What an interesting spectacle did she exhibit in the sudden transition of the employments of her industrious inhabitants from the avocations of peaceful life to the turbulent scenes of war! The merchant, the mechanic, the professional man laboring together in the same trench, serving the same piece of artillery, or exposed to the most inclement weather, and performing the duty of veterans. Such was the scene which Baltimore exhibited previously to the powerful attack by the forces of Great Britain. We beheld a peaceful city transformed on a sudden into a martial camp; its inhabitants throwing off their civic habits, and feeling all at once the ardor of the patriot soldiers of Greece or Rome. We beheld friends and neighbors, brothers and even father and son, old men and boys scarcely able to wield a musket, mingled in the same company; united in defence of all that is dear to the human heart. Notwithstanding this determined attitude which Baltimore assumed, the contest was yet regarded as most doubtful; its probable result was indeed against her. Assailed by land and sea by so powerful a force, to contend with troops flushed with recent victory, under perfect discipline, and impelled by the hope of obtaining a rich booty, with preparations of defence made in the greatest possible haste, her situation, had she taken a moment to weigh the chances of war, must have appeared desperate indeed. The defence thus manfully undertaken under circumstances so discouraging cannot but heighten the merit of success. Scarcely had there been time allowed for these hasty preparations for the reception of the enemy, when on the 11th of September, 1814, he made his appearance at the mouth of the Patapsco with a fleet of ships of war and transports amounting to fifty sail, besides a great number of smaller vessels. On the same day the land forces to the number of at least seven thousand men, the veterans of Wellington, debarked at North Point, and on the day following advanced towards our city. The Baltimore brigade, composed of citizens of the place, claimed the honor of being the first to meet the invader and check his insolent march: They accordingly went forth to give him a foretaste of the manner and spirit with which he might expect to be received. The enemy was unexpectedly met by an advanced party of the brigade, and in a skirmish which ensued their commander in chief, gen. Ross, was killed. At first disconcerted, then exasperated by this unforeseen and signal misfortune, they rushed forward under the orders of their next in command, to revenge the death of their leader. The brigade, although not more than *fourteen hundred strong*, received with coolness the onset of a force so superior in numbers and discipline.— They maintained a brave fight and made considerable slaughter amongst the enemies of our country; holding their ground until that enemy approached within twenty paces, when prudence dictated that they should retire to the post assigned them in the general line of defence. Many of our most worthy and now lamented fellow citizens, on that day, offered up their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country, for the protection of our fire-sides and to secure to us that safety and prosperity which we now enjoy. Shall these brave men ever be for-

got-ten? Shall we shew ourselves ungrateful by neglecting to pay due honor to their memories? or rather what honors can our gratitude devise, commensurate with the blessings they have procured us? *One hundred and sixty-three* of our fellow-citizens, nearly *one-eighth* of the force engaged, bled on that occasion! This is no summer parade of patriotism. The immediate consequence of this affair was to check the progress of the British army, and to prove to them that a resistance was to be expected very different from that which they had anticipated. Their accounts of the battle shew in what light it was regarded by them.

They magnified our force to "six thousand men," and vauntingly told of their having "put one thousand *hors de combat*!" Their loss was double ours, according to the most reasonable estimate, and it was greater, even according to their own acknowledgements: so that, when we add to this, the loss of their commander, they could boast of but a barren victory. But to us, it was attended with all the effects of a real victory; it infused new courage and confidence in our troops, too much disposed to magnify the prowess of their foes; their chief was no more; the invincibles of Wellington had been withstood by raw *militia*. The effect of this affair on the result of the contest was signally beneficial. The enemy cautiously approached the entrenchments, lined by freemen; and, after viewing their position, and having already formed some estimate of the resolution with which they were animated, deemed it prudent to retire.

Our city was still more awfully threatened from another quarter. But for the unexampled defence of Fort M'Henry, all our efforts on the land side would have been vain. On the 13th of September, 1814, the most eventful day that Baltimore ever knew, the enemy's ships formed a crescent round the fort and commenced a tremendous bombardment, which continued, with little interruption, for twenty-four hours: during which time upwards of fifteen hundred large shells were thrown, weighing each two hundred pounds, besides a vast number of round shot and rockets. The fort was defended by a gallant officer, and manned by citizen-soldiers of Baltimore, in conjunction with a body of sea-fencibles and regulars. The throbs of anxiety, which then agitated the bosom of every inhabitant of this city, will never be forgotten; nor the joy with which we hailed, on the return of day, the glorious, the beloved flag of our country, still waving in proud defiance of our assailants. We had here also to lament the loss of some of our most respectable townsmen, who fell at their posts. The invader, baffled in all his attempts, was compelled, at last, to retire, and our city once more lifted up her head in gladness.

The effects of this signal, and almost unhoped for repulse, raised the character of Baltimore throughout the whole union. The conduct of her citizens was cited as worthy of imitation, and the misfortune of our arms at Washington were for the time forgotten or considered as retrieved. The event was the most consoling and encouraging to the whole nation, at that moment much embarrassed and depressed; and it is not too much to say, that this affair, together with that of Plattsburg, was productive of the most important effect upon the ultimate result of the war. From that day Baltimore assumed a proud rank amongst the American cities, and her future hopes were fixed upon imperishable foundations. But why do we enumerate all those facts, still recent in the memories of our fellow-citizens? Because, the simple recital of the story of the preservation—nay, of the second birth

of Baltimore, will most forcibly impress us with the importance of the event, and will constitute the best argument in favor of a suitable commemoration. When a people are so sunk in apathy, so lost to generous feeling, as to suffer such transactions to pass away unnoticed and unmarked, it is an evidence that they are in a fair way of losing the spirit which produced them. We are neither wanting in public spirit, nor in individual enterprise, and we are fully conscious that there is still something higher due to the nobler feelings of humanity; to those exalted sentiments which shew a people to be possessed of more generous incentives to action than the mere sordid, interested desire of gain. Occurrences of less moment, have given rise to solemn festivals and to pompous celebrations. Baltimore has laid the foundation of a monument to the memory of our fellow-citizens who fell on the memorable twelfth and thirteenth of September, 1814, and it is proposed on this occasion, at the public expence, to illustrate the events of those important days, on which the fate of our city was so critically suspended, by instituting some suitable memorial. This is proposed to be done by two paintings, the one of the battle of North-Point, where our fellow-citizens first met the enemy, and the other of the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, where an awful attack was resisted with the most glorious success. Your committee are of opinion that more admirable subjects never offered themselves to the genius of the painter. Where can we find a more touching, and we may say, sublime spectacle, than that of a peaceful city, thus threatened with utter destruction by a force deemed invincible, resolving on her defence in a moment of general panic, and without experience in war. A city filled with women and children and old men—their defenders, their stay and support and dependence, in peace as well as in the hour of battle—equally alarmed by the dangers impending over themselves, and by those which threatened their beloved soldiers. What spectacle amongst men, can have more of sublimity, than that exhibited by those citizen soldiers marching forth from the bosom of their families, cheerfully to devote themselves in a cause sanctified by every earthly endearment! The appearance of a regiment, moving under such circumstances, must impress every generous heart with sensations very different from the sight of the mercenary hireling who fights for his pay, to gratify the guilty ambition of a master, with a savage ferocity in the contemplation of his prey. View it as we may, all modern history may be challenged to produce a subject more finely adapted to the most elevated efforts of the painter: for it is not the conflict merely that we are to consider, important as it is, but the great example, the admirable lesson, the fine trait of history conveyed to future times, standing on equality with the noblest of antiquity. It is by such traits that the history and character of nations are formed. It is these occurrences, which bestow upon them an independent and distinctive existence. The brave defence of Baltimore will no doubt be recorded in history with all the honor which it merits; but as a community, we ought to do something to shew that we are not insensible to the glory of the achievement. What Baltimorean—what American, will not feel a generous glow of exultation, and pride of country, when he beholds these monumental testimonials of the valor and virtue of his countrymen? Nothing contributed so much in the bright days of Greece and Rome, to keep alive their patriotic feelings and public spirit, as their national monuments.

The American republic, but just in its infancy— but just beginning to acquire a character and a name, for this can only be the result of a series of noble actions, demands that every exploit of her sons should be carefully monumental. It is important, even with a view to the permanent union of the states. The day will come, when our orators, our painters, and poets will find ample matters for the exercise of their respective talents, in the national achievements of our own country. It is due, then, to that country, to this city, to the brave men who fought, to the living and the dead, to our children, who may be called on some future day to emulate the example, that some suitable measure be adopted to commemorate and mark those events so highly interesting to the city of Baltimore and to the American people.

JAMES MOSHER, THOS. SHEPPARD, JOHN BERRY, WM. ROSS, RICH. B. MAGRUDER.	} on the part of the 1st Branch	
JAMES BIAYS, CUM'D DUGAN, CHARLES BOHN.		
		} on the part of the 2d Branch

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by both branches of the city council, That the mayor and the presidents of the said branches, for the time being, be, and they are hereby, authorised and requested to employ, on behalf of the city of Baltimore, on such terms as they may deem proper, any artist in the United States, to execute two superb paintings—one of the battle of North-Point, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814; the other of the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, on the 13th September, 1814. The said paintings to be, as nearly as may be, of the following dimensions, viz: fifteen feet long by ten feet high, and to be finished under the direction of the mayor and presidents abovementioned. And that the expence thereof, be paid out of any money in the treasury, at such periods as the same may called for by the mayor and presidents aforesaid.

☞ We embrace this opportunity, so well fitted for the purpose, to introduce and preserve the regimental order issued by the lieutenant-colonel of the 27th regiment, together with the address of the lieutenant-colonel of the 39th, on discharging their corps from the service of the United States, November 13, 1814. A great pressure of matter prevented their insertion at the time, and they were forgotten, or rather neglected. Their preservation in this work is due to all parties concerned, and required by their countrymen.

Head Quarters, 27th Regt. M. M.
Baltimore, Nov. 18th, 1814.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

As the tour of duty in which the regiment has for some time been engaged, is about to close by orders of the commanding general, the commandant of the 27th regt. takes this opportunity to perform a pleasing duty, by expressing to his officers and men his high estimation of their meritorious conduct, and of the valuable services which they have rendered their country.

On the 11th of September, when the appointed signal of alarm gave notice that the regiment was required to march to meet an invading foe—a foe expert in discipline, accustomed to victory in Europe, and flushed with increased confidence by recent success in their first daring attempt here, it was a circumstance as highly gratifying to your commandant as it was honorable to you all that the

ranks were more full than at any meeting merely for discipline or parade. You marched that evening to the ground where the enemy was hourly expected, with the Heavens for your canopy and the earth for your pillow, you passed that night lying by your arms—the morning found you cheerful, ready to obey with alacrity the order, which was early given, to form the line and advance to meet the invaders of your country, who were already landed on your shore.

The brave and meritorious gen. Stricker, whose private worth and public services have secured him the esteem and gratitude of all good men, gave you the post of honor, in the front line with your gallant fellow citizens of the 5th regiment, and capt. Montgomery's corps of artillery—there with the decided firmness of veterans, although for the first time in a field of battle, you awaited the approach of the enemy, met his attack with a fire more surely aimed and more destructively rapid; in which you persevered until the imminent danger of being out-flanked and surrounded by superior numbers, made it the duty of your general to order a retreat; an order which you obeyed with evident reluctance and not until the killed and wounded of the enemy amounted to more than double the number lost from your ranks. So noble a stand, under such circumstances, and against a superior number of veteran troops, has obtained for you the merited praises of your general, the gratitude and admiration of your fellow-citizens.

It is with a considerable degree of delicacy the commandant attempts to speak of the merits of individual officers, when their conduct in general has been so highly praise-worthy in their respective stations. To the united exertions of the majors and commanders of companies, and to their skill, attention and perseverance is wholly owing that state of discipline, for which the regiment has been noticed in a manner so highly gratifying to the commandant.

The able support which the commandant has at all times received from majors Moore and Robinson, deserves and receives his warmest acknowledgements. Their zeal and activity during the action of the 12th September were eminently useful; the former received there a contusion in the left knee, near the close of the action, which unfortunately deprived the regiment for a short time of his valuable services. Major Robinson was among the foremost in the field and the last field officer in the brigade to retreat; in bravery he was not surpassed by any officer on the ground.

To captains M'Conkey, Kennedy, Pinney, Kane, Schwartzauer and Stever, and the subalterns* generally, the commandant returns his thanks for their vigilance, attention to duty, their bravery and good conduct during the action and their able support on all occasions in executing the various duties assigned to them.—It is equally due to the memory of the deceased capt. Dillon, to notice with just praise his merit as an officer, his good conduct in the field and attention to the discipline of his men.

The fourth company under the command of captain Fides, has the merit of being the last that retreated from the line. Three balls passed through various parts of the dress of their gallant captain, fortunately without injuring him, while he continued bravely to encourage his men to persevere in their fire until the enemy had approached within about 50 yards of the line.

*Lieutenants Scott, Lafferty, Winchell, Hyde, Le-grande, Crook, Rawlings and May.—Ensigns Swain, Buck, Lester, Jackson, Towson, Morton, Baiche-
lor and Green.

The regiment in general and the commandant in particular are much indebted to adjutant Myers for the prompt, correct and satisfactory manner in which the duties of his office have been performed.

To pay-master Dawes the commandant returns thanks for his attention to his peculiar duties, also to quarter-master Fisher and his sergeant Cook for their prompt attention and care in supplying the regiment with every necessary and comfort which was in their power to procure. To surgeons Hamilton and Warrell, and to Dr. Bacon who attended as surgeon, during the indisposition of surgeon Hamilton, the regiment, particularly the sick and wounded, are much indebted for their care and attention.

A sentiment of grateful and affectionate recollection shall embalm the memory of the amiable and much lamented adjutant Donaldson and the other brave men who so nobly fell on the 12th of the September in the most meritorious of all causes, the defence of their country against an invading foe. In the language of an eloquent Divine, "May they rest in peace in their narrow beds, covered by verdure ever fresh, and wild flowers ever blooming; and may the kindest dew of Heaven distill upon their graves an emblem of our tears."

To all of you, brave officers, soldiers and volunteers of the 27th regiment, your commandant, while he bears testimony to your courage, good conduct and strict discipline, returns thanks for your obedience, fidelity, and attention to your duty: and should your country again require your aid, he feels confident you will join her standard and support her cause with the same alacrity and persevering courage which has distinguished you during the tour of duty which is now finished.

KENNEBY LONG, Lieut. Col.

The following is an address, delivered by Lieut. Col. Benjamin Bowler, to the 39th regiment, under his command—when mustered on the 18th Nov. 1814, and discharged the service of the U. States, pursuant to an order from maj. gen. W. Scott.

From the general satisfaction it afforded to the whole regiment, a committee from the officers waited on the colonel and prevailed on him for a copy, which they have the pleasure thus publicly to exhibit.

In behalf of the committee,

THOS. BALTZELL, *Adj. 39th regt.*

Fellow citizens and fellow-soldiers,

You are now discharged from the service of the United States, and I hope a long time will elapse before it may be necessary for your country to require of you to make similar sacrifices on the altar of patriotism, to those you have already made in defence of its honor and independence and for the protection of your city. But should the enemy, who has been once foiled and disgraced in his attempt, stimulated by revenge and a thirst for plunder and destruction, dare again to invade this soil of freedom, I know you will once more throw by your peaceable avocations and re-assume with alacrity the character of citizen soldiers.

It is more than probable, that that we shall never all meet together again; I shall therefore avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your general conduct during the last three months I have had you under my immediate command, in which I have found much to praise and little to censure—and even that little may, with propriety, be chiefly attributed to the forbearance to enforce rigidly the strict rules of discipline. During this short period, you have made considerable progress in military knowledge, so essentially necessary for

your own protection, and the annoyance of the enemy in the hour of battle. Let me entreat you to omit no opportunity to perfect yourselves in the duty of a soldier; the times require that not only every man should do his duty, but to do it with honor to himself and advantage to his country, that he should know how to do it.

The nature of our political institutions forbidding that the government should always have at its command, large standing armies, and the happy situation of our citizens rendering it impossible that any considerable body of regulars can be obtained in the ordinary way, on a sudden emergency, makes it necessary, that in time of war, the country should rely much on the aid of its militia—and to make that aid efficient we must acquire discipline.

In most European countries, where the soldiery is composed of the dregs of society, and are the degraded tools of tyranny, usurpation and injustice, the character of a soldier may not be considered an honorable one; but in this land of liberty, where every man is a freeman, and all interested in what they are called on to defend, who will not feel proud to be a *citizen soldier*? Titles which should never be separated, if we mean to remain free.

If we search the pages of ancient history, we shall find that there was never any difference made between the condition of a citizen and a soldier. It was long before soldiers were enlisted, and despotism only began, when citizens believed, that commerce, agriculture and the arts did not allow them sufficient leisure for the exercise of arms.

Experience teaches us, that no country in the world contains better materials for making good soldiers, than our own, and were the militia properly organized and disciplined, the United States might bid defiance to a world in arms.

The first duties of a soldier under arms, are silence, attention, and obedience. On these three pillars, rest the superstructure of military discipline. Officers should not only be anxious to teach those under their command, but omit no opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of their duty that they may be able to teach correctly.

The 39th regiment is small as to numbers, but respectable in discipline; it would be a very desirable object, if possible to effect it, to put it in uniform, by adopting something that would combine neatness with economy, so as to bring it within the reach of all; it would not only add respectability to the military appearance of the regiment, but would no doubt conduce to its increase in members; a plan has been devised by the officers, and will be submitted to your consideration, by the respective commandants of companies.

Fellow-citizens and fellow soldiers! I have commanded you with much satisfaction. I have endeavored, so far as my abilities extended, to be useful; and should any circumstances deprive me of the honor and pleasure of commanding the 39th regiment, I should leave you with deep regret.

In laying by the daily duties of a soldier, and re-assuming your customary avocations, I wish you individually, health and prosperity, with all the happiness you are capable of enjoying.

Kingdom of Brazil.

[Translated for the National Intelligencer.]

Don John, by the grace of God, prince regent of Portugal, of the Algarves, of Guinea in Africa, of the conquest, navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and of India, &c. &c. &c.

Be it known to all those who shall see the present law, that always preserving in my royal mind the most earnest desire to promote the prosperity of the states which have been committed by Divine Providence to my sovereign rule, and at the same time to give due importance to the extensiveness and local position of my dominions in America, and also to the abundance and variety of the precious sources of wealth which they possess; and being, moreover, convinced of the advantages to my faithful vassals in general, from a perfect union and identity of my kingdoms of Portugal and the Algarves, with my dominions of Brazil, by raising the latter to that grade and political rank, to which, in consideration of the aforesaid reasons, they ought to attain, and in which rank my said dominions were already viewed by the plenipotentiaries of the powers who formed the congress of Vienna, as well by the treaty of alliance concluded on the 8th of April of the present year, as by the definitive treaty of the said congress: the purport whereof having been duly weighed, it is my pleasure to ordain as follows:

1. That from and after the publication of the present law, the state of Brazil shall be raised to the dignity, pre-eminence, title and denomination of the kingdom of Brazil.
 2. That my kingdoms of Portugal, Algarves and Brazil, shall henceforth be one single kingdom, under the title of the united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves.
 3. That instead of the titles inherent in the crown of Portugal, and which have been heretofore used, there shall be substituted in all diplomatic acts, laws, alvaras, ordinances and public acts, the new title of prince regent of the united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, of Guinea in Africa, of the onquest, navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, and of India, &c.
- Given at the palace of Rio Janeiro, the 17th of December, 1815.—By the prince regent,
(Signed) **MARQUIS DE AGUIAR.**

Expenditures at Washington.

Message from the president of the United States, transmitting a report of the secretary of the treasury of certain expences which have been incurred for public edifices and improvements in the city of Washington, under the authority of the United States; made in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 17th ultimo.—March 11th, 1816. Read and ordered to lie upon the table.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of the treasury, complying with their resolution of the 17th of February.

JAMES MADISON.

March 11th, 1816.

The secretary of the treasury, to whom the president of the United States referred the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 17th of February, 1816, requesting a statement of certain expences, which have been incurred for public edifices and improvements, in the city of Washington, under the authority of the United States, has the honor to REPORT—

That the annexed schedule A, certified by the superintendent of the city, contains a general abstract of the receipts and expenditures, and of the objects of expenditure, in relation to the city of Washington, under the authority of the United States, so far as the same occurred, under the agency of the board of commissioners, or to the super-

intendent of the city, respectively, from the year 1791, to the 1st of January, 1816.

That the annexed schedule B, certified by the register of the treasury, contains a statement of moneys which have been advanced by the United States, and of the objects of expenditure, in relation to the city of Washington, other than those included in the preceding schedule.

That from the schedule A, it appears, that the aggregate of the expenditures, under the board of commissioners and the superintendent of the city, amounted, on the 1st of January, 1816, to the sum of

\$1,746,014 46

Of which there was drawn from the treasury, the sum of

970,944 08

Of which there was received upon donation from the states of Maryland and Virginia, the sum of

192,000

Of which there was received from the sale of lots assigned by the original proprietors, as a grant, the sum of

\$ 1,746,014 46

That from the schedule B, it appears that the aggregate amount of moneys advanced by the United States, upon specific appropriations, and authorised loans, in addition to the above, amounted, on the first of January, 1816, to the sum of

261,325 45

The gross amount of expenditures, on the 1st of January, 1816, being the sum of

2,007,339 91

That the value of public property remaining on hand, is estimated, by the superintendent of the city, in a letter dated the 27th of February, 1816, at the sum of 1,724,000 dollars;

1. About 5,200 standard and building lots of 5,265 square feet each, which, estimated at 180 dollars per lot, the average price of the lots heretofore sold, would amount to the sum of

936,000 00

2. Five hundred and forty-one acres of ground in the city of Washington, reserved for the use of the U. States, which estimated at the same rate, though deemed of much greater value, would amount to the sum of

640,000 00

3. Lands and free stone quarries in Virginia; wharves and water lots in the city of Washington; and the debts due for property sold; about

48,000 00

\$1,724,000 00

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Treasury Department, March 6, 1816.

SCHEDULE A.

General abstract, account of receipts and expenditures in relation to the city of Washington, under the authority of the United States, in which the late board of commissioners, and the superintendent of the city, their successor in office, had any agency, from the commencement, in the year 1791, to the 1st of January, 1816. Prepared in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, passed on 17th of February, 1816.

RECEIPTS.	
Donations from state of Virginia, 1791,	120,000 00
state of Maryland, do	72,000 00
	<hr/>
	192,000 00
Treasury of the United States, in the year	
1798,	50,000 00
1799,	50,000 00
1800,	10,000 00
1802,	49,650 93
1803,	52,000 00
1804,	112,423 91
1805,	130,800 00
1806,	132,400 00
1807,	111,000 00
1808,	137,196 24
1809,	59,600 00
1810,	37,500 00
1811,	3,300 00
1812,	18,573 00
1813,	16,500 00
	<hr/>
	970,944 08

Sales of lots and other property within the District of Columbia assigned to the United States by the original proprietors thereof, to be applied as a grant, agreeably to the act of congress establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the U. States, 585,070 38

Dollars, 1,746,014 46

EXPENDITURES, on the	
Capitol, including both wings, foundation of the centre, all alterations, additions, and repairs, temporary buildings, and other works for the accommodation of congress,	804,343 22
President's house and appurtenant grounds,	334,492 19
Public offices,	117,184 66
Grounds in the city of Washington reserved for the use of the U. States,	38,697 92
Stones quarries on Aquia Creek, in Virginia, and in the city of Washington on land purchased for, and still belonging to the United States,	30,225 51
Surveying the territory and city, and marking and bounding the same, including the expence of engraving maps and plans, planting corner stones of squares, and of preparing a general system of graduation	67,469 76
Opening and improving streets,	33,646 82
A stone bridge, (which fell down,) and the present wooden draw-bridge and adjoining causeway at the mouth of Rock creek, deducting \$9,333 33, the amount of the sale of a portion of ground on the Georgetown side of the said cause-way, which was ceded to the commissioners for that purpose,	12,775 40
A wooden bridge over Tiber creek, in Seventh street west,	1,425 00
A wooden bridge over James' creek, in North street south,	841 59
Wharves to land free stone and other building materials on, viz. one on the Eastern Branch, one on the Potomack river, and one at the mouth of Rock creek,	9,130 17
Temporary buildings for workmen and laborers, including a house used as an hospital for sick laborers hired	

by the year, and the expence of medicine and attendance, 4,681 23

Canal from Tiber creek to James' creek, 5,670 61

Interests, commissions, and discounts on loans and other pecuniary transactions, including those relating to loans of \$250,000, by the state of Maryland, of United States' 6 per cent. stock, in the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, repaid finally in 1808; this being the amount after deducting nett proceeds, or amount derived from said loans on the sale of the stock so borrowed, or the difference between the *nominal* amount borrowed and repaid with interest, and that *actually received* and applied, 165,533 93

City of Washington, embracing all other expences incurred, and not included in any of the above enumerated accounts, being for purposes of a general nature, such as salaries of commissioners, superintendants, clerks and others employed as their permanent agents and assistants; office rent, fuel, stationary, and furniture; printing, drawing, authenticating and recording deeds, plats, and divisions of squares; law proceedings and awarded valuation of buildings removed out of streets; and the various other subjects of expenditure in the preparatory arrangements and progressive operations in the affairs of the city from 179. to 1816, not so properly chargeable on any other account, 119,906 65

Dollars, 1,746,014 46

Office of the Superintendent of the City }
of Washington, Feb. 27th, 1816.
THOMAS MUNROE, Superintendent.

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of monies which have been advanced by the United States in relation to the city of Washington, other than those stated by the superintendent.

(ABSTRACT.)

May 3, 1810, \$5800, and March 2, 1803, 5902 66, for building a jail,	11,702 66
March 1, 1805, appropriated, paid in 1805 '06, '07 and '08, for fire proof for the treasury records	13,099 05
April 20, 1810, 10,000, and March 7, 1812, 11,853 91—for the better accommodation of the general post office and patent office,	21,853 91
March 24, 1814, 6,200, and March 3, 1815, 1,520 87—preparing a building for the accommodation of congress, and for the library,	7720 87
February 13, 1815, for repairing public buildings in Washington,	200,00 00
Same date, of appropriation land in 1815 and 1816, for interest on loans made to the city of Washington,	1,94 96
December 8, 1815, new building on Capitol Hill, for the accommodation of congress (for fixtures)	5,000 00

Total—Dollars, 261,325 45
Treasury Department, Registers' Office, March 6, 1816.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Foreign Articles.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The speech of the British prince regent, read by the lord chancellor, on opening parliament, is given below.

The British government have paid 500,000£ to the Portuguese for the detention of their slave vessels.

Roscoe, Clarke & Roscoe, at Liverpool, are said to have failed for 500,000£.

An article from Rome says, the emperor of China has revoked the edict against the Jesuits, and allowed christian missionaries to be sent to his empire.

Of France. Paris dates to the 31st Jan. are received by way of England. We had before heard that the *tri-colored flag* had been hoisted even in Bordeaux (though it was soon got down) and that great disturbances existed in the neighborhood of Lyons, &c. These reports are amply confirmed—but the French press dares not tell the truth of such matters—it is perfectly under charge of the police. It is stated, however, that they were disarming the people near Lyons, and that gen. Lavaallee and others had been arrested there as chiefs of the mal-contents—or “patriots.” *The circulation of English newspapers and pamphlets have been officially forbidden in France. This is announced by private letters, for the French press dares not mention it.* Glorious is the return of the Bourbons—the fate of Spain seems about to be fastened on France, if the people will bear it. *To the dungeon, is the order of the day. Perish all who support this terrible despotism! Lavalette is said to have escaped to England, [will he be safe there?]*—the Englishmen arrested on his account have been liberated on giving bail. *Talleyrand has determined not to quit Paris except by compulsion. Sieyes has gone off. Gen. Travot has been arrested. There is a talk of abolishing the national institute!*—tyranny wars with the sciences. The convention between the principal allied powers relative to the final fate of Bonaparte, dated the 2d of August last, is published. It stipulates that he is to be considered their prisoner—that the custody of him is entrusted to the British government, who are authorized to select the place of his confinement, and devise the measures of securely keeping him—each court to have a commissioner to abide at his place of residence, and the king of France to be invited to appoint one.

Monsieur Hyde de Neuville was on the point of embarking for the United States as ambassador from Louis. He formerly resided here with gen. Moreau, and is well spoken of.

A man in Paris has printed an account of the decay and disgrace of the British navy, as exemplified in the late war with America, and shows how its ruin may be completed. It has this epigraph, “*Delenda est Carthago.*” And this work is dedicated, *with authority, to the duke of Angouleme.*

Letters from Rome express some astonishment at late orders received from the prince regent, addressed to the great sculptor Canova, directing him to erect a monument to the cardinal of York, the last descendant of the house of Stuart (the Pretender)* who died at Rome some years since.

Letters from Egypt; of the 20th July, state, that Mahammed Ali, the reigning viceroy who had un-

dertaken personally the late expedition against the *Wahabee Arabs*, has at length terminated it with complete success. After driving them from Mecca, Medina, and the ports along the Red sea, taking possession of their great inland capital Tarabe, &c. the strong hold on which they chiefly depended, and by pursuing them to the remotest confines of their territory.

Brussels papers to the 20th mention that Eugene Beauharnois had been declared a duke of Bavaria and generalissimo of the Bavarian army.

Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden have, according to some accounts, concluded an alliance with respect to their present possessions.

Prince Blucher is so much delighted with the conduct of Madame Lavalette that he has sent an address of thanks to her.

A London article of January 27th, says—“We are assured that in consequence of the duke of Wellington’s having marched back a body of English troops to Paris, so much jealousy has been expressed by the ministers of Russia and Prussia, and a remonstrance of so strong a nature has been made against it, that the British troops are actually to be withdrawn, and the first division was to quit Paris yesterday.”

Retirement of Burdett. Sir Francis Burdett has communicated to the electors of Westminster his resolution to retire from parliament; as he can render no benefit to his constituents in the present state of the house of commons, and of the nation. The people, he says, are cheated, sold and arbitrarily ruled by their own servants; and “the house of commons, instituted to redress grievances, is become the greatest of grievances; itself the ready instrument of all oppressions.” Until a saving spirit animates the nation, he must retire—parliament cannot be expected to reform itself. “They will no more part with their rotten boroughs than a highwayman with his pistols.” As this speech is a sort of epoch in British history—an index of the maximum of corruption and misuse, we shall insert it at large as soon as convenient.—*Columbian.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Opening of the session.

The house met at two, when the royal commissioners, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the duke of Montrose, lord Harroby, and lord Shaftsbury, sent for the house of commons.—The speaker having come into the house of lords attended by the members of the commons, in the usual manner, the lord chancellor read the prince regent’s speech as follows:—

“*My lords and gentlemen,*

“We are commanded by his royal highness the prince regent, to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his majesty’s lamented indisposition.

“The prince regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

“The splendid and decisive success obtained by his majesty’s arms, and those of his allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment of the authority of his most christian majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his royal highness’s most earnest endeavor to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

“In the adjustment of these arrangements it was

*As the British called him—but more likely a legitimate prince, and certainly as fairly an heir to the crown as the present incumbent.

natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the prince regent trusts it will be found that by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

"To the intimate union that has happily subsisted between the allied powers, the nations of the continent have twice owed their deliverance. His royal highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance, from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of peace.

"The prince regent has directed copies of the several treaties and conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you.

"The extraordinary situation in which the powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the allies to adopt precautionary measures which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

"As his royal highness has concurred in these measures from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect."

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"The prince regent has directed the estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

"His royal highness is happy to inform you that the manufactures, commerce and revenue of the united kingdom, are in a flourishing condition.

"The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged, to so glorious and speedy a termination.

"The prince regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his royal highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part, to concur in such measures of economy, as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe."

My lords and gentlemen,

"The negotiations which the prince regent announced to you, at the end of the last session of parliament, as being in progress; with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His royal highness has given orders, that a copy of the treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

"The prince regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the island of Ceylon and on the continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

"Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honorable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

"The operations in India have led to an armistice which gives reason to hope that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

"At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the

character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the prince regent cannot but feel, that under Providence, he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of his majesty's people.

"It will be the prince regent's constant endeavor to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world; and his royal highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in peace, and induce us cordially to cooperate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country."

The following is a copy of a minute transmitted by order of gen. Maitland, governor of Malta, to the British consuls in the minor Barbary states, who have been placed under his control, by the British government. From the friendly disposition which it evinces toward those states, we may infer that the chivalrous project of sir Sidney Smith is not sanctioned by the British government.

Minute, by his excellency the governor.

Whereas his excellency has received directions from his majesty's government, to take under his immediate orders and control, the various British consuls resident in the Barbary states, (with the exception of Morocco) his excellency is pleased to publish the same, with the view that all persons having any claims or reclamations to make on this subject may address the same to the chief secretary of his majesty's government in this island. And whereas it is his excellency's most earnest and anxious wish to maintain, in the fullest manner, that system of good understanding and amity which has fortunately so long existed between the Barbary powers and the British government; he hereby invites the said consuls, and others whom it may concern, to enter into the fullest communications with him on all points, where the joint interest of Great Britain and the said powers may be involved, assuring them that it will be his studious endeavor to maintain and cherish that system of liberality, good faith and candor, for which the British nation is so eminently distinguished.

Palace, Valette, Oct. 12, 1815.

By command of his excellency,

(Signed) A. WOOD,

Acting chief secretary to government.

To the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

"Bordeaux, Feb. 8th, 1816.

Gentlemen,

"It appears that a conspiracy has been formed to a considerable extent, the object of which it is as yet impossible to unriddle. As usual, numberless surmises have been formed upon the subject; and what we have been informed of is merely this: that several persons have been arrested in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and Metz, and some lives have been lost at the latter place in the attempt to surprise the fortress by the conspirators; for my part I am inclined to believe that these machinations are secretly encouraged by the English, with a view to Polandize this country."

"I have it from good authority that the celebrated Laine, in conference some days since with the

king and council, recommended strongly to them to encourage and promote the most friendly intercourse with the United States; and represented to them in the most forcible manner, that the United States were the only power who could in the course of a few years relieve, by their naval power and weight of interest, (in a great degree) the burthen which France now groans under."

Letters received by a French gentleman in this city from France, and dated in January, state that M. Cambaceres, late arch-chancellor of the empire, was notified by Louis's government, that he must quit the country, according to the law of amnesty. On which he produced his diploma from the emperor of Russia, constituting him one of his privy council, and also attaching him to the Russian embassy at Paris; and that when the ambassador of his Russian imperial majesty should leave Paris, he (Cambaceres) would then leave it also. Carnot had been appointed chief of the corps of engineers, in the Russian service.—*Columbian*.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

March 22.—Mr. *Horsey*, from a select committee reported a bill "to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several banks within the District of Columbia."

This bill provides that if any bank or banking company in the District of Columbia shall refuse, after the first day of January next, to pay its notes or checks with specie; by summary process, judgment and execution may be obtained against them by the holder, with 12 per cent. interest from the time of such failure or refusal to pay such notes in specie, &c. But this remedy shall not be used by any bank or bank agent, as a remedy against another bank.]

Mr. *Fyromentin*, from a select committee, reported a bill "providing for the increase of the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned."

[This bill provides to increase the salaries of all the principal officers of the government, supreme court and district judges included, as also the territorial officers; at an average rate of increase of about fifty per cent. not on their present amounts, but on the rate at which they were fixed when the government first went into operation. Thus, the secretary of state is now to receive 6000 instead of 5000 annually; the chief justice the same; foreign ministers 12000 instead of 9000, &c.]

Mr. *Campbell*, from the financial committee, reported the BANK BILL without amendment. It was made the order of the day for Monday.

The resolution from the other house to appoint a joint committee to enquire and report what business is necessary to be done before adjournment, was agreed to.

March 25.—The senate was chiefly occupied this day on the bank bill—nothing important decided.

March 26.—The bank bill again occupied the senate.

Mr. *Mason*, of N. H. moved to amend the bill in the part which authorises the bank to issue notes payable, by adding thereto the following proviso:—

Provided, That all bills or notes so to be issued by said corporation, shall be made payable on demand, other than bills or notes for the payment of a sum not less than — dollars each, and payable to the order of some person or persons, which bills or notes it shall be lawful for said corporation to make payable at any time, not exceeding — days from the date thereof.

This motion gave rise to considerable debate, between those who thought such a restriction necessary, and those of a different opinion. It was at length agreed to, by yeas and nays, 20 to 14.

This decision in favor of one amendment opened the door to the proposition of a great number of amendments which have been or will be proposed to the bill.

The discussion of one or two that were proposed occupied the senate till the hour of adjournment.

March 27.—The senate was this day engaged in various proposed amendments to the bank bill. None of importance done.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 22.—After a variety of business not necessary to notice in this day's proceedings—

Mr. *Bassett* offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a naval academy be established at Washington, to consist of— professors and teachers, at which all the midshipmen in the service of the United States shall be instructed, when not in actual service. That the secretary of the navy be required to adjust a proper plan, to select a proper site, to cause a just estimate of the expense, and report thereon in the first week of the next session of congress.

Resolved, that an able teacher be provided for each 74 and 44 in commission, whose salary shall be — dollars. There shall be allotted to each ship as above a double portion, at least, of midshipmen, and their time shall be equally divided between ship duty and study. No midshipman shall be allotted to any of the smaller vessels until he has been two years at least in service.

Resolved, That — number of apprentices be entered annually to the United States, to be maintained and instructed in naval architecture, drafting, drawing, all the branches of the mathematics, geometry and navigation; their instruction to close with two years service at sea, as carpenter in a vessel of the United States.

After a few remarks from Mr. *Bassett*, in which he quoted the examples of various European countries, in support of his motion,

The resolutions were agreed to.

The bills respecting the organization of a general staff, and concerning settlers on public lands, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then in committee of the whole, took up the bill to regulate the tariff of duties—after debate, Mr. *Clay*'s motion to increase the duty on cottons to thirty per cent. was carried—ayes 68, noes 61. After further discussion the committee rose, &c.

Saturday March 23. Other business being disposed of—the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Jackson* in the chair, on the bill to place the surviving sufferers at Dartmoor prison on the navy pension list; which was reported to the house with an amendment (making the pensions commence on the 6th of April 1815, the day on which the Dartmoor massacre took place) and the bill as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to organize a general staff for the army was passed—ayes 96, noes 22. The bill concerning settlers on public lands was also passed.

The tariff then occupied a committee of the whole. After a great variety of propositions which failed, Mr. *Smith*, of Md. moved to increase the duty on the imported iron sheets, rods and bolts from 150 cents to 250 cents per hundred weight, which was carried without a division.

Mr. *Smith* then moved to increase the duty on

Jump and loaf sugar to 18 cents per pound—believing that the manufactures of the article now established in the United States were fully able to supply the whole country, and the duty proposed by the bill being in his opinion insufficient to protect those establishments from a successful foreign competition.

Mr. Smith afterwards gave way to Mr. Inger who wished to reduce the duty of 4 cents per lb. on brown sugar; believing that no protection was necessary to encourage the manufacture of that article, by which large fortunes were now making, and which it was unnecessary to encourage by taxing the community for that purpose. Mr. H. then moved to strike out the proposed duty of 4 cents, with the view, if successful, of filling the blank with 2½ cents.

Mr. Robertson said the gentleman in his remarks had confounded the manufacture of loaf sugar, embraced by Mr. Smith's motion, with the cultivation of the article; and then proceeded to advocate the expediency of encouraging the cultivation of sugar, by protecting it against competition. The state of Louisiana alone, he said, if the culture was properly fostered by the government, would in a few years be able to supply the whole country with that article, to which the people of that state were by climate and soil almost entirely confined. He adverted also to the employment such a policy would afford to our coasting trade, and the consequent benefits to the maritime pursuits of the country. The duty laid on the article, for the mere purpose of revenue, he said, was 2 cents per pound, and the motion now made would leave it entirely destitute of protection; and why, said he, should this article form a solitary exception to the policy adopted towards other branches of industry, and alone be excluded from that general protection extended to every other species of manufacture? It was true, he said, that for a year or two past, events had favored the sugar planters, and their pursuit had been profitable; but he denied the general assertion that great fortunes were made by it. Twenty millions of capital had been employed in the cultivation of sugar in Louisiana, and with the exception stated above, it had been as unprofitable as any other occupation whatever. The assertion, he repeated, was unfounded in fact. As to the newspaper statements about the profits made in Georgia, they were only calculated, he said, to mislead the community; there might be, in a few instances some ground for those statements; but, taken generally, they were false and extravagant; he knew some men who had been ruined by the pursuit, &c.

After some further remarks by Mr. Inger, Mr. Robertson, and several other members, the question on striking out the sum of four cents was then taken and carried—ayes 62, noes 55.

Mr. Pitkin moved to fill the blank with three cents. Mr. Forsythe proposed five—after debate, the motion for five cents was negative. Mr. Clay proposed three and an half—which was finally carried, ayes 64, noes 58.

Monday, March 25.—Some minor business being disposed of—the tariff was again taken up. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the duty on loaf sugar was raised to 15 cents per lb. The duty on lead in bars was raised to two cents. The duty on clocks and parts of clocks, was raised to 22 per cent. The duty on cotton laces, to include lace veils, shawls, &c. was changed to 23 per cent. The duty on wire was changed to 5 cents per lb. on all under no. 18; and to 9 cents per lb. on that of no. 18.

Mr. Ingham moved to add the following clause to the paragraph which fixes the duties on woolen and

cotton goods:—"on cotton yarn or thread, the same; provided, that all unbleached and uncolored cotton yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per lb. shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per lb. and shall be charged with duty accordingly; and all bleached or colored yarn, the original cost of which shall have been less than 75 cents per lb. shall be taken and deemed to have cost 75 cents per lb. and shall be charged with duty accordingly."

The motion was supported by the mover and in a few remarks by Messrs. Smith, Clay, Milnor and Strong, and also by Mr. Wheaton, (who entered into a general investigation of the question of protection of manufactures, and his reasons for favoring a decided and effectual protection) and opposed by Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Tucker; when the amendment was agreed to—ayes 66.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the words "on grain" were stricken out of the clause fixing the duty on imported spirits; so as to embrace all spirits, whether made of grain, molasses or other material, within the highest rate of duties specified in the bill on spirits.

Mr. Webster renewed the motion which he offered and withdrew on Saturday, to strike out the duty proposed by the bill to be imposed on imported cottons, and to substitute the following: "For two years next ensuing the 30th day of June next, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; for two years to commence at the termination of the two years last aforesaid a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, and after the expiration of the two years last aforesaid, a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the amendment by changing the word two in the first line to three, the word two in the second instance to one, and to conform the remainder of the amendment accordingly.

The motion and proposed amendment of it produced a great deal of remark, of considerable interest. The amendment was lost, but Mr. Webster's motion carried by a large majority.

Many propositions to alter the proposed tariff were made, which failed—viz to increase the duty on gun-powder to 10 cents; to strike out the duty of one cent on tallow; to include copper sheets in the list of copper articles, at 4 cents; to reduce the duty on iron in bars and bolts; and to reduce the duty on tin plates.

Tuesday, March 6.—After the disposal of other business, the house, in committee of the whole, resumed the bill to establish a tariff—

Mr. Lowndes offered the following amendment to the clause fixing the duty of 35 per cent. on woollens "excepting blankets, and woolen rugs, shall be levied, collected and paid, until the 30th June, 1818, and after that day 20 per cent. on the said articles."

Mr. Ingham favored a duty of 25 per cent. for three years, and a duty of 22 per cent. for one year—but he was willing to take the amendment with simply substituting the year 1819 for 1818—and move: so to modify it.

After some debate, Mr. Ingham's modification was agreed to—ayes 63; and the question recurred on the amendment as amended.

Mr. Ross opposed its adoption, as in his opinion it would encourage a monopoly.

On motion of Mr. Stearns, the words woolen stuffs were added to the amendment, being accepted by Mr. Lowndes.

And the original proposition was agreed to as amended.

A good deal of discussion was had on other proposed amendments, which were negative.

The duty of 20 cent. on books was confined to books printed in the English language—43 to 45, after debate.

Mr. *Smith* then made a motion he had promised some days ago, the object of which was to take off the ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on Russia and Holland duck, and to lay a specific duty of 250 cents per piece on the former, and \$3 per piece on the latter; which motion was agreed to, *nem. con.*

On motion of Mr. *Betts*, the bill was amended by adding *gold leaf* to the articles on which a duty of 15 per cent. is laid.

Mr. *M'Kee* moved to strike out the words three cents from the duty on lead ground in oil, with the view of inserting a larger sum, which was supported by Mr. *Johnson* of Ky. and Mr. *Clay*, who stated that the article was already manufactured and of a better quality than the imported article, amply sufficient for the consumption of the country, and that the great possessions of the government in lead mines was an additional reason for laying a high duty on the imported article.

After a few remarks on the subject by Messrs. *Lowndes*, *Smith*, and *Irving*, to shew that the present sum would be a sufficient protection;

The motion was negatived, 49 to 43.

Mr. *Clay* then moved that the duty be increased from 3 to 4 cents per lb. on red or white lead ground in oil; which was carried—ayes 48, noes 43.

On motion of Mr. *Pitkin*, the bill was so amended as to extend the duty on teas to those which may be imported from any other place than China, east of the cape of Good Hope.

The committee then rose, obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 27. Mr. *Robertson*, from the committee on public lands, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States recommending the confirmation of certain donations of lands by the Indians to general Jackson, colonel Hawkins and others, reported against the expediency of confirming the same; which report was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. *Englam*, from the committee appointed on the 29th January, at the request of the post-master-general, to investigate the conduct of the post-office department, made a detailed report of said investigation, accompanied by the evidence submitted to the committee by the various witnesses who appeared before it.—The report is long and will be given at length hereafter. The report and documents were committed to a committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Bassett* from the joint committee on the subject made a report authorising the close of the session on the — day of April next. Mr. *Smith* thought the business could not be done before the 22nd of May. The report was laid on the table.

After some other business—the bill to establish a tariff was taken up. Mr. *Lowndes* proposed to strike out the duty on salt—negatived. On motion of Mr. *Ward*, the duty on Madeira wine, generally, was fixed at 90 cents—while this proposition was under discussion, Mr. *Smith* observed, that the high duties might operate as an encouragement to the brewing of wine at home, because 30 gallons of good cider, 30 of sherry, 10 of Malaga and 10 of good Madeira, would make wine which would pass any where for Madeira; and, as we were greatly encouraging some manufactures, he said ironically, gentlemen might think that it would be proper to encourage this.

A motion was made to reduce the duty on claret

from 25 to 15 cents—negatived, ayes 44. It was then moved to increase the duty on iron bars from 75 to 125 cents—negatived, only 5 or 6 rising in favor of it. A motion followed to reduce the duty on the same from 75 to 37½ cents per cwt.—negatived, ayes 45. Forty-five cents was then proposed, and carried; ayes 62, noes 43. A motion was made to strike out the duty on coal—negatived without a division. A proposition followed to increase the duty from 5 to 6 cents per bushel—negatived, ayes 46, noes 63. A motion to reduce it to three cents was also negatived.

Mr. *Irving* moved the following clause to the first section: "That in all cases when an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the net cost of the article (exclusive of packages, commissions and all charges) and on the usual addition, established by law, of 20 per cent. on all merchandise imported from places beyond the cape of Good Hope; and of 10 per cent. on articles imported from all other places."

This amendment, after a short discussion, was adopted without a division.

The committee then proceeded to the 2d section of the bill, which enumerates the articles to be admitted free of duty.

Mr. *Forsyth* moved to strike out "burr mill stones unwrought" with a view to subject them to duty—negatived. The committee then rose, &c.

¶ We have felt it right, for many and obvious reasons, to give a tolerably complete record of the proceedings as to the tariff; and are sorry to observe there appears a sectional feeling among too many of the members as if they were legislating for a county or township, instead of doing the business of a great nation.—*Ed. Rec.*

* * * The *National Intelligencer* of Friday not being received, prevents the usual notice of *Thursday's* proceedings.

CHRONICLE.

SIR PETER PARKER.—The London Globe advertises—"A biographical memoir of the late sir Peter Parker, bart. capt. of his majesty's ship Menelaus, of 38 guns, killed in an action while storming the American camp at Belleair, near Baltimore, on the 31st August, 1815"

Really, one would suppose that the unfortunate knight deserved better of his countrymen, than thus to be made a laughing stock of after his death. "Storming the camp at Belleair, near Baltimore!" It is known to every school-boy in America, that he stormed nothing but hen-roosts and pig-styes, and was not killed near "Belleair."

Irish societies.—There are three societies of Irishmen in Philadelphia, kept up for benevolent purposes. Each have held the feast of St. Patrick with great glee. Many of the toasts are worthy of record, but we have not room for them—the following, for their ingenious point, make a place for themselves:

"The princess Pocahontas—reproached by her descendant of Roanoke, for having allowed a foreigner—any liberties."

"Scraps of history—Europe gave the *maid of Orleans*—America the *man*."

Exchange.—The Richmond Hastings court, on the 12th inst. fixed the rate of exchange thus—notes of the chartered banks of Virginia, par; of the state bank of North Carolina, 1½ per cent. discount; of the chartered banks of Philadelphia, 7 per cent. discount—do. of Baltimore, 10 do.; do. of the district of Columbia, 12½ do.

The court of Norfolk county, Va. has fixed the exchange or currency of bank bills, thus—chartered banks of Virginia, at par; notes of the state bank of North Carolina, do.; of the Philadelphia banks, 5 per cent. dis.; of Baltimore and the chartered banks of the district of Columbia, 8 per cent. do.

Trade.—A *Norfolk* paper informs us that a vessel has arrived at that port with a cargo of provisions from *Ireland*, which, after paying all the duties and charges, will yield a handsome profit!

New-Hampshire election. Returns not yet all received. By the last accounts, the republican gain for governor was 2,628!—every branch of the government is republican by large majorities.

The Java frigate, Capt. Perry, arrived at Gibraltar in 19 days, and proceeded to join our squadron in the Mediterranean.

The grand canal. A committee of the legislature of New-York has reported in favor of the magnificent work of uniting the lakes to the Atlantic by a grand canal. The report, &c. is laid off for our next.

Marguerita.—The royal forces of Spain are said to have lost 500 men, killed, in a late unsuccessful attack upon this island. The republican standard flies in many parts of *Venezuela*; and *Chili* will soon be rescued from the yoke of the tyrant. *Buenos Ayres* appears safe in her freedom, and we expect good news from *Pernu*.

Buenos-Ayres. A writer in the New-York Columbian, who appears to act understandingly, absolutely denies any truth to the reported defalcation of admiral *Bronson*, mentioned in our last. On the contrary, it appears that he is performing most important services for the republicans on the coasts of *Chili* and *Peru*, and that his family and all his property remain at *Buenos-Ayres*.

Constant Freeman, late a colonel in the army of the United States, is appointed, by the president and senate, to be accountant of the navy department, vice *Thomas Turner*, deceased.

William Wirt is appointed by the same authority, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Virginia, vice *George Hay*, resigned.

Miles King is appointed, by the same authority, to be navy agent at the port of Norfolk.

The *Supreme Court* of the United States, on Friday the 22d inst. adjourned, after a session of nearly seven weeks. Of the cases on the docket, 70 were finally disposed of, and ten continued on orders to adduce further proof. The records of no court of appeals in the United States exhibit such an instance of dispatch of business where the questions are so momentous.—*Nat. Int.*

Steam boats.—A Paris article of January 11th, says—"We are assured that the first steam-boat, which is to be constructed at Rouen, under the direction of Hydraulic engineers, of known talents, is intended to serve as a packet boat between Paris and London. We may already calculate that this voyage, which will be made with as much regularity as in a mail stage, will not take more than forty hours to go from Paris to London, and vice-versa. These boats go equally against wind and tide, as those can affirm who have seen them navigate upon the great rivers of the United States, and among others the Mississippi, whose current is so rapid that it could scarcely be ascended. Three months and immense labor was formerly necessary to ascend the river—now a few days and two or three men are sufficient to make the voyage by means of the steam-boat."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—From the *Albany Argus*—About a year ago, the provincial assembly of Lower Canada

preferred certain charges against two of their judges, Sewall and Monk, and claimed to be permitted to substantiate them before the council. Their request was refused, altercation ensued, and the governor dissolved the assembly by proclamation. On the 24th ult. the question was agitated by the new assembly, who approbated the conduct of their predecessors, and resolved to carry up an appeal to the throne for a redress of grievances. On the opening of the next meeting, a message was announced from the governor, declaring the assembly dissolved. A meeting has been subsequently called of the citizens of Montreal, evidently to approbate the conduct of the governor in dissolving the assembly. The meeting was attended by about 200 of the principal inhabitants. The subject underwent a long discussion, and finally a resolution was moved approbatory of the governor's conduct, and rejected by a large majority.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board our squadron in the Mediterranean to his friend in Washington city.

United States' frigate United States,
Malaga Roads, Jan. 1, 1816.

We sailed from Gibraltar a few days after the date of my last, and arrived here on the 26th Dec. We shall leave this place in a few days for Carthage, for the purpose of receiving an answer from the Spanish government relative to the detention of the Algerine brig, which I believe we stipulated to restore to the Dey of Algiers. If she is not given up, I hope our government will act spiritedly on the occasion and chastise them for their presumption. From what I have seen of the Spanish character, I hold it in the utmost contempt. We find it extremely difficult to obtain a place of deposit for our stores, and the only plausible reason they could give for not immediately granting us permission to land them, was a fear of such a procedure not being sanctioned by the English. The Spaniards are a bigotted, priest-ridden and pusillanimous set.—Their troops are little better than a gang of robbers and assassins. Many of them would steal the life of their fellow-man for a paltry dollar or a decent coat. It is extremely dangerous to traverse the streets of a Spanish town after sunset—a man's life is in continual jeopardy. From the neglected state of the fortifications at all the Spanish towns I have yet seen, I am induced to believe that their government is in a deep decline. Our force would be sufficient to lay nearly all their towns on the Mediterranean coast under contribution. It is rumored here (but upon what authority I know not) that a war with the United States is expected.

I heard it rumored at the American consul's table a few days ago, that the king of Spain was to be shortly allied to one of the Portuguese royal family, and to receive for his *condescension* four millions of dollars. Generals *Ballasteros* and *Castanos* are sentenced to serve as common soldiers in the Spanish army, and many other distinguished characters are equally persecuted by the royal authority; they are to be sent to Ceuta, a Spanish fortified town on the Barbary shore near the entrance of the Straits.

I have not found a second America yet. I have seen some handsome Spanish ladies, and an innumerable quantity of ugly ones; but none like the fair of Columbia. European manners are very different from ours; and modesty has long since been banished from society here; beggars are as thick as hail stones, and poverty stares you in the face at every corner.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 6 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 240.]

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Letter to the Editor.

Though we have reason to hope that the tariff may be finally settled pretty generally to our satisfaction, and with an intention to encourage and support the internal resources of the republic, there has been a sort of *manœuvring* in certain of the members that was exceedingly disgusting. The subject is justly reprehended in the following extract from a familiar letter to the editor from one of his friends in congress. Speaking of the tariff, he observes—

"I am vexed at the narrow-minded policy which prevails among many members. They came here to legislate for this great and growing nation, and they bring with them and retain, all their *local prejudices and district interests*, and lose sight, or rather never get a sight, of the *general interest*. It is painful to see the paltry, contracted, contemptible *township-politics* which are frequently discovered by some members of our national legislature. If ever the voice of the American people was explicit and unequivocal on any subject of legislation, it is certainly so, in favor of our *manufacturing establishments*, and of *internal improvements* generally—and yet I absolutely despair of seeing any thing done by this congress in favor of the latter—and I am apprehensive that we shall not do as much as we ought, to foster our *manufactures*. The representatives of the *sugar-growing states* insist on a certain duty upon that article, and the *East* present a solid phalanx against it. The consequence, I doubt, will be, that the *South* will unite against the duties in favor of *woollens*, &c. I think I foresee a great deal of difficulty in adjusting the tariff. Is it not disgusting, and disheartening, to witness such pitiful, narrow-souled policy? One would suppose that sheer *interest* would induce the opposite extremes of our country to be liberal to each other, to compromise, and make some mutual sacrifices for the good of the whole. The order of the day seems to be, to *catch and keep*, and huckster sectional interests, without regarding the nation as a great whole. We can *unite*, as you have seen, from *Maine to Louisiana*, in favor of voting money into our own pockets; but I despair of seeing an *united vote* in favor of our constituents; although their will has been so explicitly made known to us. The fact is, that the people have either been mistaken in their *representatives*, or I have most egregiously mistaken the *people*. It is evident that many suppose their popularity will be enhanced by declaiming and contending for the local views, and sectional interests, of their constituents, at the hazard of the general weal: But it cannot be possible that enlightened men expect the nation to prosper under such a system. There *must* be a compromise, in order to equalize both burdens and benefits; or else I know nothing at all about the business. It is the middle states, and especially *Pennsylvania*, that tends to moderate the discrepant views of the extremes, and sustain the confederation. But yet it is not in the power of the middle states to effectuate all the *good* which might be done—they can only prevent much of the *harm* that would probably otherwise result from the wretched, short-sighted, selfish, huckstering policy I have alluded to." [March 25, 1816.]

VOL. X.

"The commercial States."

The useful and important document we have the pleasure to publish entire in the present number, being "a statement of the exports of the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1815," (which makes in the original copy no less than *sixteen folio pages*) presents us with a volume of reproof and reprehension of the faction which would have separated its part of the country from the rest, during the late war.

We have frequently alluded to, and, perhaps, in the opinion of many, sufficiently exposed the madness and folly of these infuriated men, probably humbled enough in having made themselves the laughing stock or contempt of the world. But the superlative impudence with which they took to themselves the exclusive title of "*friends of commerce*," and with which they proclaimed the hostility of the south to foreign trade, &c. may yet leave on the minds of certain of their dupes an impression favorable to some of the outrageous things they asserted; and it, therefore, may be as proper as it is just, to hold them up yet further to scorn and lash them with truth, as with a rod of scorpions.

The whole value of the exports of the United States is \$52,557,753, of which the value of 45,974,430 dollars was of domestic products, and 6,583,350 of foreign articles. The latter is of no consequence, and dies a natural death by the pacification of Europe.

Of this value—\$45,974,403—

	New York exported	\$8,230,278
The "nation of New-England"—viz:	New Hampshire	101,203
	Vermont,	161,002
	Massachusetts,	3,547,463
	Rhode Island,	357,684
	Connecticut,	383,135
		<u>4,550,487</u>
Difference in favor of <i>New-York</i> ,		\$3,679,791
Virginia exported		6,632,579
The "nation"		<u>4,550,487</u>
Difference in favor of <i>Virginia</i>		2,082,092
South Carolina exported		6,574,783
The "nation"		<u>4,550,487</u>
Difference in favor of <i>South Carolina</i>		2,024,296
LOUISIANA exported		5,055,858
The "nation"		<u>4,550,487</u>
Difference in favor of <i>Louisiana</i>		505,361

Georgia and Maryland, also, each exported nearly as much as all the *New-England states*. *Pennsylvania* more than *Massachusetts*, and the district of *Columbia* considerably more than half as much as that *rascally "commercial state."*

How strongly do these things shew us that the *shipping interest* of *Massachusetts* has its very existence in the *agriculture* of the middle and south! Cut that state off from this trade—make her city-

F

zens foreigners in the ports of the states south of the Hudson, as her leading men were wicked enough to pretend to desire, and base enough to threaten us with at a time when we were pressed at every point by a barbarian enemy, determined "to destroy all places assailable"—and Massachusetts, in three years, instead of holding nearly a *third* or a *fourth* of the tonnage of the United States, would have only about a *twelfth*, bottomed as it must be, in peace, on the capacity of the country to furnish it with employment.

I never think of these men without obeying the injunction of WASHINGTON, "to frozen indignantly on the first dawning of an attempt to alienate the bonds which make us one people." The United States are admirably calculated to make a great and happy whole—and may infamy attach itself to any and to all that would destroy, because the people will not trust them with, the government of the union! May the shipping and manufacturing interests of the east, with the agriculture of the south, and the union of the three in middle states, equally prosper!—There ought not to be—there need be, no opposition between them; and, we trust, that mutual forbearance, with a firm disposition in all to strengthen the republic and maintain its just rights, will yet give to us that harmony which will best serve us for a paladium, if kings combined shall resolve to suppress our "dangerous example of successful rebellion."

Woollen Manufactures.

The following extract from reports made to the committee of commerce and manufactures of the senate and house of representatives, shews the importance of giving due encouragement to this extensive and highly valuable branch of our manufactures, so that it may go on prosperously a few years to come, when we may bid defiance at all attempts to put it down.

At this time, there are in the state of Connecticut alone, twenty-five establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths, employing 1200 persons, and as many more who do not directly appertain to the establishments. The capital already invested therein, amounts to 450,000 dollars, and they are capable of making, and probably do manufacture annually, equal in amount to 375,000 yards of narrow, or 125,000 yards of broad cloths. Besides this quantity made at the establishments, it is calculated there are 500,000 yards made annually in families, and dressed at the country clothiers shops; part of which is regularly sold to the country store-keepers—doing away, thus far, their former practice of supplying themselves with British goods of a similar description. The value of all the woollen cloth thus manufactured, at the lowest estimate, is \$1,500,000, making a home market for a staple of our country of 900,000 pounds of wool or the produce of 400,000 sheep. With regard to the whole quantity of woollen cloths manufactured in the United States, we cannot speak with precision; but from the best information obtained, there is, at this time, annually manufactured in all the states, to the amount of nineteen millions of dollars: requiring a capital, in buildings and machinery, of twelve millions of dollars, and employing directly 50,000 persons, and as many more incidentally. With that encouragement, which we deem it the policy of the government to bestow on this branch of our industry, the quantity of woollens manufactured in this country would be doubled in four years and be nearly sufficient to supply the whole demand of the United States. When it is considered,

that the woollen manufacture is now making a domestic market for an important staple of our country, equal in value to seven millions of dollars, that the product of its industry, equal to nineteen millions of dollars, is a great gain of national wealth, in giving employment to various kinds of labor, at the same time preventing foreigners from drawing great resources from us in the sale of their manufactured goods; that it produces an interest in the country, that under all circumstances must be an American interest; the policy of giving it all necessary support, becomes obvious to every unprejudiced mind. At the same time that it is aiding and encouraging agriculture in consuming her productions, it is in no degree taking from her the labor necessary to carry on her operations. A great proportion of the woollen manufacture is carried on by the aid of labor-saving machinery, which is almost exclusively superintended by women and children and the infirm, who would otherwise be wholly destitute of employment, whereas they are now able to maintain themselves. The manual labor employed is of that class who, from their previous habits and occupations in life, are wholly unfitted for agricultural pursuits, and who, if not thus employed, would in most instances, be a burden on society; among this description are to be numbered many valuable foreigners who are daily arriving among us in needy and indigent circumstances, and whose only employment has been in the manufacturing business at home.

In the exchange between the different states of the manufactured goods and of the raw materials, and in the growing wants of many foreign articles, as dye stuffs, &c. the commerce of our country, particularly the coasting trade, is equally benefitted with our agriculture.

If the woollen manufactures do not languish for want of necessary support from government at this time, there cannot be a doubt, but in the course of a very few years we shall be able to supply the whole demand of the United States at a lower rate than a similar manufacture can now be imported from abroad. Great Britain excludes all woollen goods nor suffers a yard to be exported except in a finished state. It is not now a question with her manufacturers who shall sell at highest prices, but who can manufacture cheapest, and the competition thus produced, has enabled her to undersell all the nations in Europe. The same encouragement to the business in this country will produce a like competition, and enable us eventually to undersell her, even in foreign markets.

The amount of woollen cloths now imported into the United States is about————; the quantity at this time manufactured, about nineteen millions of dollars in value. It is a business susceptible of an increase of 25 or 30 per cent. annually, so that in the course of five years at least, we may be able to clothe ourselves, independent of any foreign nation, and give a new stimulus to agriculture which is now languishing under the necessity of depending upon a precarious foreign market for most of her important productions.

Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of wool.—March 6, 1816. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of commerce and manufactures, to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of wool, respectfully submit the following REPORT—

The committee having given this subject all the

consideration that its importance merits, beg leave to present, with due respect, to the house, the result of their investigations.

The correctness of the following estimate the committee are no wise disposed to question:

Amount of capital supposed to be invested in buildings, machinery, &c.	\$12,000,000
Value of raw material consumed annually,	7,000,000
Increase of value by manufacturing,	12,000,000
<hr/> Value of woollen goods manufactured annually,	<hr/> \$19,000,000

Number of persons employed,	Constantly,	50,000
	Occasionally,	50,000
		<hr/> 100,000

The committee having, in a report presented to the house, on the 13th of February last, on the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton, expressed their opinion on the policy of fostering manufacturing establishments, consider themselves relieved from the necessity of repeating the same arguments. Every reason then urged for sustaining the cotton manufacturing establishment apply with equal force in favor of the woollen. The committee, influenced by the same reasons, feel themselves bound to accord the same justice to the manufacturers of wool.

The following resolution is, therefore, with due respect, submitted to the house:

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorised by law, there be laid, levied and collected, on woollen goods imported into the United States and territories thereof, from any foreign country whatever, per centum ad valorem.

On the new Tariff, &c.

The following statements were submitted by gen. SMITH to the committee of the whole house in his remarks on the bill to establish a new tariff of duties.

<i>British Goods.</i>	
1 yard cotton, valued at	25 cents,
Add 10 per cent.	2 50
<hr/> Duty of 25 per cent. on	27 50 is 7 cents.
Insurance, freight, transport to Liverpool, packages and agent's commission, 7½ per cent. on 20 cents, the average value of cotton, low priced goods,	1½ cents.
Average gain to the importer, of 12½ per cent. on a cost of 20 cents,	2½ cents.
	<hr/> 11 cents.

On a cost of 20 cents, The manufacturer will then have an advantage over the importer of 11 cents per yard on an article which costs in England only 20 cents. and of course he will have that bounty given to him. At 33 1-3 per cent. the duty alone will be 9 cents and a fraction, on cotton goods, which on an average cost 20 cents per yard in Manchester, and will cost the retailer 13 cents per yard in addition to the prime cost.

An assortment of India goods, such as generally compose the cargoes imported into the United States, cost on an average 9 cents per yard.

Cotton goods (cost what they will less) are charged in the bill as if they cost per yard 25 cents. Add 20 per cent. to make the supposed value on arrival into the United States, five cents duty per yard.

The duty of 25 per cent. is charged on 30 cents, which at 25 per cent. is	7 ½
Freight, &c	14 per cent.
Insurance	8
Cost of specie	5
18 months interest	9
	<hr/> 36 per cent. on 9 cts. 3 1-4

Cents per yard	10 3-4
Add merchant's profit, 20 per cent. on 9 cents,	2
	<hr/> 12 3-4

Say 12¾ cents in favor of the manufacturers on an article which cost 9 cents.

A view of the actual cost of cotton goods imported from Great Britain.

Suppose a trunk of cotton goods to cost in Great Britain £100	£100 00
To make the ad valorem	10 00
	<hr/> 110

The duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem is charged on £110 and will be	27 10
Insurance, freight, commission and other charges, will on an average be	7 10
Average gain expected by the importer	12 10
	<hr/> 147 10

Every £100 sterling the *bona fide* cost in England, will cost the retailer £147 10 or 47½ per cent in favor of the American manufacturer, besides the difference in the price of the raw materials.

Gales & Seaton.—Having seen in your paper of this morning, some statements said to have been "submitted by gen. Smith to the committee of the whole house in his remarks on the bill to establish a new tariff of duties;" I avail myself of this occasion to express my acknowledgements to that gentleman for the very handsome and flattering manner in which he introduced my humble name on the floor of the house of representatives of the United States. The best return I can make for the favor is a simple and candid exposition of the grounds on which I dissent, in opinion, from the statement he has given. With a gentleman of his great experience in commerce, and lucid manner in reasoning, I am aware of the unequal combat. If, however, I should be defeated in the argument, I shall, probably, have the benefit of being instructed.

In my most serious conviction, the protection of our own manufactures is, indeed, not so much a question of private interest, as of national policy.

Gen. Smith has stated the average price of coarse cotton goods, in Britain, at 20 cents per yard—no doubt correctly, what has been—I state it at 17 cents in Philadelphia, as what may be, believing it will be the policy of the British government, to enable her manufacturers to come to the minimum price. It is her practice to allow debenture and bounty on exportation, equal to 8 1-4 per cent. on the first cost, more than all the charges from the place of manufacture to New York, the place of sale.

I have always understood that the 10 per cent. which has been added at our custom-houses on British goods, previously to the calculation of duty, was rated on the actual *prime cost*, exclusive of

outside packages, and was meant as an equivalent to insurance, freight, transport to Liverpool, agents' commissions, &c. between the place of manufacture and place of sale. These, then, ought not to be a separate item of expence in addition to the 10 per cent. The same is my impression respecting the 20 per cent. on India cotton goods.

The merchant *must* be employed in vending the *domestic* as well as the *foreign* manufacture. As a national object, I think it cannot fairly be contemplated in any other way, however different may have been the practice of some *small* establishments in the infant state of the business. The merchants profit, then, at the place of sale, should be altogether left out of the account, or added to *both* sides, otherwise the comparison is not correctly made. I should make the statements as follows:

BRITISH GOODS.

1 yard cotton cloth, value at Manchester,	15 1-2 cts.
Add 10 per cent. on 15½ cts.	1 1-2
This constitutes the cost in Philadelphia, clear of duty,	17 cts.
But "it shall be taken and deemed to have cost twenty-five cts. per square yard and shall be charged with duty accordingly."—As the average width of such goods is not more than seven-eighths of a yard, it is, per running-yard, but 7-8's of 25 cents, or	21 7-8 cts.
Add 10 per cent. on 21 7-8 cents,	2 3-16

Duty of 30 per cent. on 24 1-16 is 7 1-5 cts.

The final cost at the place of sale, clear of merchants profits, will be	24 1-5 cts.
American cotton cloths made of yarn of the same fineness, at the same place of sale, also clear of merchants profit, will cost per yard,	25 cts.

The importer will then have an advantage over the manufacturer per yard, 4-5 of a ct.
The only offset we have against this, is the superior strength of our stuffs.

INDIA GOODS.

"An assortment of *India goods*, such as generally compose the cargoes imported into the United States, costs on an average 9 cents per yard."

1 yard of India cotton costs 9 cents—add 20 per cent.	
1 4-5 cents, which will give us for the cost at the place of sale, clear of duty,	10 4-5 cts.
As these goods commonly average yard wide, we must take	25 cts.
And add to it 20 per cent. which will give us,	30 cts.
Duty of 30 per cent on this 1 s. sum is,	9 cts.

The final cost at the place of sale, clear of merchants profits, will be 19 4-5 cts.
Interest for 18 months on 9 cents, the cost, is not allowed, because it is *more than balanced* by the credit on 9 cents, the duty.

In this case the India goods have an advantage over such as we ought to make, of 5 1-5 cents per yard.

Instead of the supposed trunk of British goods—I will give a view of an invoice of 28 packages of cambric muslins, chintz, calicoes, cotton vesting, velvets, &c. *actually imported into New-York*, about the conclusion of the late war, amounting to £2000. There was received in England, a bounty and debenture on exportation, £256 17s. 1d. All the charges and expences from the manufacturer in England, until the goods arrived at the custom-house in New-York, amounted to £91 14s. 10d. including canal freight and land-carriage in England, and insurance and freight to New-York.

Let us suppose this invoice entered according to the bill now before the house of representatives.

Prime cost, per invoice	£2000 00 00
Duty, of 30 per cent. on £2200, is	660 00 00
Charges from the place of manufacture to New-York,	91 14 10

Apparent cost, clear of duty,	2091 14 10
Apparent cost, with duty,	2751 14 10
Deduct the bounty in England,	256 17 1

Real cost, clear of duty,	1834 17 9
Real cost, with duty,	2494 17 9

The real and obvious effect of this is less than 25 per cent. on the prime cost per invoice, and less than 19 1-5 per cent. on the apparent cost, clear of duty, at the place of sale. If it were estimated according to general Smith's method, even on the former duty of 12½ per cent. or 15 per cent. with the Mediterranean fund, and leaving out the importer's expected gain, the result would appear to be 27½ per cent. on the prime cost.

With candor for our guide, truth is not injured, nor is friendship wounded by investigation. Knowledge is often increased, and not unfrequently the benefit is mutual. I ought to thank the man who relieves me from an error.

I have stated in my address to the committee of commerce and manufactures, that the market for the productions of agriculture is augmented in an important degree by manufacturing establishments, and that this is *increasing* and *steady*. It has been said that this is "an hypothesis radically founded in error." When I speak of a market as beneficial to agriculture, I mean, not merely the *quantity* of its productions consumed, but the *value* it receives in return. If agriculture must feed and clothe a portion of population which it cannot employ—this kind of market is of *no value*. If this portion of population be employed in productive labor, they will live better, consume more, and be able to pay a good price for what they eat and wear.

As a republican citizen, I claim the right of addressing, with respect and decorum, orally or in writing, any man either in or out of congress.—Since I have waited on congress on this occasion, I have not written any thing to which I have not signed my name. To shun the light is *not my policy*.

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Washington, City, 3d mo. 23d, 1816.

Exports of the United States.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1815.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 14, 1816.
 Sir—I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending the 30th of Sept. 1815, amounting in value, in articles of domestic produce or manufacture, to \$ 45,974,403
 of foreign produce or manufacture, to 6,583,350
 \$ 52,557,753

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz:
 To the northern countries Domestic. Foreign
 of Europe, \$ 3,609,553 \$ 958,896
 To the dominions of the Netherlands, 3,784,771 796,087
 do. of G. Britain, 21,366,844 223,024
 do. of France, 6,576,368 2,151,269
 do. of Spain, 5,087,325 1,143,635
 do. of Portugal, 2,119,202 161,899
 All other, 3,340,340 1,148,540

\$ 45,974,403 \$ 6,583,350

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant, A. J. DALLAS.
 The hon. the speaker of the house of representatives.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

The produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st day of Oct. 1814, and ending the 30th of Sept. 1815.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Quantity or value.
Poultry, - - - - -	dozens.	835
Wheat, - - - - -	bushels.	17,634
Indian corn, - - - - -	do.	830,516
Rye, - - - - -	do.	831
Oats, - - - - -	do.	20,899
Barley, - - - - -	do.	2,237
Buckwheat, - - - - -	do.	180
Beans, - - - - -	do.	3,702
Peas, - - - - -	do.	7,873
Potatoes, - - - - -	do.	45,113
Apples, - - - - -	barrels.	2,081
Flour, - - - - -	do.	862,739
Meal, rye, - - - - -	do.	6,016
Indian, - - - - -	do.	72,364
Ginseng, - - - - -	pounds.	16,963
Ship stuff, - - - - -	Cwt	79
Biscuit or ship bread, - - - - -	barrels.	49,003
do. do. - - - - -	kegs.	27,733
Rice, - - - - -	tierces	129,248
Indigo, - - - - -	pounds.	5,908
Cotton, Sea-Island, - - - - -	do.	8,449,951
other, - - - - -	do.	74,548,716
Tobacco, - - - - -	hhds.	85,337
Flaxseed, - - - - -	bushels.	267,101
Flax, - - - - -	pounds.	4,771
Wax, - - - - -	do.	481,871
Household furniture, - - - - -	dollars.	52,278
Coaches and other carriages, - - - - -	do.	9,176
Hats, - - - - -	do.	26,149
Saddlery, - - - - -	do.	13,534
Beer, porter, and cider, in casks, galls.	bottled, dozens.	54,574
		1,695
Boots, - - - - -	pairs.	2,811
Shoes, silk, - - - - -	do.	194
leather, - - - - -	do.	50,997
Candles, tallow, - - - - -	pounds.	574,978
do. wax, - - - - -	do.	38,142
Soap, - - - - -	do.	1,924,27
Starch, - - - - -	do.	3,593
Snuff, - - - - -	do.	14,655
Tobacco manufactured, - - - - -	do.	1,019,590
Leather, - - - - -	do.	433,903
Lead, - - - - -	do.	40,245
Maple and brown sugar, - - - - -	do.	6,260
Bricks, - - - - -	M	664
Spirits from grain, - - - - -	gallons.	117,704
Linseed oil, - - - - -	do.	17,239
Spirits of turpentine, - - - - -	gallons.	16,838
Cables and cordage, - - - - -	cwt.	8,006
Cards, wool and cotton, - - - - -	dozens.	1,319
playing, - - - - -	packs.	864
Iron, pig, - - - - -	tons.	152
bar, - - - - -	do.	89
nails, - - - - -	pounds.	90,294
castings, - - - - -	dollars	5,749
all manufactures of iron, or iron and steel, other, - - - - -	do.	7,734
Spirits from molasses, - - - - -	gallons	8,112
Chocolate, - - - - -	pounds	5,840
Gun powder, - - - - -	do.	407,896
Copper and brass, and copper manufactured, - - - - -	dollars.	366
Medicinal drugs, - - - - -	do.	34,347
Sugar refined, - - - - -	pounds.	10,432
Merchandise, and all articles not enumerated, manufactured, dollars.	do.	497,707
raw produce, do.		292,939
Total value of the foregoing statement,		45,974,445

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Quantity or value.
Fish, dried or smoked, - - - - -	quintals.	102,824
pickled, - - - - -	barrels.	36,141
do. - - - - -	kegs.	3,062
Oil, spermaceti, - - - - -	gallons.	8,618
whale and other fish, - - - - -	do.	68,921
Whalebone, - - - - -	pounds.	174
Spermaceti candles, - - - - -	do.	312,065
Wood, staves and heading, - - - - -	M.	16,743
shingles, - - - - -	do.	25,419
hoops and poles, - - - - -	do.	3,733
boards and plank, - - - - -	do.	51,337
hewn timber, - - - - -	tons.	7,696
lumber of all kinds, - - - - -	dollars.	77,647
masts and spars, - - - - -	do.	17,389
oak bark and other die, - - - - -	do.	336,242
all manufactures of, - - - - -	do.	150,660
Naval stores, tar, - - - - -	barrels.	39,845
pitch, - - - - -	do.	6,367
rosin, - - - - -	do.	11,721
turpentine, - - - - -	do.	76,193
Ashes, pot, - - - - -	tons.	3,850
pearl, - - - - -	do.	1,091
Skins and furs, - - - - -	dollars.	409,371
Beef, - - - - -	barrels.	13,130
Pork, - - - - -	do.	9,073
Hams and bacon, - - - - -	pounds.	695,357
Tallow, - - - - -	do.	37,541
Butter, - - - - -	do.	844,029
Cheese, - - - - -	do.	468,609
Lard, - - - - -	do.	1,045,633
Hides, - - - - -	number of	51
Horned cattle, - - - - -	do.	4,604
Horses, - - - - -	do.	1,747
Sheep, - - - - -	do.	9,710
Hogs, - - - - -	do.	757

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS,

The produce and manufactures of foreign countries, commencing the 1st day of October, 1814, and ending the 30th September, 1815.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.		TOTAL.
	Dratted to drawback.	Not dratted to drawback.	
Value of goods free of duty.		758,869	758,869
at 27 1/2 per cent.	31,440	1,975	180,472
25 do.	490,523	796,834	1,286,857
32 1-2 do.	6,053	2,056	13,199
30 do.	97,331	334,678	432,006
42 1-2 do.	273	318	591
40 do.	11,166	7,442	18,608
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, and London particular	galls. 5,555	333	5,888
All other Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	41,417	-	41,417
Claret, &c. in bottles or cas.	5,845	1,437	7,262
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	170	1,526	1,696
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	-	60	60
All other.	120,070	14,880	134,950
Spirits, from grain	36,952	31,993	68,645
From other materials	40,517	8,322	48,844
Molasses	9,032	2,196	11,234
Beer, ale and porter	705	2,776	3,481
Teas, Souchong and other black	lbs. 69,273	10,360	79,633
Hyson, imperial, &c.	15,262	2,701	17,963
Other green	30,607	-	30,607
Coffee	5,993,112	1,508,272	7,501,384
Cocoa	168,402	893,780	1,065,582
Sugar, brown	1,401,658	1,126,669	2,528,324
White, clayed, or powdered	653,471	5,853	659,324
Loaf	785	205	990
Other refined and lump	80	-	80
Almonds	-	15,080	15,080
Fruits, currants	146,867	36,844	183,711
Prunes and plumes	-	44	44
Raisins, in jars, boxes, and Muscatel	-	106	106
All other	1,182	590	1,772
Candles, tallow	21,869	700	22,569
Cheese	513	-	513
Soap	110,245	13,460	123,705
Spices, mace	-	5	5
Nutmegs	771	442	1,213
Cinnamon	11,470	11,782	23,252
Cloves	4,269	7,552	11,821
Pepper	499,702	246,647	746,349
Pimento	4,407	45	4,448
Chinese cassia	58,742	209,378	259,120
Indigo	21,223	18,070	39,293
Cotton	51,266	206,476	257,542
Powder, gun	20,925	26,025	46,950
Iron, slit and hoop	-	2,802	2,602
Nails	70,260	268,088	328,348
Spikes	97	378	475
Quicksilver	99,934	14,750	74,684
Paints, ochre, yellow in oil, dry yellow,	63,061	280	280
White and red lead	1,960	1,110	3,070
Lead and manufactures of lead	7,227	4,377	11,604
Cordage, tarred, untarred,	98,278	1,103	99,391
Cables	137,361	23,257	150,618
Steel	8,326	9,301	17,627
Twine and pack thread	256	9,262	9,518
Glauber salts	97	3	100
Salt, w. s. 56 lbs. or less	-	1,585	1,585
Coal	-	378	378
Fish, foreign caught, dried, Pickled salmon,	qt. 287	143	430
All other	obls. 64	27	27
Glass, black quart bottles, Window, not above 8 inches by 10,	pr. 110	36	146
not above 10 in, by 12,	-	4	4
Segars	100	-	100
Boots	M. 531	165	696
Shoes and slippers, kid, morocco, &c. for men and women,	pairs 145	-	145
Cards, playing	985	1,304	2,289
	68	2,977	8,045

Total value of the foregoing, statement, *dolls.* 3,526,597 3,056,753 6,583,350

A SUMMARY

Of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each power.
Russia	243,047	326,502	571,549
Prussia	143,060	-	143,060
Sweden	204,066	36,741	240,807
Swedish West-Indies	722,080	58,808	780,888
Denmark and Norway	127,920	10,583	138,503
Danish West-Indies	496,49	47,720	544,210
Holland	3,687,437	795,390	4,482,827
Dutch West-Indies and American colonies	97,334	697	98,031
England, Man and Berwick, Scotland	14,599,135	49,341	14,648,476
Ireland	1,664,230	2,279	1,666,509
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	7,485	-	7,485
Gibraltar	588,892	109,970	698,862
British East-Indies	60,034	42,076	102,110
British West-Indies	1,684,480	18,493	1,702,973
Newfoundland and British fisheries	850	-	850
British American colonies	1,395,965	865	1,396,830
Other British colonies	312	-	312
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,758,131	478,542	2,236,673
French European ports on the Atlantic du. Mediterranean	4,957,743	1,539,171	6,496,914
French West-Indies and American colonies	75,341	315,688	391,029
Bourbon and Mauritius	1,520,476	284,563	1,805,039
Spanish Europ'n ports on the Atlantic du. Mediterranean	957,746	105,569	1,063,315
Teneriffe and other Canaries	151,928	55,321	207,249
Manilla and Philippine Islands	245,017	59,962	304,979
Florida	4,029	50,681	54,710
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito shore	846,962	2,379	849,341
Spanish West-Indies and American colonies	48,615	37,673	86,288
Portugal	2,832,828	866,048	3,698,876
Madeira	1,176,079	2,996	1,179,075
Fayal and other Azores	613,442	6,621	620,063
Cape de Verd Islands	26,370	112	26,482
Other African ports	40,442	51,955	92,397
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies	-	1,778	1,778
Italy and Malta	262,369	98,437	360,806
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	110,706	333,330	444,036
Morocco and Barbary states	17,657	71,501	89,158
China	32,645	-	32,645
Cape of Good Hope	293,096	195,599	488,695
East-Indies	20,146	30,334	50,480
West-Indies	62,548	-	62,548
Europe	1,700,426	233,039	1,933,465
Africa	1,001,602	90,100	1,091,702
Asia	39,461	16,085	55,546
South Seas	-	59,038	59,038
North-west coast of America	6,663	4,501	11,164
	55,999	114,995	170,994
Total dollars,	-	-	52,557,753

A SUMMARY

Of the value of exports from each state.

STATES.	Domestic.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
New-Hampshire	101,263	8,579	109,842
Vermont	161,002	-	161,002
Massachusetts	3,547,463	1,732,620	5,280,083
Rhode-Island	357,684	203,499	561,183
Connecticut	383,135	-	383,135
New-York	8,230,278	2,145,095	10,375,373
New-Jersey	5,279	-	5,279
Pennsylvania	3,569,581	1,024,358	4,593,939
Delaware	105,102	-	105,102
Maryland	4,086,274	950,327	5,036,601
District of Columbia*	1,965,625	-	1,965,625
Virginia	6,632,579	44,397	6,676,976
North-Carolina	1,013,967	975	1,014,942
South-Carolina	6,574,783	100,346	6,675,129
Georgia	4,146,057	26,262	4,172,319
Louisiana	5,053,858	46,752	5,100,610
Territory United States†	39,562	130	39,692
Total,	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753
Georgetown*	132,189	-	132,189
Alexandria -	1,833,437	-	1,833,437
Total,	1,965,626	-	1,965,626
Michigan territory†	36,909	130	37,119
Mississippi do.	2,573	-	2,573
Total,	39,562	130	39,692

A 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 of September, 1815.

THE SEA,	912,000		
Fisheries—			
Dried fish, or cod fishery	-	494,000	
Pickled fish, or river fishery (ber- ring, shad, salmon, mackerel)	-	218,000	
Whale, common oil and bone	57,000		
Spermaceti oil and candles	143,000		
		200,000	
THE FOREST,	3,910,000		
Skins and furs	809,000		
Ginseng	10,000		
Product of wood—		419,000	
Lumber (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts, &c.)	885,000		
Oak bark and other die	330,000		
Naval stores (tar, pitch, rosin, &c.)	455,000		
Ashes, pot and pearl	865,000		
		3,491,000	
AGRICULTURE,	38,808,000		
Product of animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	407,000		
Butter and cheese	242,000		
		640,000	
Pork, pickled, bacon, lard, live hogs	-	498,000	
Horses	155,000		
Sheep	30,000		
		185,000	
Vegetable food—			1,332,000
Wheat, flour and biscuit	-	7,209,000	
Indian corn and meal	-	1,140,000	
Rice	-	2,785,000	
All other (rye, oats, pulse, pota- toes, apples)	-	100,000	
			11,234,000
Tobacco	-	-	8,235,000
Cotton*	-	-	17,529,000
All other agricultural products—			
Flax seed	-	326,000	
Maple sugar	-	1,600	
Indigo	-	6,000	
Wax	-	140,000	
Various items, (poultry, flax) &c.	-	5,000	
			478,000

* Sea-Island cotton valued at 31 cents per lb.
Upland do. 20 do.

STATEMENT—continued.

MANUFACTURES,	1,553,000		
Domestic materials—			
Soap and tallow candles	365,000		
Leather, boots, shoes, saddlery	184,000		
Hats,	26,000		
Grain (spirits, beer, starch)	134,000		
Wood (including furniture, coach- es and other carriages)	212,000		
Cables and cordage	128,000		
Iron	34,000		
Various items (snuff, silk shoes, wax candles, tobacco, lead, lin- seed oil, spirits of turpentine, &c.)	238,000		
		1,321,000	
Foreign materials—			
Spirits from molasses	8,000		
Sugar, refined	3,000		
Chocolate	1,000		
Gunpowder	184,000		
Brass and copper,	1,000		
Medicinal drugs,	35,000		
		232,000	
UNCERTAIN,	791,000		
Articles not distinguished in returns—			
Manufactured	-	498,000	
Raw produce	-	293,000	
			791,000
Total—dollars			45,974,000

A 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.
Goods paying duties ad valorem, at	
27½ per cent.	40,988 30
25 do.	199,083 50
32½ do.	663 20
30 do.	103,492 00
42½ do.	135 15
40 do.	2,976 80
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, and Lon- don particular,	351 48
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases,	1,005 90
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	915 60
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	33 60
All other,	6,844 80
Spirits from grain,	22,392 05
other materials,	5,879 66
Molasses,	219 26
Beer, ale, and porter,	444 16
Teas, Souchong,	4,538 40
Hyson, imperial, &c.	2,157 31
Coffee,	158,927 20
Cocoa,	33,751 29
Sugar, Brown,	55,353 45
White, clayed, &c.	331 13
Loaf,	36 90
Almonds,	675 20
Fruits, Currants,	1,473 75
Prunes and plums,	1 76
Raisins, imported in jars, box- es, and muscatel,	4 24
All other,	17 70
Candles, tallow,	25 00
Soap,	538 40
Spices, Mace,	12 59
Nutmegs,	443 00
Cinnamon,	4,712 80
Cloves,	3,920 80
Pepper,	29,597 24
Pimento,	3 60
Chinese Cassia,	16,030 24

STATEMENT—continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Amount of duty.
Indigo	9,035 00
Cotton	12,384 76
Powder, gun	2,082 00
Iron, slit and hoop	52 04
Nails	10,323 52
Spikes	7 56
Quicksilver	1,770 00
Paints, ochre, yellow in oil	8 40
White and red lead	44 40
Lead and manufactures of lead	87 54
Cordage, tarred	44 12
Untarred	1,162 35
Cables	372 04
Steel	18,324 00
Glauber salts	12 00
Salt, weighing 56 pounds or less	317 00
Coal	57 80
Fish, foreign caught, dried	143 00
Salmon	54 00
Glass, black quart bottles	43 20
Window, not above 8 inches by 10	12 80
Segars	660 00
Shoes and slippers, kid, morocco, and for men and women	391 20
Cards, playing	1,483 50
Total dollars	747,540 19

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Feb. 12, 1816.
 JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Maj. Gen. Harrison's Letter,

Addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

North Bend, (Ohio,) Dec. 20, 1815.

Sir—I should apologize for this intrusion upon the time of the house of representatives, if I considered the subject upon which I address them, exclusively of a private and personal nature. Although the investigation I solicit is of the utmost importance to myself, it will, I conceive, be readily admitted, that both the national honor and interest are deeply concerned in the result. My object is to obtain an enquiry into the expenditure of public monev within the 8th military District, whilst under my command, and particularly whatever relates to the supplies of provision by the special commissaries of the United States and under the contract of Messrs. Orr and Greely. My reasons for making this application, and the particular claim I conceive myself to have upon the indulgence of the house of representatives, are most respectfully submitted to them, through you, sir, in the following statement:—

Shortly after the adjournment of congress in 1814, I was informed that the honorable Mr. Fisk, the chairman of a committee which had been appointed to enquire into some complaints of the army contractors, had declared to one of the western delegation, that documents had been submitted to that committee which were deeply injurious to my public character. I immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Fisk of Vermont, demanding an explanation of this declaration. From the answer of this gentleman I learned that I had mistaken him for another of the same name, a representative from the state of New York, and who was the chairman of the committee alluded to. To the latter, at the com-

mencement of the last session of congress a similar letter was sent. In his answer he denied having used the expressions concerning me which had been made to the committee supported by authentic documents, chiefly my own letters, all showing a wonderful inconsistency in the orders given to the contractors for supplying the army with provisions. Being perfectly convinced that these documents were very artful mutilations of my letters to the contractors and the secretary of war, I transmitted to Mr. Fisk, through the honorable Mr. Hawkins of Kentucky, all the original letters and papers in my possession relating to the subject of the supplies I had demanded of Orr and Greely.—These papers were accompanied by an explanatory statement from me, and a request to Mr. Hawkins to bring the affair before congress, should he deem it necessary to the vindication of my character. It was not until very late in the session that Mr. Fisk could spare a moment from his public duties to devote to my affair. In the answer however, with which he honored me, he was pleased to express much satisfaction at the information contained in my memoir, and to add, that "if the documents (which accompanied it) had been exhibited to the committee of investigation, they would, he was persuaded, have made an impression upon the minds of that committee different from that produced by the imperfect information which was received." That a committee should have thought proper to investigate the conduct of a general officer commanding an army without his knowing it, and to suffer their minds to receive unfavorable impressions concerning him, upon the imperfect information furnished by his enemies, is, I am persuaded, a novel procedure with the representatives of the people, who are the guardians of their rights and privileges. I am confident, however, that the committee acted from no previous hostility to me, and I attribute their conduct to inadvertency produced by the pressure of important business at the momentous period of our affairs.—It is nevertheless certain, that these impressions of the committee have been communicated to others, and malice and hatred have given them currency in a considerable portion of the union. To resist this torrent of calumny, I have no alternative but to solicit an investigation. If the granting of this favor is beyond the merits of an officer who has spent the greatest portion of his life in the service of the public, it will be accorded to the claims of the nation, and to the vindication of the honor and character of the country.—The annals of the late war will not record the treachery of a second Arnold, but they will give to posterity an instance of military crime scarcely less detestable than that foul blot in our revolutionary history.—If any other officer of high rank and trust can be truly charged with a crime so disgraceful as that of speculating upon the funds of his army; it will in the estimation of the world, detract largely from the blaze of renown with which the achievements of Brown and Jackson have encircled the nation; and I humbly conceive, that no pains should be spared to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the late war, for the diversion of the public funds to individual purposes would have been equally fatal with treason and merits punishment as severe. For myself, I was well aware that the treasury could scarcely answer the weighty demands which were made upon it by the military department; and knowing, as I well did, the heroic valor of our countrymen, in common with every patriot—I believed that America had no cause of alarm but for the inadequacy of her fiscal arrange-

ments. To some it may appear idle to speak of punishing a man for a military crime who no longer holds a military commission. The right of the government to do this, however, is in my opinion, incontrovertible. The principle being as well settled as any other in relation to the proceedings and jurisdiction of courts martial, which are derived from the "custom of war."—It was the practice of all the ancient republics, and in England, from whence we derive our military as well as our civil common law; the precedent was established in the case of lord George Sackville, who for alleged misconduct at the battle of Minden, was brought before a military tribunal and cashiered long after his resignation had been accepted.—If in the enquiry I solicit, any thing should appear to create a doubt as to the purity of my conduct in the command of the army that was entrusted to me, let a court martial decide my fate. I promise most solemnly to admit its jurisdiction and abide its decision.

I make this application to the house of representatives with the fullest confidence that it will not be rejected: It is the only reward I claim for a long course of laborious and faithful service. The greater the latitude which is given to the enquiry, the better shall I like it; and I most respectfully request that it may embrace the following points: Whether any supplies were ever demanded by me of the contractors, Orr and Greely, which were not called for by the state of the army, and warranted by the conditions of their contract: Whether any injustice was done to the said Orr and Greely, by any order given by me to the purchasing or special commissaries of the army: Whether there is reason to believe that any sentiment of hostility existed in my mind towards the said contractors, and which operated injuriously to their interests, either by forcing them to do what was unnecessary, or withholding from them any thing that they had a right to claim: Whether there is any reason to believe that any connection (other than that which the relations of our commissions necessarily produced) existed between myself and any of the staff officers of the army: and generally whatever relates to the expenditure of public money for the support of the North Western army, as far as I may have been concerned.

These points will embrace every thing that any but a military tribunal is competent to decide. The enquiry will, I trust, produce a perfect conviction that the measures which were adopted, were those alone by which the subsistence of the army could have been ascertained.

I have forwarded to the representatives of the district in which I live, a number of original documents with an explanatory statement, these together with the testimony of col. Morrison, late quarter master general, and Mr. Piatt, late purchasing commissary, both of whom will be at the seat of government, will furnish every information necessary to my vindication. With the highest consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

late Major Gen. in the U. S. Army.

The honorable the speaker of the house of representatives.

The works of Virginia.

The legislature of Virginia recently closed a most splendid session. They have, indeed, deserved the reward of "well done, good and faithful servants." The editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, after an eloquent exordium in his usual happy manner, thus notices their labors—

These sensations were not confined to the writer

They were those of every man who had a heart to feel, or a moment to devote to the cause of the state. We have seen men of the highest souls leave the bitter sigh at the state of apathy into which we had fallen. They said, that our star of glory was rapidly descending to the horizon. How are these sentiments changed! The whole scene is reversed—the wisest men among us perceived that a crisis was approaching, which must either save us or sink us lower; that if nothing was done in the first moments of peace, the state would be disgraced. But the most sanguine of our patriots had never dreamt that so much would have been effected in so short a time; that the foundations of public improvement would have been so expeditiously and so deeply laid; that the legislature of 1815-16, would have consecrated so large a fund to roads and rivers; so munificent an appropriation to schools; that our water courses were to be cleared, canals dug, roads formed, bridges erected, schools established. Academies and a college endowed, with so much ease and so much expedition. But they have laid the plan for these enterprizes, and provided funds for their execution.

RIVERS, ROADS, CANALS, &c.

They have appropriated a million of dollars to these objects; the present nett annual income estimated at not less than \$100,000—besides endowing this fund with all the premiums which may hereafter arise from incorporating new, or extending the capitals of the existing banks. This fund is under the superintendance of a board of public works, who are to gather information, devise plans and overlook their direction. Of the sort of materials which constitute this board, the qualifications which they possess, the services which may be anticipated from them, some idea may be formed from the single circumstance that Mr. Jefferson is a member of the board. No portion of this fund can be employed upon any public work, until some guarantee is obtained of its feasibility, by 3-5ths of the capital being previously contributed by individuals, who are disposed to risk their money in the enterprize. Our rivers and roads will soon experience the benefits of a system, which combines vigilance, wisdom and capital together. The Roanoke, the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah, will all enjoy the advantages—and, that most munificent of all the public works which have been under consideration, the communication between the James and Ohio rivers, will thrive under its auspices. All that is now to be desired is, that a liberal and enlightened system should be adopted by the next legislature, which may compromise conflicting interests, and diffuse at large the benefits of the fund.

SCHOOLS.

Nearly \$1,000,000 more is given to *this* holy purpose—besides, an annual increase from certain fines, penalties and forfeitures—and a sum in hand of near \$50,000. So munificent is this appropriation to the literary fund; so great a spring has it given to the hopes of the friend of education, that the executive have it in charge to lay a scheme before the next general assembly, of a *university*, colleges, academics, and schools, to diffuse the benefits of education among the people. This act alone ought to hand down this legislature to the gratitude of posterity.

MAP AND CHARTS.

They have authorised a map to be taken of the whole state, and a chart of each county—an object, whose benefits are scarcely to be calculated.

A large fund besides to the improvement of the

public property, at least 50 or 60,000 dollars—thus, the public square is to be embellished and enclosed, the capitol improved, &c. &c.

Ground of a very valuable description assigned to the erection of a museum of curiosities, and of the fine arts.

A monument to be erected over the ashes of the illustrious Washington—the thanks of the country, and memorials of public gratitude voted to those gallant officers who have shed their blood or risked their lives for us—the land law opened to facilitate the compensation of the soldiers of the revolutionary army—and on the eve of dissolution, resolutions adopted to secure the titles of those gallant veterans, who had claims to land in the western country.

Incorporations, whose very names would fatigue the reader to peruse, conceded for turnpike roads, bridges and river companies.

100,000 dollars to the armory, for the fabrication of our arms.

Four arsenals to preserve the arms, after they are made.

All the new subjects of taxation, too, are sponged away—and the increase upon the old taxes reduced 12 per cent. With an eye to the interest of the people, they have taken from their burthens—but with an eye to the improvement of the state, they have magnanimously determined to retain as many taxes as were necessary to facilitate those improvements.

Besides these services, they have improved our judiciary system, establishing *marshals*, for the transmission of the process of the chancery courts, and making it the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals to circulate its decisions.

Yet, it is not only by what they *have* done; but what they have *refused* to do, that the legislature is entitled to our respect. They have set their faces against a Theological Incorporation,—and against a mammoth system of 15 banks, which was calculated to increase the evil of an extended paper currency, by deluging the state by fresh emissions—thus showing that no association of monied interests, no combination of votes, can corrupt or overawe the legislature of Virginia. They have gone further, enacted a law to muzzle those unlicensed mushroom institutions, which presume to violate the laws of the land. The only act which has a fearful appearance, is the law coercing the present banks to pay gold and silver by the 15th of November; as it is possible the circumstances of that period may not permit them to open their vaults.

Citizens of Virginia! let us bow then before an assembly which has done us so much good and so little injury.

And you, citizens of Richmond! how much improved is your situation! It has not yet escaped our anxious recollection, how frankly you were reminded in October last, that you had “no museums; no galleries of the fine arts; no halls where justice may sit in comfort to administer her behests; no public walks; no enclosure round the capitol square; no champ de mars provided; no Lancaster schools; no academies; no unobstructed navigation up to Rocketts.” Things are now altered; a museum is sanctioned by the legislature of your state—the square is to be enclosed—public walks will be formed within it—the river opened to Rocketts—a court-house to be built—a Lancasterian school munificently endowed by yourselves—and an academy rising, at least, out of its ruins—Be but as liberal as your representatives; show but as much public

spirit as you have sometimes exhibited, and the whole world will confess that you are worthy of your beautiful river, your airy heights, your isles, your landscapes, the commerce you command, and the capitol which you surround.

Remains of Washington.

RICHMOND, February 21st, 1816.

SIR—I perform, with infinite satisfaction, the duty assigned to me by the enclosed resolutions of the general assembly.

To the unanimous expression of the desire of the legislature, I beg leave to add the earnest wishes of the executive of Virginia, that you will permit the remains of her beloved son, *general Washington*, and those of his excellent and amiable wife, to be removed to Richmond, to be interred near the capitol, beneath a monument to be erected at the expense of the people of Virginia.

This application is made by the native state of Washington, not in the vain hope of adding lustre to his reputation—his fame cannot be increased by any human structure—but as a memorial of a nation’s gratitude and affection, and in the expectation, that it will excite a spirit of emulation, which will give her for ages to come, citizens whose lives will be marked by disinterested devotion to the public good, such as upon all occasions, distinguished her illustrious Washington.

All who have any agency in making this request, have foreseen the sacrifice of feeling which you will make, in parting with the remains of relations so revered; but it is hoped you will yield them to the ardent wishes of Virginia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your humble serv’t,

W. C. NICHOLAS.

The honorable BUSHROD WASHINGTON,
City of Washington.

[REPLY.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.

SIR,—It is not in my power to express in terms which would do justice to my feelings, the sensibility with which I received the resolutions of the legislature of Virginia, authorizing the governor to open a correspondence with me, and to request me, “in behalf and in the name of the commonwealth, to permit the remains of her beloved son, the late *general George Washington*, to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon, and interred near the capitol of Virginia, beneath a monument, to be erected at the public expence, and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the love of a grateful people.”

The nature of the application, the unanimity with which it was made, and the terms in which it is expressed, all unite to impress me with feelings of gratitude which can never be obliterated.

So many and so powerful are the motives which urge me to comply with the wishes of the legislature; so sincere and so earnest is my solicitude to promote them, that could I oppose to them only my personal feelings and my individual repugnance, to parting with the remains of general Washington and of Mrs. Washington, these feelings would have been subdued, this repugnance would have been conquered, and I would have yielded those bodies, to be disposed of at the will of Virginia. Painful as the sacrifice must have been, it should have been made.

But obligations more sacred than any thing which concerns myself—obligations with which I cannot dispense, command me to retain the mortal remains of my venerated uncle, in the family vault where

They are deposited. It is his own will, and that will is to me a law which I dare not disobey. He has himself directed that his body should be placed there, and I cannot separate it from those of his near relatives, by which it is surrounded.

I pray you, sir, to accompany my profound acknowledgments to the legislature of Virginia, with the most respectful assurances that no considerations, merely personal, could induce me to oppose my wishes to their's; and that it is not without the most deep-felt regret, that even under the highest sense of a most sacred duty, I decline to comply with the request contained in their resolutions.

Permit me, sir, to add, that the manner in which the request of the legislature has been communicated by the executive, has in no small degree increased the pain I inflict on myself in not yielding to that request, and to assure you that

I am, with the highest respect, sir, your most obt. servt.

BUSH WASHINGTON.
His Ex. W. C. NICHOLAS,
Governor of Virginia, Richmond.

Foreign Articles.

A notification has been issued at Rome for carrying into effect the requisitions of the bull relative to the discipline of ecclesiastics. They are forbidden from frequenting plays, concerts, and profane assemblies; and are enjoined always to appear in public in the habits of their order. The round hat, and short hair, are severely prohibited.

It is repeated, that a good deal of uneasiness prevails in Prussia. The measures now particularly complained of, are the ordinance relative to the secret societies, and the suppression of the *Mercury of the Rhine*, by the immediate order of the king. M. Justus Gruner, has been sent ambassador to Naples, and Niebuhr to Rome. These missions are regarded as a species of exile, in consequence of publications in favor of secret societies. The latter published a pamphlet in answer to Schmutz.

The plague raged to an afflicting degree, at the last accounts from Constantinople. A sister of the grand seignor has died of it.

On the 6th of January, died at Warsaw, Mr. Francis Ignatius Nawodsky, at the age of 125 years. He was married the second time in his 92d year, and a daughter, the fruit of this marriage, is still living. In 1806, the Polish government granted him a pension of 3000 florins, which the emperor Alexander has continued to pay.

Sir Robert Wilson, Bruce and Hutchinson, have not been admitted to bail, as was stated in the English papers. Their application to be released on bail, has been refused. The public reading-rooms in Paris are closed and not to be re-opened until a new permission from the prefect of police.

Carnot has arrived at Warsaw on his way to St. Petersburg. The princess of Wales has arrived at Athens. On finishing her visit in Greece, she will proceed to Constantinople.

The men banished from France to Prussia are stationed in Silesia; those to Austria, in Moravia; those to Russia, in the Crimea. England is not to receive any. Fouché is going to Prussia, where Thibaudeau is already. Vandamme is coming to America.

The amount of British manufactures exported during three-quarters, ending Oct. 10, 1814, was 37,000,000l. sterling. The amount exported during three-quarters, ending a year after, was 42 millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The archduke John, of Austria, is appointed vice-

roy of the kingdom of Italy, by the emperor Francis.

It is stated that tranquility has been restored at Lyons, and that France in general is quite quiet.

The Austrian troops, it is said, will not leave Naples until they are paid twenty millions of ducats for "delivering" it.

The guillotine has been lately used in France for the execution of a person convicted of murder.

On the 5th of Feb. despatches were received at London from the duke of Wellington at Paris, which caused the immediate assembly of the cabinet, whose deliberations continued two hours. The purport of them was not publicly understood.

Some of the members of the British parliament do not seem pleased with the "holy league" between Russia, Austria and Prussia. It appears by the acknowledgment of Castlereagh, that a league had been entered into between England, Austria and France, as guarantees against Russia! He endeavored to get over the matter lightly; calling it a mere "historical fact."

The emperor of Russia is pursuing a policy that will not fail to rouse the fears of other nations when it is too late—and yet it is a policy that we cannot fail to commend him for. It appears to be the determination of Louis, no doubt prompted to it by the intrigues of the allies, to divest France of all her great men for war, or skilful in the sciences and works of peace, that the extraordinary state of things in that country, for many years past, brought forth from obscurity, all of whom were encouraged to the utmost of the power of Napoleon. The procedure will weaken France as much as the loss of one-fourth of her territory, and proportionally strengthen the nations that afford them an asylum. Alexander, sensible of this, is encouraging all such persons to settle in his states. He has especially invited great numbers of them to make Russia their home. Soult, Carnot and Davoust, it is said, will go—Lacedede and Chaptal, we are told, prefer the United States. Is the emperor of Russia under "French influence?"

Stocks, London, Feb. 10.—3 per cent. reduced. 60 5-8, 3 4, 1-2; 3 per cent. consols 60 5-8, 3-4, 1-2; Omnium 16 15, 5-8 1-2.

A great sensation was created at Bordeaux by a Baltimore vessel which had hoisted her flags to dry, among which was her signal flag, having the three colors so fearful to the royalists. The flag was immediately hauled down, when it was understood that offence was taken at it; but the commissary of the royal marine made an official communication about it.

Massena is about to publish a justification of himself.

The British transport Seahorse, has been wrecked near Tranore. She was returning to England with the 59th regt. which had been engaged in the battle of Waterloo. Twelve officers, 262 soldiers, 14 sailors, 30 women and 48 children were lost—only 32 persons were saved.

Ca. not appears to have been exceedingly poor.—before his departure for Russia he disposed of his property which produced only 70,000 francs, about £2000 sterling. At Warsaw he was received with great flattery and presented with a brevet commission of lieutenant general of artillery in the Russian service. Mr. Perry, director of a school of artillery at Mentz, also goes to Russia.

The prisons of Paris are said to be quite full.—Many letters from Paris published in the London papers shew an exceeding restlessness in the people of France. An organized insurrection appears to have been designed at Lyons, and the seeds of it are said still to exist notwithstanding the vigilance

of the police. The tri-colored cockade is worn in some parts of the country, and the greatest sensibility is displayed whenever this favorite emblem appears, as is shewn in the following incident—

A Dutch vessel entered the river of Caen.—The inhabitants of Caen seeing a red, blue and white flag, believed that it was the French national flag; and the news spread immediately through the town, that the emperor was returning. The whole of the national guards flew to their arms, and every man hastened to the port to receive him. When the error was discovered, the royal authorities resumed their superiority. This is said to be the motive for arresting the prefect of Des Caivadoes, and the orders for breaking up and afterwards re-organizing the national guard.

Every vessel arriving in the United States from France brings out a number of passengers. Among those recently arrived at New-York, is the baron Quenetta de Rochemont, late secretary to the provisional government.

ITALY. Respecting this country, a London paper contains the following intelligence:

Our accounts from Milan are to the 8th of January, and they mention a most offensive and impolitic measure with regard to Italy, adopted by the cabinet of Vienna. The *Italian language* is to be excluded from *all judicial proceedings*, which in future are to be conducted in the German tongue, and the judges are to be of the same nation.—In obedience to an order to this effect, a new code of laws is in preparation, the text and exposition of which is to be entirely German, and the Austrians have proceeded so far as to displace the twelve judges of the country, who, we are told, are sent into retirement without pension or other provision, and an equal number of German jurists have been appointed in their place, to fill such high and important functions. It is observed in the same letters, from which we derive this information, that during the long continuance of French *despotism* in Italy, no attempt of *this kind*, had been hazarded by the adherents of Napoleon.

Paris, Feb. 11.—We have read in the London "Star" of the 10th inst. that it is whispered in the best informed societies, that there is to be a change of ministry, and a dissolution of parliament. Lord Liverpool has received a hint to retire. Lords Grenville and Wellesley will enter the cabinet, and lord Castlereagh will be prime minister. The cause of the change is a difference of opinion on the subject of economy in the public expenses.

Brussels, Feb. 2. They write from Ghent, that on the 31st ult. several workmen in the manufactories of that city, burnt all the goods of foreign origin which were in their possession, and took a solemn engagement entirely to renounce the use of stuffs manufactured any where but in the country.

Convention between Great Britain and Austria signed at Paris, Aug. 2. 1815.

Napoleon Bonaparte being in the power of the allied sovereigns, their majesties the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the emperor of Austria, the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, have agreed, in virtue of the stipulations of the treaty of the 25th of March, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprise impossible, on his part, against the repose of Europe.

Art. 1. Napoleon Bonaparte is considered by the powers who have signed the treaty of the 25th of March last as their prisoner.

Art. 2. His custody is especially entrusted to the British government.

The choice of the place, and of the measures which can best secure the object of the present stipulation, are reserved to his Britannic majesty.

Art. 3. The imperial courts of Austria and of Russia, and the royal court of Prussia, are to appoint commissioners to proceed to, and abide at the place which the government of his Britannic majesty shall have assigned for the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, and who, without being responsible for his custody, will assure themselves of his presence.

Art. 4. His most christian majesty is to be invited, in the name of the four abovementioned courts, to send in the like manner a French commissioner to the place of detention of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Art. 5. His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland binds himself to fulfil the engagements which fall to him by the present convention.

Art. 6. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the 2d August, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed)

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH,

(L. S.) WELLINGTON,

(L. S.) METTERNICH.

A similar convention is signed between G. Britain and Prussia, and G. Britain and Russia.

St. Petersburg, January 13.

The following is the manifesto which his imperial majesty published on Christmas day:—

"By the grace of God, we, Alexander the first, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, &c. hereby make known:

"As we have seen from experience, and from the unhappy consequences that have resulted for the whole world, that the course of the political relations in Europe between the powers, has not been founded on those true principles upon which the wisdom of God in his revelations has founded the peace and prosperity of all nations.

"We have consequently, in conjunction with their majesties the emperor of Austria, Francis the first, and the king of Prussia, Frederick William, proceeded to form an alliance between us, (to which the other Christian Powers are invited to accede) in which we reciprocally engage, both between ourselves, and in respect to our subjects, to adopt as the sole means to attain this end, the principle drawn from the words and doctrine of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who preaches not to live in enmity and hatred, but in peace and love. We hope and implore the blessing of the most High; may this sacred union be confirmed between all the powers for their general good, and (deterred by the union of all the rest) may no one dare to fall off from it. We accordingly subjoin a copy of this union, ordering it to be made generally known, and read in all the churches.

"St. Petersburg, on the day of the birth of our Saviour, Dec. 25, 1815. "ALEXANDER."

The original is signed by his imperial majesty's own hand.

THE HOLY LEAGUE.

In the name of the holy and Indivisible Trinity. Their majesties, the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia in consequence of the great events which have distinguished, in Europe, the course of the three last years, and especially of the blessings which it has pleased Divine

Providence to shed upon these states, whose governments have placed their confidence and their hope in it alone; having acquired the thorough conviction, that it is necessary for insuring their continuance, that the several powers, in their mutual relations, adopt the sublime truths which are pointed out to us by the eternal religion of the Saviour God;

Declare solemnly, That the present act has no other object, than to shew in the face of the universe, their unwavering determination to adopt for the only rule of their conduct, both in the administration of their respective states, and in their political relation with every other government, the precepts of justice, of charity and of peace, which far from being solely applicable to private life, ought on the contrary, directly to influence the resolutions of princes, and to guide all their undertakings, as being the only means of giving stability to human institutions, and of remedying their imperfections.

Their majesties have therefore agreed to the following articles—

Art. I. In conformity with the words of the Holy Scriptures, which command all men to regard one another as brethren, the three contracting monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity; and considering each other as co-patriots, they will lend one another on every occasion, and in every place, assistance, aid and support; and regarding their subjects and armies, as the fathers of their families, they will govern them in a spirit of fraternity with which they are animated, for the protection of religion, peace and justice.

Art. II. Therefore the only governing principle between the above mentioned governments and their subjects, shall be that of rendering reciprocal services; of testifying, by an unalterable beneficence, the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated; of considering all as only the members of one christian nation, the three allied princes looking upon themselves as delegated by Providence to govern three branches of the same family, to wit—Austria, Prussia and Russia; confessing likewise, that the christian nations of which they and their people form a part, have really no other sovereign than Him, to whom alone power belongs of right, because in him alone are found all the treasures of love, of science, and of wisdom; that is to say, God, our Divine Saviour Jesus Christ, the Word of the Most High, the Word of Life. Their majesties therefore, recommend, with the most tender solicitude, to their people, as the only means of enjoying that peace which springs from a good conscience, and which alone is durable, to fortify themselves every day more and more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour has pointed out to us.

Art. III. All powers which wish solemnly to profess the sacred principles which have dictated this act, and who shall acknowledge how important it is to the happiness of nations, too long disturbed, that these truths shall henceforth exercise upon human destinies, all the influence which belong to them, shall be received with as much readiness as affection, in this holy alliance.

Made tripartite, and signed at Paris, in the year of our Lord, 1815, on the 14th (26) September.

FRANCIS,
FREDERICK WILLIAM,
ALEXANDER.

A true copy of the original,

ALEXANDER.

*Petersburg, the day of the birth of our Saviour, }
the 25th December, 1815.*

Commerce of Spanish America.

The following statement extracted from "an exposition of the commerce of Spanish America," just published by Manuel Torres, resident at Philadelphia, contains information very useful to commercial men.

Value of the annual exportation from the ports of Spanish America, to foreign countries.

Value of the vegetable kingdom	\$32,767,000
Do. animal	do 3,627,000
Do. mineral	do 63,520,000

Total value \$99,914,000

Proportion of New Spain and Yucatan.

Gold and silver coins and bullion	30,790,000
Other produce	6,210,000

37,000,000

Proportion of Gustimala.

Gold and silver coins and bullion	1,040,000
Other produce	2,060,000

3,100,000

Proportion of New-Grenada and Venezuela.

Gold and silver coins and bullion	6,500,000
Other produce	8,207,000

14,707,000

Proportion of the Vice Royalty of Lima.

Gold and silver coins and bullion	8,290,000
Other produce	340,000

8,630,000

Proportion of Buenos Ayres and Chili.

Gold and silver coins and bullion	14,950,000
Other produce	\$3,122,000

18,072,000

Proportion of Cuba, St. Domingo and Puerto Rico.	
Produce	18,375,000

Total value, \$99,914,000

By the above statement we can calculate the immense wealth England has derived from the trade with Spanish America; we can also discover, that she owes her colossal power and political influence all over the world to the great proportion of the precious metals which she had acquired.

According to a late English paper the yearly consumption of English goods in Spanish America, has been more than twelve millions sterling, and the returns have yielded immense profits in England.

Georgia Sugar.

The following communication is inserted in the *Savannah Republican* of the 16th inst. It would be a matter of sincere regret to me, indeed, if any thing that has been said on this subject in the *WEEKLY REGISTER* could tend to mislead, and therefore injure the cause instead of promoting the culture of an article which I regard with so much interest and anxiety. The writer's conclusions may be just: I am quite content to hear that we can make it cheaper and to more advantage than in the West Indies.

GEORGIA SUGAR.—From the *Savannah Republican*.—An article under this head has been copied from Niles' Weekly Register into many of the southern prints, stating the quantity of sugar made by maj. Butler and Mr. McQueen.—The principal facts in the article alluded to, are correct, but the inferen-

ces tend to mislead and therefore injure the cause, instead of promoting it. That a certain quantity of land has produced a given quantity of sugar—say that 85 acres yielded 140,000lbs. and that one fourth of an acre upon Savannah river has produced 600lbs. of dry, mercantile sugar, is generally believed, and understood to be true. But the quantity which can be made to each hand, is by no means ascertained yet, as it may require six or eight hands to harvest and manufacture what one could cultivate, and therefore the calculations in the above piece, of such enormous returns per hand, is quite out of the question. It is enough for the cause of sugar, that it has yielded as far north as Savannah river at a rate which would be considered ample in the West Indies, and that it can be manufactured from October to the last of January. If, therefore, we cannot make it cheaper and to more advantage than in the West Indies, it must be our own fault.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The senate has been chiefly occupied since our last with the bank bill. Many amendments were offered, but none which affected the general principles of the bill were agreed to.

April 2.—A motion was made by Mr. Harper, to strike out the scale of votes at elections, &c. there were 7 yeas, 23 nays. So the motion was lost.

The bill having been further amended, the question on ordering the amendments to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time, was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

For the bill—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Bibb, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Locoek, Mason Va. Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Williams—23.

Against the bill—Messrs. Dana, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Mason, Mason, N. H. Sanford, Thompson, Tichenor, Wilson—10.

April 3. Besides other business—

The great *Bank Bill* was read a third time. On the question "Shall the bill pass?" The following was the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Locoek, Mason Va. Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Williams—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Dana, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Mason, Mason N. H. Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Wells, Wilson—12.

[Messrs. Bibb and Thompson, the only absentees, are understood to have been detained from the senate by ill health; the former of these gentlemen being, we are very sorry to say, seriously indisposed.]

So the bill was passed, and the concurrence of the house of representatives ordered to be requested in the amendments thereto.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 28. The house went into a committee of the whole on the tariff. It was agreed to admit maps, charts and drawings free of duty—in like manner to admit chemical apparatus when imported for incorporated societies. Gold and silver bullion were added to the list of free articles. A great variety of amendments were offered, not necessary to notice at present, and finally the committee rose and reported the bill to the house as amended, with which the house concurred, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, March 29. The house was chiefly occupied this day on two bills for admitting the Indiana and Mississippi territories into the union on the footing of the original states—both were agreed to and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Saturday, March 30. Much minor business was done. The bills to admit the Indiana and Mississippi territories into the union, were passed—for

the former, ays 108, noes 3—those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Goldsborough, Lewis and Randolph—for the latter, 80 against 50.

Monday, April 1. A considerable debate took place on what is technically called "the compensation bill," chiefly on the manner of drawing the compensation by the members according to their services, a very necessary consideration both in congress and out of it; it being a clear case, that every servant of the nation should be rewarded in proportion to his services. In the bill making appropriations for the year 1816, 300,000 dollars were inserted for carrying on the great and very necessary road from Cumberland to the Ohio. It was opposed by Mr. Gaston, and ably supported by Messrs. Smith, Clay, Randolph, &c. and finally agreed to.—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, then moved to insert 15,000 dollars to pay the owners of certain vessels sunk in the harbor of Baltimore, in order to defend that city against the enemy in the memorable month of September, 1814. After Mr. Smith had stated the urgent necessity of the measure, this appropriation was also agreed to.

Tuesday, April 2. After the reception and reference of sundry petitions amongst which was one presented by Mr. Pickering, from certain merchants of Salem and Marblehead, engaged in the India trade, praying relief from the ruin which impends over their trade from the adoption of the proposed tariff on imports.

After other business, the house proceeded to consider the amendments of the senate to the bill in addition to the act for regulating the post office department, and arriving at that amendment of the senate which struck out the 3d section of the bill, which section granted to the members of both houses and their secretary and clerks, the privilege of franking during the recess as well as during the session.

Messrs. Randolph, Webster, Reynolds, Wright and Grosvenor spoke against a concurrence with the Senate, and Messrs. Cuthbert and Jackson in favor of it—after which the question was decided in favor of concurring with the senate, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Archer, Atherton, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Betts, Baileyr, Brooks, Burnside, Caldwell, Ciley, Comstock, Conner, Crawford, Creighton, Crochran, Cuthbert, Darlington, Davenport, Deha, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gold, Goldsborough, Griffin, Hahn, Hall, Hall, Hardin, Hawes, Heister, Herbert, Hungerford, Jewett, Johnson, Va. Kent, Kent, Va. Laundon, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclar, McCoy, McLean, K. Minor, Nelson, Mass. Nelson, Va. Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Pickering, Piper, Piskin, Pleasants, Read, Roan, R. Root, Ross, Savage, Smith, Va. Southard, Stanford, Stearns, Taul, Telfair, Throop, Townsend, Wadace, Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Wheaton, Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilde, Willoughby, Wm. Wilson, Woodward—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Baer, Boss, Breckenridge, Brown, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Clendennin, Culpepper, Gaston, Grosvenor, Hammond, Henderson, Hupkinson, Hulbert, Ingham, Jackson, Johnson, Ky. King, N. C. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Lyon, Marsh, Mason, Mayrant, McKe, Middleton, Moore, Mosely, Newton, Pukney, Powell, Randolph, Reynolds, Ruggles, Sargeant, Schenck, Sharpe, Sturges, Taggart, Tate, Vose, Webster, Wilkin, Tlus. Wilson, Wright, Yancy, Yates—51.

An engrossed bill to increase the pensions of certain invalid pensioners; the engrossed bill to continue the salaries of certain officers of government; the engrossed bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1816; and the engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1816; were severally read the third time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. *Lovendes*, the house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole house on the bill to regulate the duties on imports.

The question on agreeing to the amendment of the committee to reduce the duty on *unmanufactured wool*, from 15 to 7½ per cent. ad valorem, being put,

Mr. *Boo*; opposed the amendment, and made

some remarks on the impolicy of leaving the country open to foreign competition in an article which it was so important to encourage the domestic increase of. He hoped the house would not agree to the amendment reported by the committee; and demanded the yeas and nays on the question.

The amendment was then agreed to by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Baer, Bassett, Baylies, Bennett, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Calhoun, Champion, Cilley, Clayton, Conner, Cooper, Crawford, Creighton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davenport, Edwards, Forney, Gaston, Gold, Grosvenor, Hale, Hall, Hardin, Hopkins, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Kent, Law, Lewis, Lyle, Maclay, Marsh, Mason, M'Kee, McLean, Middleton, Milnor, Mosely, Nelson, Mass, Newton, Pickering, Pinkney, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Randolph, Reed, Ross, Ruggles, Sargeant, Schenck, Sanford, Stearns, Sturges, Tate, Throop, Vose, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Yancey, Yates—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Atherton, Baker, Barbour, Bateman, Brooks, Brown, Bryan, Burnside, Caldwell, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Constock, Crocheron, Darlington, Desha, Forsyth, Goldsborough, Griffin, Hall, Hammond, Hawes, Heister, Herbert, Jewett, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Langdon, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyles, Lyon, Mayrant, M'Coy, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Va. Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Powell, Reynolds, Roane, Root, Savage, Sharpe, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Paul, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Townsend, Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilde, Wilkin, Willoughby, Wright—62.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to strike out the whole of the amendment adopted by the committee to graduate the duty on imported cottons (by laying a duty of 30 per cent. for two years from the 30th of June, of 25 per cent. for two years thereafter, and then of 20 per cent.) except the last named sum—in other words, to reduce the duty on cottons to 20 per cent. from June next.

This motion involving the degree of protection proper to be afforded to domestic manufactures,

Mr. Gaston rose and delivered his opinion in opposition to the policy of burthening the community by an extravagant duty on imports, for the purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures. Mr. G. spoke about an hour.

Mr. Cuthbert followed on the same side of the question, in a speech of about the same length; when

The question was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Baer, Barbour, Bassett, Breckenridge, Bryan, Caldwell, Champion, Gilby, Clark, N. C. Clayton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Goldsborough, Hale, Hall, Hardin, Heister, Johnson, Herbert, Hoger, Hungerford, Jewett, Johnson, Va. Kerr, Va. Lewis, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lyon, M'Kee, McLean, Middleton, Moore, Mosely, Mulford, Nelson, M. Nelson, Va. Noyes, Pickens, Pickering, Pleasants, Randolph, Roane, Root, Ross, Smith, Va. Southard, Stearns, Sturges, Tate, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Vose, Ward, M. S. Wilcox, Wilde, Woodward, Wright, Yancey—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Bateman, Baylies, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Boss, Brooks, Calhoun, Chappell, Constock, Crawford, Creighton, Crocheron, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Gold, Griffin, Hall, Hammond, Hawes, Hopkins, Hulbert, Ingham, Johnson, Ky. Kent, Langdon, Lyle, Maclay, Marsh, Mason, Mayrant, McLean, Ky. Milnor, Newton, Ormsby, Parris, Pinkney, Piper, Pitkin, Powell, Reed, Reynolds, Ruggles, Sargeant, Savage, Schenck, Sharp, Smith of Md. Southard, Taggart, Paul, Throop, Townsend, Wallace, Ward N. Y. Ward N. J. Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, Whiteside, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Yates—69.

Mr. Wright then, after declaring his belief that many members had voted on the question, who, from being interested in its decision, were of right excluded by a rule of the house, submitted a resolution to reject the votes of those members interested in any manufactory of cotton.

Before the question was put on this resolution, a motion was made to adjourn, and carried; and The house adjourned.

Wednesday April 3. The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday—being the bill to regulate the duties on imports—Mr. Wright's motion to exclude from voting all members concerned in manufacturing, being still under consideration.

Mr. Smith of Md. expressed his regret that his

colleague had offered the resolution, and made one or two remarks on its impropriety; after which

The resolution was withdrawn by the mover; and

The question then recurred on Mr. Forsyth's motion so to amend the amendment of the committee respecting the duty on imported cottons, as to substitute a duty thereon of twenty per cent. ad valorem from the 30th June next.

Mr. Hardin moved still further to amend the original motion by making the duty twenty-five per cent. for two years after June, and twenty per cent. thereafter; which Mr Wright accepted as a modification of his motion.

After debate—The question on Mr. Hardin's motion was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Atherton, Baer, Barbour, Bassett, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Burnside, Champion, Chappell, Cilley, Clarke, N. C. Clayton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Grosvenor, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Hardin, Hawes, Heister, Henderson, Herbert, Hopkins, Huger, Hungerford, Jewett, Johnson, Va. Kent, Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, M'Kee, M'Kee, Middleton, Moore, Mosely, Nelson, Mass, Nelson, Va. Noyes, Pickens, Pickering, Pinkney, Pleasants, Randolph, Reed, Roane, Root, Ross, Ruggles, Sheffield, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Stearns, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tate, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Vose, Ward, Mass. Webster, Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilde, Woodward, Wright, Yancey—84.

NAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baker, Bateman, Baylies, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Boss, Brooks, Calhoun, Clippman, Clendenin, Constock, Conner, Crawford, Creighton, Crocheron, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Glasgow, Gold, Griffin, Hall, Hulbert, Ingham, Irwin, Pa. Jackson, Johnson, Ky. Lyle, Maclay, Marsh, Mason, Mayrant, McLean, Ky. Milnor, Newton, Parris, Piper, Pitkin, Powell, Reynolds, Sargeant, Savage, Schenck, Sharp, Southard, Strong, Tait, Throop, Townsend, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Wheaton, Wilkin, Willoughby, Wm. Wilson, Yates—60.

Other propositions being disposed of—the question recurred on agreeing with the committee of the whole house in their amendment, as amended by Mr. Hardin's motion.

Debate being had thereon—

Mr. Mason again advocated a high duty, and moved to strike out the limitation of two years to the 25 per cent. and insert four years. This motion was negative—ayes 67, noes 72.

Mr. Smith of Md. then proposed to make the limit of the 25 per cent. duty three years, instead of two.

This motion was carried—ayes 79, noes 71, and Then the amendment of the committee of the whole, as amended, (25 per cent. for three years and 20 per cent. thereafter) was agreed to by a large majority.

The house then proceeded with the remaining amendments of the committee of the whole.

On the question of agreeing with the committee on reducing the duty on imported iron from 75 to 45 cents per cwt. Mr. Burnside demanded the yeas nays, and the amendment was concurred in—

For the amendment : : : 89
Against it : : : 51

The house disagreed to the amendment respecting lead, dry or ground in oil, &c. and restored the duty to three cents per lb.

Mr. Stearns moved that the amendment of the committee which reduced the duty on brown sugar to 3½ cents per lb. be amended, by further reducing the duty to two cents per lb. This motion was decided by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, as follows:

For the amendment : : : 86
Against it : : : 50

And the amendment of the committee, as amended, was agreed to without a division.

The duty on lump sugar, on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. was then reduced to 10 cents per lb. instead of 12, as reported by the committee of the whole.

The house disagreed to the amendment of the committee in the duty on wine, and restored it to one dollar per gallon on London particular Madeira, and 80 cents per gallon on all other Madeira.

A motion was made by Mr. *Pickering* so to amend the proviso adopted by the committee respecting India cottons, as to admit all importations from India within one year after the 30th of June next, on their paying 25 per cent. on the cost of the goods in India, with the addition of the usual 20 per cent.—in other words, to reduce the amount to the old double duty, and advocated his motion in a speech of considerable length. The house arose without a decision.

Thursday, April 4. The amendments of the senate to the *bank bill* were ordered to be printed, and a consideration of them postponed until to-morrow—60 to 55. There seems very little doubt but that they will be agreed to.

Mr. *Pickering's* motion was modified and agreed to respecting the import of cottons from India, in regard to vessels which shall have sailed before the 1st of February last, and shall arrive before the 1st of March 1817. Many other modifications were proposed to the tariff, but nothing important agreed to.

CHRONICLE.

New Hampshire. Latest return—for governor, Mr. Plumer 19,332; Mr. Sheafe 16,772. Plumer's majority is expected to rise to 3000. The senate will probably stand 9 rep. 3 fed. There will be a rep. maj. in the house of representatives of more than 20. The council is three rep. and two fed.—So that every branch of the government is decisively republican.

Desertion. Many British seamen deserted from the Niger frigate at Annapolis.

The *Carthaginian* privateers have an asylum at Aux Cayes and other ports of St. Domingo, and are carrying on a brisk business against the Spaniards. It is said that a very considerable expedition is fitting out by the fugitives from Carthage.

The *public offices*, at Washington, we understand are completely repaired, and more convenient than they were before that city was visited by a Gothic enemy.

SIERRA-LEONE. There is a report that a large body of blacks from the country had attacked Sierra-Leone, and having been joined by the black troops stationed there, had succeeded in destroying the place, and had murdered nearly all the white inhabitants, together with several British officers.

NASSAU. We have an account of a second revolt among the *West India* troops at Nassau, who rose upon their officers and nearly strangled col. Murray, and were in possession of the arsenal and magazine, threatening to destroy the place if any of their number were punished for the former mutiny.

The steam-boat *Etna* performed her voyage from the falls of the Ohio to New-Orleans in fifteen days—distance 1300 miles.

Law Intelligence.—The grand jury of Philadelphia, having found an indictment against Nicholas Kosloff, Russian consul-general, a motion was made to quash the indictment for want of jurisdiction in a state court. The chief justice and judge Brackenridge concurred in quashing the indictment on the *last* of the two grounds assigned, 1st. "That the privileges of immunity from criminal prosecutions is conferred on consuls by the law of nations. 2nd.

That by the constitution and laws of the United States exclusive jurisdiction in all cases affecting consuls is vested in courts of the United States."

The chief justice pronounced a masterly opinion, embracing a learned argument.

In justice to Mr. Kosloff, it is observed that "he was willing to meet the charge in any court having jurisdiction, and could establish his innocence beyond all manner of question," and that the chief justice has also said, "that the evidence was not sufficient to convict Mr. Kosloff." [He was accused of a rape].—*Col.*

THE BRITISH AGRICULTURALISTS. Mr. Cobbet, in a letter addressed to the chancellor of the exchequer, speaking on the proposed, partial, reduction of the *property tax*, has the following paragraph:

"The reduction of the property tax, supposing it to extend to *all lands*, is nothing. It will not save one single farmer one single day from jail. It has been stated in all the reports of evidence, taken before the house of parliament, that the farmer, with the present taxes, cannot *live*, if wheat be less than 80s. a quarter, barley than 40s. oats than 30s. Wheat is now at 55s. barley at 28s. oats at 24s. A quarter of each put together at the former price make 150s. Now, suppose a farmer to grow a hundred quarters of each, he sells for 215*l.* less than a LIVING price. What, then, signifies your taking 10 or 15*l.* off in the article of the property tax? It is like throwing out a bundle of hammocks to lighten a sinking ship."

He says—"They (the farmers and landlords) never imagined, that, while the taxes were 70 millions a year, their wheat would sell at 6*s.* a bushel."

The fact is, it appears impossible that the present taxes in Britain can be paid, and it seems equally impossible to reduce them, without doing something that will amount nearly to a revolution, to shake off the leeches, ecclesiastical, civil and military, that have fastened themselves on the laboring classes of the people.

The Russian minister gave a splendid supper and ball on the 25th ult. in honor of Alexander's ascension to the throne, at Philadelphia.

EXTENSIVE MINE OF ARSENIC. *New-York, March 29.* A few days ago Mr. Wood brought to the professor of Natural History in Columbia College, for examination, a parcel of large mineral specimens, which on examination were found to be an *ore of arsenic*. It is uncommonly fine and rich. The story told of it is, that the vein is several rods wide and several miles long. It is situated in the town of Warwick, Orange county, New-York, and will probably afford a more copious supply of that important article than the mines of Saxony. The samples are deposited in the mineralogical cabinet of the college, in Barclay-street.

Died, at Oneida castle, *Schenandoh*, the Indian chief, aged 113 years. Many years ago, it was agreed that he should be buried by the side of the rev. Mr. Kirkland. Some time before his death he called the tribe together and enjoined upon them the fulfilment of this agreement. His directions were sacredly observed, and his remains were deposited by the side of that venerated gentleman; who, in his life, was the friend of man, without reference to the distinctions which exist in this world.

Plaster of Paris, a valuable bed, has been discovered in Ellsworth, Trumbull county, Ohio.

A monument has been erected at Portland by the young men of that place, to the memory of lieut. Waters, of the *Enterprise*, who died of a wound in the action with the *Boxer*.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 7 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 241.]

Hac olim meminisse jurabit.—VIRGIL.

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

We have on hand several laborious and (as we esteem them) useful and interesting articles in manuscript. By the aid of a supplement, which we expect to publish next week, some of them may be disposed of without interfering with or excluding the current matter of these busy political times.

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE 9TH VOLUME

Has been forwarded, we believe, to all those orders for it have been received, except to such as are accustomed to get them by water conveyances, to whom no opportunity for sending it shall be lost.

This supplement contains a great volume of articles, compressed into a very small space, some of the chief of which are:—The debate on the treaty question, in the house of representatives; a journal of events at Paris, from the *Richmond Enquirer*, at a most interesting period, with many important foreign state papers and facts belonging to the late mighty turnings and overturnings in Europe, with a particular detail of things belonging to Napoleon Bonaparte; Mr. Cobbett's five letters to lord Sheffield on American affairs; some neglected domestic documents and many hitherto omitted incidents of various character; the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the battle monument at Baltimore; biographical sketches of several distinguished characters; a very extensive collection of national poetry produced by the late war; some important law cases; accounts of the battles of Moskwa and Waterloo; the memorial of certain citizens of New-York respecting the grand canal; the report to the legislature of Virginia on roads and canals, &c. report to the same on banks; report to the legislature of North Carolina on internal improvements, with other articles "too tedious to mention"—the whole presenting a solid mass of the useful with the pleasing, that, I believe, is as well worth *one dollar* (the price of the 12 sheets) as any *bank note* circulating. A few copies are yet to be disposed of.

Letters to the Editor.

It is pleasant to believe we have endeavored to *deserve* the praise of the good; and honest to confess that we do not *receive* it with insensibility—trusting, however, that we may have light enough to keep its effects in due bounds, and rather be provoked to greater industry and zeal than puffed with vanity and pride. The singular circumstance of receiving, among other letters, those from which extracts are given below, in *one day*, has induced us to think we may notice them without demeaning ourselves in the public estimation—a *property*, if so it may be called, that we esteem most dear. We have not trespassed much in *this way*.

United States' ship —, March 1816.

"Enclosed is a note for five dollars, in advance, for the ensuing year of the *WEEKLY REGISTER*. I trust that all your subscribers, while paying so small a price for so valuable a chronicle, may feel—as I do—a sentiment of gratitude, accompanied with a sincere wish for your permanent welfare."

New-Jersey, March 1816.

"Herewith is transmitted \$10 in payment for the VOL X.

last and current year of the *Register*. Your mind may reasonably suggest the propriety of a more prompt attention to this matter. My feelings go before it to acknowledge the justice, and consequently the obligation of your claim to punctuality in every subscriber. Permit me to add, that my expectations of your work have not only been answered, but greatly exceeded. If a faithful and able execution, on your part, can give additional obligation to the voluntary engagements of your subscribers to pay for the *REGISTER*, there are few that can get over the moral duty of paying your dues in their season."

Georgia, Feb. 1816.

Having changed my residence, please to direct the *REGISTER* to this place. You will consider me a subscriber to every publication that comes from your press. It will be no flattery to say that my political ideas have been formed from your work, and I am not willing to give up such a faithful monitor. That respect for your principles which I so long felt at A—, I pray you to believe will not at S— be extinguished from the breast of" —, &c.

Kentucky, March 1816.

"A subscriber to your admirable *REGISTER* from the commencement to the present, and ever delighted with the lofty tone of national dignity, free from the vulgar bickerings of party, maintained in it with such honorable ability, it was with no common sensations of pleasure that I received your polite favor. I will cheerfully contribute the best exertions to promote the circulation of your invaluable repository of public documents, with the history of our glorious republic."

3d month, 1816.

"I have duly received thy favor of the 17th ult. I am overpaid by thy approbation. I am disposed to think that no periodical work in our country is more valuable than thine; it certainly holds a distinguished place in the rolls of fame. I can say of thee, as another has said of me—" *Laudari laudato viro* conveys the utmost gratification and is the best reward for the effort to be useful."

The following was received on the subsequent day—

Vermont—March, 1816

"Herewith you will receive \$20. Should your work not continue so long as to absorb it (and from present appearances I have but little fears on that subject) you can refund such balance as may be due me. I ardently wish you every possible success in your patriotic exertions."

[This gentleman had previously paid up his bills to the 1st of March, 1815, and his \$20 goes far four years in advance.]

Money, Banks, &c.

That a capital error has been committed by the legislatures of some of the states, and by many combinations of individuals in others, in the multiplication of banking institutions, is now too manifest to bear an argument. The increase of population may have required some of these establishments at certain places, but the great majority of them will prove ruinous to the neighborhoods where they are located. Many of our best and most intelligent citizens

zens opposed the prevailing *mania* to the utmost of their power and influence; but wisdom was overwhelmed by the torrent of folly, and we must learn truth in the bitter school of experience.

The evil exists—we all see it, many feel it, and there are few that will be insensible of it a little while hence. “When your head is in the lion’s mouth get it out as softly as you can:” do not extend the danger or increase the injury by violence, in attempting to remedy it. The work of reformation, if safe and effectual, must be gradual.

The commercial mind is exceedingly alarmed at the prospect before it. The embargo or the war, with all its train of real and imaginary distress, was nothing to what is anticipated now, from the necessity apparently existing, that the banks should suddenly withdraw their accommodations to meet forced requisitions of specie; at a time too when foreign trade is so much against us.

The engagements of dealing men, in general, of every class and character, are much weightier at this time than at any former period. It may safely be said, I believe, that our imports have exceeded our exports by at least one hundred millions of dollars for the last year; this excess, with the duties, &c. accruing on the goods here, essentially depends on credits and accommodations. Can these credits and accommodations be withdrawn at once, to a much less amount than what they were before the war, when our exports balanced or exceeded our imports? But so they must be withdrawn, if specie payments be forced, as has been resolved in *Virginia* and probably will be by the general government; for the bill reported by Mr. Calhoun, founded upon the letter from the secretary of the treasury (see these articles, pages 15 and 110) is expected to pass. In *Virginia*, we are told, that the pressure is already excessive, and that no little discontent at the law for this purpose, as well as for suppressing the circulation of the notes of the new banks, is excited; and the alarm is spreading through the rest of the states. If one half of the evil that is anticipated by intelligent gentlemen be felt, we shall have “such times” as the present generation has never seen. Money, that is, *negotiable money*, at every seat of a bank, new or old, chartered or unchartered, is becoming very scarce, and must become more and more difficult to get, if the directors of those institutions be honest men, determined to honor their engagements.

I am not prepared to lay down a plan that would please even myself, and it seems wrong to reprehend a measure without offering something in lieu of it. A *Scylla* and *Charybdis* lies in our path, and wiser heads and greater experience than I have, must guide us through. The public safety appears equally interested in a curtailment of the issue of bank paper, as in a reasonable circulation of it. It is so interwoven with every man’s business, that we cannot dispense with it; yet there is too much of it. To reform without destroying is one of the most difficult and serious matters, in my opinion, that has ever presented itself to the American statesman. Specie payments should and must be resumed—but *when* and *how*?

Many of the banks have certainly began their preparations for specie payments “at the wrong end.” Such as hold public stocks ought long since to have sold them (which they might have done to great profit) instead of drawing in their discounts or refusing the usual facilities to those who want them worse now than at any former period. But the directors have been over-covetous of dividends—they wished to make an interest on the capital

(the stock being so considered) as well as on the discounts they effected upon it; and some banks have divided (*or hold in reserve*) from 10 to as high as 15 per cent. for the last year. This is unreasonable and ought not to be permitted.—They should have commenced the very important business of drawing in their paper by disposing of their stock, instead of suddenly and extensively curtailing their discounts. They have great cause to thank the people for the long forbearance extended to them in not enforcing specie payments, and may safely rely on the same good dispositions for whatever they can reasonably require, so far as our citizens are able to meet their necessities. But they ought to recollect that any man has just as good a right to insist that they shall take a *new note* for an *old one* as they themselves have; and that if individuals be oppressed without cause, or in an unreasonable manner, they should and will resist and retaliate it. If the solid banks, and there are many such, were to come to a common understanding to dispose of their stock as rapidly as the procedure can be carried on without depreciating it, and at the same time moderately draw in their accommodations, it is thought they might, with considerable promptitude, pay each other and individuals in general, the debts which they owe, in a satisfactory manner. But the bill before congress seems to have but little of moderation in it; and, to its own proper evils, will be superadded the momentary stagnation that will be brought about by the national bank, which is now a law, having been signed by the president.

On the policy of the banks disposing of their stock, Mr. Carey, of Philadelphia, has addressed some very nervous and excellent letters to the directors of such institutions in that city, which I hope may have the desired effect. They ought to be attentively read and considered by all immediately interested in establishments so situated. The pressure will be most severely felt in the middle states;—those to the eastward nominally pay specie for their bills—I say nominally, because they have but *very few* bills in circulation, the exchange in their favor having drawn to them the great body of treasury notes, with which they satisfy the claims of the United States for duties and taxes—but when these notes are exhausted, what will they do? They will be quite as bad off as we shall be, if Mr. Calhoun’s bill is passed. The southern states will be the least affected by the measure on account of the demand for their staple commodities; and they owe but little, comparatively, for goods imported or duties upon them.

The subject is too important to be satisfied by a *running* article like the preceding, and I feel incompetent to that full exposition of it which its importance deserves; but these hasty remarks may have some tendency to put others to thinking who have greater power to investigate and influence to control, causes and effects.

Agriculture. Commerce & Manufactures.

From the Democratic Press.—These three are the main springs of the public wealth, and the antidotes to the vices that arise from idleness: And the greatest of these three is *Agriculture*. She indeed is the teeming mother of commerce and manufactures.

Foreign trade procures various and beneficial markets for the vast surplus of our agricultural productions, and for the increasing surplus of our manufactured goods. Commerce also furnishes us

with abundant and cheap supplies of foreign goods. The greatest year of exports has not quite risen to fifty millions of *American* productions and manufactures. *Foreign* goods have been exported, in a single year, to the amount of sixty millions of dollars. This cannot be exported again, in any time of peace; perhaps never more, even in war.

Our exports, then, cannot amount to 110 millions of dollars, in the current year. It is now however a well examined and well supported fact, that for a number of years of war and peace our manufactures have exceeded in value the whole amount of our exports of *foreign and domestic* produce and manufactures. They will probably be in the year 1816, more than double the value of all our exports in this year. Since our manufactures exceeded one hundred and seventy two millions of dollars (\$) in 1810, a year of peace, and were computed at 206,000,000 dollars in 1813, we cannot doubt that they will be *double* the value of all our exports, which will not in this year probably exceed \$60,000,000 or 70,000,000 dollars.

Manufactures then, as well as agriculture and Commerce, merits the prudent and candid investigation and consideration of the federal legislature. Their subserviency to the public defence, their employment of women, children, machinery, cattle, fire, fuel, steam, water, and even wind, instead of our ploughmen and male laborers, is a very material fact. *Manufacturing* business employs all the former instead of laboring men, while the *mechanical* branches of business take many strong working men from agriculture. Yet no one doubts, that the house and ship carpenters, bricklayers, masons, millwrights and other mechanics, are an invaluable and necessary body of citizens, without whom we could not prosper. Above 81,000 looms in North Carolina and Virginia in the year 1810 (†) proves that the southern, as well as the middle and northern states partake largely and steadily in manufactures. The manufacture of liquors (‡) was worth in the same year sixteen millions and one half of dollars, and consuming more grain than we export is the principal cause that we support such generous prices for grain and flour. Our manufactures of leather are undoubtedly worth 25 millions of dollars per annum, and those of iron 20,000,000. Our home-made goods, computed by the yard, were estimated at nearly 42 millions of dollars, in the short estimate of 1810, before the effect of the war, and at the old duties of 1800 to 1810.

Such facts will doubtless receive due estimation.

The Home Market.

The following very interesting article on the cultivation of the *VINE*, is from the pen of that sound patriot and elegant scholar, Mr. Girardin, one of the editors of the "*Richmond Compiler*," in which it originally appeared.

THE VINE.

We concluded, in yesterday's *Compiler*, the republication of an able and most valuable essay, from the pen of Mr. Niles, editor of the *Weekly Register*, on the necessity of a *HOME-MARKET*, and the means of creating such a market. Among other promising measures, Mr. Niles very judiciously recommends a greater activity and extension of agricultural pursuits. In relation to this part of the

subject, we beg leave to call the attention of political economists to a branch of agriculture, which has, indeed, already been attempted in the United States, but on too small a scale to produce advantages of any extent or importance. We allude to the culture of the *Vine*.

That the climate and soil of certain parts of the union, and, in particular, the climate and soil of Virginia, are happily adapted to that species of culture, many circumstances establish beyond doubt. Without speaking of other essays of the kind, we will remind our readers of what we laid before them a few months since, in regard to the Swiss vigneron at New Vevay, on the banks of the Ohio. Many persons in Virginia are in the habit of gathering, in the proper season, the grapes of the wild vines which spontaneously grow in our vast forests, and make out of those grapes delightful wine. A gentleman of high respectability in our state, has told us, that a friend of his, who resides also in Virginia, somewhere near the southern banks of the Potomac, once sent him a present of a few dozen bottles of a wine, made by himself, out of the spontaneous produce of the vines on his own estate. That wine resembled the Burgundy in taste and quality. The gentleman in question is an excellent judge of wines, having travelled through Europe, and resided several years in Paris. Not willing, however, to rely on his own discernment only, he caused six bottles of that wine, and as many bottles of real Burgundy, to be served up at his table, in the city of Washington, where he then chiefly lived, to a company consisting mostly of European gentlemen, of diplomatic rank, and all of them excellent *gourmets*. The whole was announced as two varieties of Burgundy wine—and the opinion of the company requested, as to the quality, &c. of each. The preference was unanimously given to the American wine. We might cite a few other cases nearly parallel. All this clearly evinces the practicability of extensively and advantageously introducing, in Virginia, the culture of the vine. If native grapes, receiving no attention, no aid, no improvement from the hand of industry and skill, can yield such results—what may not be expected from the fruit of choice vines, planted and cultivated, under the superintendance of able and persevering vigneron? We invite the attention of our capitalists to this important object. If, as every thing seems to prognosticate, a stagnation of foreign commerce be inevitable, why not venture on this new branch of enterprise and improvement? The state where the culture of the vine will first be introduced, must obtain over the other states incalculable advantages. For a few years after the vine begins to produce, the grapes are not, indeed, perfect—but they are extremely useful for the fabrication of brandies. Soon a sufficient quantity of wine could be raised, not only for home consumption, but for exportation to other parts of America. Hence, not only our dependence on foreign markets would be lessened, and the balance of trade be made to incline in our favor, but the more general use of wine substituted, for that of spirituous liquors, the pernicious effects of which are well known. The comparatively temperate habits of the people, whose constant beverage is wine, have struck all observing travellers. Modesty, then, would also gain by the introduction of this new branch of agricultural industry. We do not despair of shortly seeing the enterprise of our capitalists take that direction. If individuals do not like to embark alone in such essays, companies may be easily formed for the purpose.

*See Cox's statement, page 38, part 3.

†See Cox's statement, page 6, part 3, and page 26, part 3.

During the last session of assembly, when improvement was the word, and a laudable spirit animated every breast, a French gentleman of our acquaintance, well versed both in the theory and the practice of whatever relates to the culture of the vine, and to the fabrication of wine, and wine brandies, had drawn up a memorial to the legislature of Virginia, on this very subject. The lateness of the hour, and the multiplicity of important objects calling for the attention of the fathers of the state, deterred him from presenting it. We are truly sorry that he did not. As we are fully aware of the advantages of the plan which he proposed, and deeply convinced of its practicability, it would have afforded us infinite satisfaction to see the beneficial views of that gentleman realized, under the auspices of a legislature, whose wisdom and liberality will long live in the remembrance of Virginians.

The Lakes with the Ocean!

The most sublime and magnificent object of its kind that ever presented itself to an enlightened statesman, is that of uniting our great inland seas with the Atlantic, by means of a grand canal from lake Erie to the waters of the Hudson. We are not sufficiently conversant with the facts that belong to this giant scheme to judge its practicability, or appreciate the means that may be afforded to effect it; but from what we have seen and heard we cannot but believe there is a prospect of complete success if the work be commenced on proper principles, after that careful examination which its vast magnitude requires. There seems a disposition in some to suppose that political views, as well as private considerations of interest, may have led others to the support they have given the project—perhaps, it is impossible that the latter, at least, should not have its influence in a matter of so great moment; but we think that dispassionate gentlemen, really regarding the prosperity of their country, and seriously looking at the union of the lakes with the Atlantic as one of the grandest objects to promote it that ever entered the heart of man, ought to ascend far above these little things, and investigate only the prospect of accomplishing the work, and its importance when finished. The following documents are interesting and entitled to a place in the REGISTER.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT ON CANALS.

The following report was made to the legislature of the state of New-York on the 8th ult.

ASSEMBLY, Friday, March 8.

To the honorable the senate and assembly of the state of New-York.

The commissioners appointed in and by an act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation, beg leave to REPORT:

That, during the late war, it was impracticable to carry on any further operations to forward the objects of their appointment, by pursuing the surveys and levels heretofore commenced, with a view to ascertain the most desirable route for the proposed canal from lake Erie to the tide waters of the Hudson river. Referring, therefore, to their former reports respecting the practicability of effecting this important object, they will briefly add, that their opinions have been confirmed by reflection and additional enquiries on the subject: and particularly so far as respects the cost, they are satisfied that it will not exceed the calculation they have already submitted. It now remains for the legislature to provide means to enable the commissioners to en-

gage a competent professional engineer to examine minutely the whole of the ground, and decide on the most expedient route. Experience in similar operations in Europe has shown, that an error in regard to this may cause the useless expenditure of vast sums of money.

The surveys and levels which the commissioners have caused to be taken, will have anticipated what an engineer would direct as indispensable preparatory work, and will put information into his hands which will enable him at once to take such a view of the field of operation as to save much time and expense.

These preparatory operations your commissioners therefore consider as essential to economy, since they will, with but little time employed in traversing the ground by the person to whom the work will be entrusted, enable him to fix on the precise route, on which the best judgment with the best information would finally determine, with less danger of error than if he were left to enter on his business an entire stranger to the facilities or difficulties which the country presents. To select a suitable person to perform this most important part of the work will require the utmost caution and deliberation.

The same causes which suspended the duties of the commissioners have been the principal obstacles to the selection and employment of a capable engineer. There are few persons of this description in Europe, and there is every inducement for preferring our own countrymen, if the requisite and scientific and practical knowledge can be found.

From the number and respectability of the applications now before the legislature, in favor of an immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of this great national work, it is evident that the immense advantages which would result from its completion are duly appreciated by our fellow citizens; and it now only remains for the legislature to sanction, by their approval, an undertaking which combines in one object the honor, interest and political eminence of the state.

In a time of peace like the present the commissioners have the most undoubted assurance that a loan on the credit of the state can be obtained for a million of dollars, with which to commence the work, and for as much more thereafter as may be required at a rate of interest at, or under six per cent. Perhaps, however, better means may be devised. And they beg leave to remind the legislature that the lands already offered to them by private individuals, near whose property the canal will pass, are very valuable, and that further similar donations may be reasonably expected. If it should be judged expedient to make the part of the canal first which is best calculated to yield an immediate and most profitable return for the expense, the commissioners are of opinion that the route from Rome to the Seneca river, will be the most eligible, and would moreover have the most immediate tendency to divert the trade from passing down the Oswego river to lake Ontario and Montreal; to permit which would be providentially to abandon to a foreign and rival nation, commercial advantages which ages may not enable us to reclaim. The difficulty of diverting the fixed currents of trade is obvious and well known; and the importance of the policy of directing that of the western section of the state to the Hudson is equally evident: and the commissioners conceive that the present moment, while this section of the state is yet comparatively in its infancy, is most favorable for forming and establishing such connections

between the lakes and our Atlantic waters, as will effectually disappoint the views of our rivals, and promote the honor and advantage of the state.

While the commissioners cannot express, in terms sufficiently emphatic, their ideas of the incalculable benefits which will arise from a canal navigation between the great western lakes and the tide waters of the Hudson, they fully appreciate the advantages of connecting the waters of the Champlain and the Hudson.

And they most respectfully represent to the legislature, the expediency of adopting such preliminary measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this important object.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. VAN RENSSSELLER.

DE WITT CLINTON.

SIMEON DE WITT.

W. NORTH.

THOMAS EDDY.

PETER B. PORTER.

CHARLES D. COOPER.

March, 1816.

IN ASSEMBLY—March 21.

Report of the joint committee on the subject of the great canal.

The joint committee on that part of his excellency the governor's speech, which relates to canals and roads, report.

That they have taken into consideration the numerous petitions and memorials, from the cities and counties, villages and towns, in this state which evince on the part of the petitioners and memorialists, (amounting to several thousands in number) great anxiety, that the improvement of the internal navigation of the state, should engage the early attention of the legislature; and that vigorous measures should be adopted for its early completion.

The committee have investigated the subject with patience, care and attention; and have examined the plans and surveys of the route, from the Hudson river to lake Erie, which were made under the direction of the commissioners heretofore appointed for that purpose; they have had the benefit of explanations, from gentlemen of professional skill and ability, who performed the surveys; from all which they do not hesitate to express a decided opinion, not only, that the navigation by canals and locks can be improved and completed, between the Hudson and lake Erie; but that the expense will be so moderate, as that funds can be provided, without imposing severe or unreasonable burthens on the community. The beneficial results to arise from the completion of this navigation, can scarcely be calculated by the most sanguine of its advocates; a country, capable of sustaining as dense a population as any section of the globe, embracing many millions of acres, will pour its productions and its wealth, into the heart of our commercial emporium; diffusing blessings of every description, to every part of this great and important state; connecting the interest of this, and the states in the north-western section of the union, so intimately as to promise permanence and stability, to that system of government established by us; and on which all must rely, for the political prosperity and happiness of the United States.

The committee view the improvement of the navigation between the tide waters of the Hudson and lake Champlain, as an object of great public importance; and although they have not been able to collect any information, on which they can rely with perfect confidence, as to the amount of expense to be incurred, yet they are persuaded, that

the improvement is entirely practicable, and ought to claim the early attention of the government or its agents.

The means now at the disposal of the legislature, and which the committee propose to appropriate for those objects, are sufficient to commence, and successfully prosecute, for several years, those important improvements; and they entertain a full and perfect conviction, that the wisdom and patriotism of future legislatures will foster and cherish the undertaking, and furnish such additional sources of revenue as may be sufficient to complete the said works. These sources of revenue, as the benefits to result from the navigation gradually unfold themselves, will be found, in the opinion of the committee, in the increased value of the real estate within the great commercial cities, the towns and villages, and generally, that part of the country in the vicinity of which the said canals shall pass.—The proportions in which each section of the country ought to contribute, to the completion of the objects submitted to the consideration of your committee, depend on various considerations which cannot, at this period, be so distinctly perceived as to enable the committee to do equal justice to each part, but which, they persuade themselves, will, in time, be disclosed so fully to the commissioners to be appointed to superintend and complete the works, as to enable, on their recommendation, future legislatures to raise the requisite additional funds, on principles of strict justice and impartiality.

The revenue proposed now to be appropriated, consists of duties on salt to be manufactured within the western district of this state—a tax of two mills on the dollar on bank stock, in lieu of having the same assessed as the personal property of individuals—a certain sum out of the proceeds of auction duties within this state—a moderate tax on official seals, and those issuing from the courts of records within this state—a tax on steam-boat passengers, to be levied with the consent of the proprietors—the proceeds to arise from the sale of tracts of land in the western parts of this state—certain sums to be raised by lotteries—and the proceeds of moderate and reasonable tolls, as the work progresses—all which to be pledged and appropriated for the final redemption and extinguishment of the principal and interest of money to be borrowed on the credit thereof.

The committee regret that they have not been able to procure the reports heretofore prepared by the surveyors, and returned by them to the commissioners heretofore appointed, as they are informed they would have afforded your committee and the legislature, better means of forming a correct opinion of this important subject, than those presented. They, however, beg leave to present statements made by the gentlemen thus employed, which sufficiently support those made to, and opinions formed by, the committee, from which it is rendered probable, that the expense of completing the said navigation, for nearly two-thirds the whole distance from the Hudson to lake Erie, will not exceed two and a half millions of dollars; rendering it highly probable that, as no greater obstructions exist, in any other part of the route respecting which no estimates have been furnished, than those of which a distinct view is presented—the whole expense will not, for completing the whole navigation on both routes, exceed six millions of dollars. They have prepared a bill, which they have directed their chairman to ask leave to present.

REVENUE FOR THE GRAND CANAL.

From the Albany Argus.

The bill introduced into the house of assembly, for improving the internal navigation of this state, proposes the following subjects and branches of revenue, to be appropriated exclusively to this object.

1. The duties on salt manufactured in the western district, the duty on the Onondaga salt to be increased from three to ten cents, and of other manufactories to seven cents. This, according to the present quantity manufactured, would produce an annual revenue of about 25 to 30,000 dollars.
2. One hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of the duties arising from sales at auction.
3. Two mills on the dollar upon the capital of all bank stock actually paid in.
4. *Tax upon official seals*—One dollar on each mayoralty, probate, surrogate or notarial seal placed to an official paper—fifty cents for each seal issued from the offices of the clerks of the supreme court; and twenty five cents for each and every seal issued from the several offices of the courts of common pleas.
5. *Tax upon steam boat passengers*—fourteen per cent. upon the present rate of fare.
6. Fifty thousand dollars to be raised annually by lotteries.
7. *Tax upon public officers, viz.* secretary of state, attorney-general, and sheriff and recorder of New York, each 100 dollars; the sheriffs and clerks of the first grade of counties, each 80 dollars; of the second grade, 60 dollars each; of the third grade, 50 dollars; of all other counties 10 dollars each; the surrogates 25 per cent. of the amount directed to be paid by the sheriffs and clerks of the same counties; the register, clerk of the city and clerk of the mayor and terminer in New-York, 75 dollars each; district attorneys 7 per cent. per annum.
8. The bill also appropriates and pledges to this object, the state lands at Oswego, Lewiston, Black Rock, Oneida, Castleton, the islands in the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers belonging to the state, the Stedman farm, and all lands which may be purchased from the Indian tribes within the state.

Freedom of the Press!

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, OF AUGUST 5, 1815.

To admiral sir A. Cochran, admiral Cockburn, colonel Malcom, sir Thomas Cochrane, of the Surprise frigate, Mr. Swainson, Mr. J. Gallon, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. J. R. Glover, captain Napier, of the Euryalus frigate, captain Coe, captain Hardy, commodore Gordon, the naval commander at Malifia, and many others.

Bolton, near Spaulkington, 30th July, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,—I see in Mr. Niles' Baltimore Weekly Register, of the 8th of April last, and in twenty more American papers of about the same date, copies of *INTERCEPTED LETTERS*, said to have been found on board the English ship of war, *St. Lawrence*, taken by the American privateer, *Chasseur*, captain BORLE. And also certain specific assertions in the Boston Patriot of the 29th of March. I would *publish* these letters, &c. in order that you may see the necessity of saying something about them. But, to *publish* might not be safe. I would send the American papers to you. But, according to our law, that would be to *publish*. I would state the *substance*, or, at least, the *tendency* of the letters and assertions. But, that would be still

more dangerous. Therefore, English eyes will never see them; or, at least, the eyes of the English public. But, the millions in America have read them; and, therefore, I wish to see them answered, or rather *denied*. You will easily obtain them. They are, I dare say, in the coffee-houses about the 'Change in London. Indeed, they appear to have been published *before you left America*. Now, gentlemen, if you wish to publish a denial of these letters; if you wish to assure the American people, that these letters are not authentic, and that the assertions, *thirty-three* in number, or any of them, are false, *I am ready to publish your denial*. I offer you the prompt means of circulating the denial as widely as the letters and assertions have been circulated. I will just observe here, that the English government set the example of this species of warfare by publishing the intercepted correspondence of the French army in Egypt. The present publication has been made with the consent, I suppose, of the owners, or commander, of an American privateer. Whether you accept of my offer, or not, you will be so good as to bear in mind, that I have made it.

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. I will *show* these letters and assertions to none of you. That is *publishing*.

Maryland Statistics.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 5th instant, an abstract of the valuation of lands, slaves and dwelling houses, in each county of the state of Maryland, the quota of each county of the direct tax, as imposed by the act of the 2d August, 1813; the names of the principal assessors for the year 1815; and a statement of the valuation of lands, lots, dwelling houses and slaves, as revised and settled by the board of principal assessors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1816.

SIR—In obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives of the 5th instant, I have the honor to transmit the following statements, viz:

1. An abstract of the valuation of lands, dwelling houses and slaves, within each county of the state of Maryland, as made under the act of congress of the 22d of July, 1813, showing also the quota of each county of the direct tax, as imposed by the act of the 2d of August, 1813, and the rate necessary for raising the same.
2. A statement of the names of the principal assessors for the several collection districts within the state of Maryland.
3. A statement of the valuations of lands, dwelling houses and slaves, within the several state districts of the state of Maryland, as revised and settled by the board of principal assessors; and the amount of the quota of each, of the direct tax imposed by the act of the 9th of January, 1815.

The transactions of the board of principal assessors for the state of Maryland, except so far as they are exhibited in the last of the above statements, have not been reported to this department; and except so far as that statement exhibits them, the means do not exist at the treasury for stating the principles on which the board of principal assessors proceeded, in performing the duties assigned to them, by the act of the 9th of January, 1815.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

*The honorable the speaker
of the house of representatives.*

(I.)

ABSTRACT

Of valuations of lands, dwelling houses and slaves, within each county of the state of Maryland, as made under the act of congress of July 22d, 1813, showing also the quota of each county, of the direct tax, as imposed by the act of the 2d of August, 1813, and the rate necessary for raising the same.

County.	LANDS, LOTS, &c. ACRES.		Dwelling Houses.	Valuation of lands & dwelling houses.	SLAVES.		Total Valuations.	Rate of assessment per cent. August 2, 1813.	Quota, per cent. of average of August 2, 1813.
	taxable.	exempt.			Number.	Value.			
1 Somerset	303,806	..	1,548	2,673,216	7,370	1,363,464	4,036,680	13.8.	5,640 00
2 Dorchester	323,694	..	1,650	2,541,007	4,019	433,926	2,974,933	16.8.	4,910 00
3 Talbot	287,130	..	1,308	1,141,731	3,386	246,534	1,388,265	7.	5,310 00
4 Queen Anne	16,473	..	1,192	3,442,030	4,397	623,685	4,065,715	25.	4,140 00
5 Caroline	222,325	..	1,277	3,106,404	5,333	682,208	3,788,612	33.	2,680 00
6 Kent	190,824	..	1,315	1,107,119	4,457	131,815	1,238,934	7.	1,213 94
7 Cecil	177,073	..	1,089	2,811,316	3,623	271,290	3,082,606	12.	4,183 94
8 Harford	196,571	..	1,461	3,117,868	3,255	494,140	3,612,008	15.	5,350 00
9 Baltimore county	53,382	..	1,599	19,997,035	3,480	484,140	20,481,175	15.	5,350 00
10 Baltimore city	583,299	..	2,909	9,816,264	6,677	2,217,710	12,033,974	15.	48,670 00
11 Anne Arundel	583,299	..	1,532	5,789,100	3,877	1,476,936	7,266,036	12.	7,600 00
12 Prince George	298,694	..	286,694	2,866,924	3,650	406,281	3,273,205	25.	7,600 00
13 Calvert	215,770	..	242,475	1,088,387	1,951	406,281	1,494,668	12.	2,410 00
14 St. Mary's	119,998	..	1,159,998	1,115,402	5,393	87,543	1,202,945	30.	3,950 00
15 Charles county	308,723	..	733	1,146,496	9,400	817,138	1,963,634	25.	3,950 00
16 Frederick	308,723	..	1,245	5,427,275	6,348	1,230,830	6,658,105	7.	6,720 00
17 Washington	515,200	..	4,287	14,134,733	6,668	1,356,938	15,491,671	7.	14,710 00
18 Montgomery	296,135	..	2,219	14,290,359	2,901	661,032	14,951,391	5.	2,470 00
19 Allegany	453,181	..	2,219	1,215,140	634	129,585	1,344,725	16.	2,470 00
	5,483,360.	1,450		5,486,713.					151,621 00

(II.)

NAMES

Of the principal assessors for the several districts within the state of Maryland, as above specified, for the year 1815.

- 1st district, Levin Derrickson,
- 2d — William Dickinson,
- 3d — Thomas Williams,
- 4th — Thomas Bailey,
- 5th — Thomas H. Hall,
- 6th — Joseph Griffins,
- 7th — Patrick McGill,
- 8th — William Krepis,
- 9th — Samuel Smith.

NOTE.—The same persons served in the year 1814, excepting in the 8th district, in which Jacob Schaebley was principal assessor in the year 1814.

(III.)

STATEMENT

Of the valuations of lands, lots, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, within the several districts of the state of Maryland, as revised and settled by the board of principal assessors, and the amount of the quota of each.

Districts.	Aggregate val. lands, lots, &c. real property, as determined by the board of principal assessors.	Rate per centum, added by the board for each assessor's share.	Aggregate val. lands, lots, &c. real property, as determined by the board of principal assessors, including the assessor's share.	Valuation of each assessor's share of the Tax.	Amount of the quota of the Tax.
1 Somerset	3,093,403 00	1.33	3,226,806 33	3,093,403 00	9,581 23 1/2
2 Dorchester	2,868,773 88	1.33	3,001,107 21	2,868,773 88	6,721 91 1/2
3 Talbot	1,131,525 00	5.33 1/3	1,508,637 50	4,873,100 00	10,932 75
4 Queen Anne	4,050,570 00	..	4,050,570 00	4,050,570 00	10,126 42 1/2
5 Caroline	3,740,050 00	..	3,740,050 00	3,740,050 00	9,350 07 1/2
6 Kent	1,253,097 00	..	1,253,097 00	1,253,097 00	3,132 74
7 Cecil	3,303,578 00	..	3,303,578 00	3,303,578 00	8,858 94 1/2
8 Harford	3,326,562 00	..	3,326,562 00	3,326,562 00	8,810 40 1/2
9 Baltimore county	3,958,968 00	..	3,958,968 00	3,958,968 00	23,707 81
10 Baltimore city	3,127,539 00	..	3,127,539 00	3,127,539 00	78,190 77
11 Anne Arundel	7,057,574 00	..	7,057,574 00	7,057,574 00	18,150 07
12 Prince George	6,066,712 00	..	6,066,712 00	6,066,712 00	15,771 78
13 Calvert	1,090,522 00	..	1,090,522 00	1,090,522 00	3,372 93
14 St. Mary's	1,811,874 00	..	1,811,874 00	1,811,874 00	4,755 30
15 Charles county	1,011,147 00	..	1,011,147 00	1,011,147 00	2,610 98
16 Frederick	2,027,660 70	..	2,027,660 70	2,027,660 70	5,176,300 00
17 Montgomery	6,665,681 75	..	6,665,681 75	6,665,681 75	12,940 75
18 Washington	14,996,787 81	..	14,996,787 81	14,996,787 81	46,386 23 1/2
19 Allegany	1,315,105 81	..	1,315,105 81	1,315,105 81	14,603 2 1/2
	30,926,655 14	50	31,426,757 90	24,911,781 21	61,279 45
		70		13,138,909 00	32,847 27
		75		13,138,909 00	32,847 27
		81		1,315,105 81	3,287 76
		14		192,577,572 90	306,443 91

General post-office affairs.

House of Representatives of the United States, March 27th, 1816.

The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the general post-office department, made report.—

That they have used their utmost endeavors to ascertain every fact that appeared to be material to a full understanding of the conduct of the officers of that department. As the inquiry originated in a request of the post-master-general, the committee in the first place addressed to him a letter, (No. 1) requesting to be informed of the reasons of his application to congress, and also that he would give them such information as appeared to be calculated to facilitate the investigation. The post-master-general stated, in his answer, that the application was induced by a rumor that some person or persons of the department had sold drafts for money due to the general post-office, for premiums, which had been converted to their private use, (see letter No. 2.)

The committee therefore proceeded to enquire into the truth of the rumor by the examination

of every person who seemed likely to have any knowledge of the fact; but, in the examination of some of the clerks in the general post-office, various suggestions were made of improper transactions in the department, other than those to which their attention had been drawn by the post-master-general. The investigation has, therefore, assumed a very extensive scope, and has consequently occupied more time than could have been anticipated at its commencement. This delay has also been increased by circumstances arising out of the nature of the enquiry: as no person appeared to make any specific charges, the committee had no alternative but to abandon their undertaking, or listen to rumors and the hearsays of some of the witnesses, and send for other witnesses to prove the facts;—they made choice of the latter course, and have examined every person who was either suggested to them or appeared as likely to possess any information on the subjects of their enquiry.

The charges rising out of the suggestions of the witnesses, and which, from the various communications they made to the committee, it appeared to be the desire of some of them most especially to establish, are as follows, viz:

1st. That certain persons in the general post-office, and particularly Abraham Bradley, junior, assistant post-master-general, had sold post-office drafts and checks, and applied the premium to their private use.

2d. That an erasure had been made in the cash-book of the general post-office, and an erroneous entry found thereon.

3d. That private accounts were improperly kept with individuals, on the books of the post-office.

4th. That Phineas Bradley had been concerned in a contract for carrying the mail, that was improperly obtained.

5th. That P. Bradley had received corrupting presents from mail contractors.

6th. That P. Bradley and Abraham Bradley, jr. had made use of post-office money, in purchasing depreciated bank notes, for which they received a premium, and applied it to their private use.

7th. That bank notes which were better than the paper of the district of Columbia, and a treasury note, had been returned to post-masters, by order of Abraham Bradley, jr.

8th. That the Washington and Union Banks and certain individuals had profited by the sale of post-office drafts.

9th. That a contract for carrying the mail from Washington to Fredericksburg had been superseded by order of the post-master general, before it expired, and about double the amount given for the same service.

An examination of the subjoined testimony and documents, will enable the house to determine, how far the charges, or either of them, have been sustained. The committee have, however, no hesitation in expressing their opinion on them severally.

1. With respect to the first charge, in relation to Abraham Bradley, jr. there is no evidence whatever, to induce a suspicion, that he has sold post-office drafts or checks for a premium, nor does it appear that any other person in the general post-office has sold post-office drafts or checks for a premium, other than drafts obtained for their own salaries, except in the case of H. H. Edwards, who bought a post-office draft on Boston, for district of Columbia paper, and disposed of it by an agent in New-York (as "he presumes") for a premium.

The committee have not relied upon negative testimony to disprove this charge; but have atten-

tively examined the books of the Union Bank containing the accounts with the general post-office, as well as the private accounts of Abraham Bradley, jr. and Phineas Bradley, with that bank, and have satisfactorily ascertained, that no credits have been given to them or any other person in the general post-office, for premium on drafts or checks; they have also ascertained, that the premiums for post-office drafts and checks sold by the bank, have been entered in the profit and loss account thereof. It therefore conclusively follows that these premiums have accrued to the bank, and to none other.

2. It appears that a draft in favor of Elisha Riggs, is charged in the cash book of the general post-office, as sold to the Union Bank, the words *Union Bank*, being apparently written on an erasure. But from an examination of the books of the Union Bank, the committee ascertained that the general post-office had credit for this draft thereon, (see also the testimony of Elisha Riggs) and therefore, the draft having been actually sold to, and negotiated by the Union Bank, and not Elisha Riggs, they do not perceive any impropriety in the entry, and still less have they been able to discover any improper purpose to be effected by the alterations on the cash book.

3. It appears to have been the practice of the assistant post-master-general, A. Bradley, jr. to open an account with certain individuals, partly of a public and partly of a private nature; there were cases in which members of congress have, by means of the agency of Abraham Bradley, jr. transferred funds from one part of the United States to another part, or have received money for some of their constituents, who were contractors for carrying the mail; by which their names became entered on the books: no advantages accrued to any person by the transaction other than that of the accommodation in transferring an inconsiderable fund from one place to another. It may be observed that the post-office offered peculiar facilities in this particular, and has frequently been resorted to by members of congress and others for this purpose, but their names do not appear in an open account on the books, except when the drafts exchanged did not exactly balance at the time of exchange.

The only account of this nature which is ascertained to remain open on the books, was made in December, 1890, where there is a balance in favor of the general post-office of 320 dollars, due from Gen. H. Lee, of Virginia.

4. It appears that Phineas Bradley, a clerk in the general post-office, has been concerned in carrying the mail, and that he owned somewhat more than one eighteenth of a line of stages which carried the mail from Baltimore to Georgetown and Alexandria for 2800 dollars a year. Whatever may be the opinion of the committee as to the strict propriety of the mode in which a compromise was effected in this case between rival contractors, (see the testimony of John Davis) it is but proper to add that Mr. Bradley had no legal agency in influencing the decision upon the contract; nor could he have had any other agency in it, unless a corrupt disposition is presumed on the part of the then post-master-general, who was consulted before the contract took effect as to the propriety of his being concerned in it: but there is no circumstance in the case to authorize such a presumption.

5. There is no evidence which, in the opinion of the committee, can justify the imputations in this charge. See testimony of J. Eddington.

6. It appears that bank notes to a small amount:

have been sold by Abraham Bradley, jr. and P. Bradley, previous to the general depreciation of bank paper, for which they received a premium. The evidence does not prove that they made use of public money for this purpose; but so far as a fact of this kind could be ascertained from circumstances, it proves the transaction to have been a private one.

7. It appears that a treasury note of one hundred dollars, and bank notes to a small amount, which were supposed to be better than the money of the district of Columbia, have been returned to post-masters; this transaction, so far as it regards the bank notes returned, is in conformity with an order of the post-master-general to his deputies, annexed to letter No. 2. The only reason alleged for returning the treasury note is, that it might have been purchased at a discount by the post-master who remitted it.

8. The committee have ascertained that drafts to the amount of \$121,348 40 have been disposed of to the Union Bank; and to the amount of \$4,000 to the Washington Bank, and to the amount of \$15,348 25 to individuals who were not public creditors since the 1st of Oct. 1814, the commencement of the general depreciation of bank paper.—Those drafts appear to have been exchanged *at par*, and, except in a few cases, for the paper of the district of Columbia. It is evident, from the rate of exchange during this period, between the district of Columbia and most of the places upon which these drafts were drawn, that the purchasers must have derived an advantage, other than that of a mere transfer of their funds. It has not been in the power of the committee to ascertain the value of these drafts in the paper of the district of Columbia, having no means of determining, at the several dates, the respective rates of exchange; nor did this appear to them very material, as the amount of profit which accrued to the purchasers could have but little influence upon the principle which must determine the propriety of the measure. With respect to the banks, it is stated that a small proportion of these drafts were sold for premiums, some having been exchanged for specie, and others used for the payment of debts due to other banks.

It cannot however be of any importance (if the drafts were essentially more valuable than the district of Columbia paper) whether they were employed in the payment of debts, sold for specie or for bank notes of this district, with a premium for the difference of value; the principle is the same in either case, and whatever may be the amount of advantage to the individuals or the banks in this transaction, resulting from the difference of exchange, the same will be the amount of disadvantage to the government. It does not however appear that any change has taken place in the practice of the general post-office department, in this respect, for a series of years; and as the operation complained of, is evidently the effect of an existing arrangement under a change of the circumstances of the circulating medium, it is not to be presumed that the practice has arisen out of a design to promote private interest, or to prejudice the interests of the government. The committee are, however, decidedly of opinion, that the advantage arising from the difference of exchange, as to all the monies that are due to the treasury, ought to accrue exclusively to the government; but as the post-master-general has expressed a willingness to pay over these balances in any way that may best accommodate the treasury department, the evil admits of a very simple remedy.

9. The facts, stated in this charge are admitted to be correct, and the letter of the post-master general (No. 19) contains a satisfactory explanation of the reasons for altering the terms of the contract in question; whether too much was eventually given for the service, under the changes required by the post-master-general, is a subject not in the power of the committee to decide; nor would they be justified in presuming any misconduct in a transaction that appears to have been so fairly conducted.

The committee subjoin to the report the substance of all the testimony which appeared to them in any degree material to the enquiry, also sundry communications made in writing, and beg leave to offer the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the general post-office department, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them.

[Accompanying this report, is an abstract of the evidence given before the committee, and some written statements made in answer to its queries, not necessary to publish at present.]

National Currency, &c.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury to the chairman of the committee on the national currency, in reply to inquiries by said committee as to the practicability and expediency of collecting the dues of government in gold, silver and copper coin, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills.

Treasury Department, 19th March, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, making the following inquiries, on behalf of the committee on the national currency:

- 1st, "Is it practicable or expedient, at present, to collect the dues of government in gold, silver and copper coins, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills?"
- 2d, "If this be not practicable or expedient, at present, when ought an act directing the dues of government to be so paid, to go into effect, and what ought to be the provisions of such an act?"
- 3d, "Would it be expedient, after the 1st of November next, or at any other time, to increase the duties on stamps on the notes of such banks as do not pay in specie?"
- 4th, "Are there any other measures that it would be expedient to resort to for that purpose?"

As a brief consideration of the general subject of your letter will afford the best foundation for specific answers to the questions which have been proposed, I pray the indulgence of the committee in the adoption of that course.

When the banks, during the summer of 1814, suspended the payment of their notes in coin, the treasury notes which had been issued, were manifestly incompetent, both in amount and credit, to constitute a substitute for the metallic currency. A declaration, therefore, at that time, that the government would only accept, in payment of the revenue, gold and silver, treasury notes, or bank notes payable on demand in coin, would have been equivalent to a denial of the means for paying the duties and taxes, at the very crisis that rendered indispensable a strict enforcement of the obligation to pay them. Nor could such a declaration have been properly applied to the loans which the necessities of the treasury required. A subscription in coin was not to be expected; a subscription in treasury notes could not yield any active aid for

general purposes; and consequently a subscription in the local currencies of the several states must have been contemplated as the chief resource for procuring the public supplies, as well as for discharging the public engagements. Under a sense, therefore, of the necessity which seems, for a time, to have reconciled the whole nation to the suspension of payments in coin, the treasury continued to receive bank notes, in satisfaction of every public claim and demand; and congress, after a session of six months, adjourned on the 3d of March, 1815, without intimating any objection, or making any provision, upon the subject.

The same state of things continued throughout the year 1815; in the annual estimates communicated to congress, at the commencement of the present session, it was stated, that the aggregate amount which would probably be realized and received at the treasury during 1815, from revenue and loans, might be placed at the sum of about \$30,400,000. But the gross amount of treasury notes issued and unredeemed in 1815, could not be averaged higher than \$16,000,000; and the amount in actual circulation, must be taken at a much less sum; for whenever and wherever the treasury notes rose to par, and above par, they were, for obvious reasons, withheld from the ordinary uses in exchange. Nor was it in the power of the treasury to augment the issue of treasury notes beyond the immediate demand for fiscal purposes. Treasury notes have not hitherto been regarded by the law as a substitute for the national currency, and the authority to issue them is only granted, as an auxiliary for supplying the occasional deficiencies of the revenue. In the New England states alone, the banks still professed to pay their notes upon demand in gold and silver; but, in fact, the issues of bank notes in that quarter have proved inadequate to meet the wants of the community; and the revenue is almost entirely collected in treasury notes, which have been purchased at a considerable discount. It is certain, therefore, that neither treasury notes, nor circulating coin, nor the notes of banks paying in coin, could furnish, in 1815, a sufficient medium, to satisfy the amount of the duties, taxes and loans for the year. But it is important here to add, that while the interior of the country was as destitute of a currency in coin, as the cities and towns upon the Atlantic, the treasury-note medium was, in effect, monopolized by the commercial cities; and the local banks furnished all the means which the planter or the farmer could collect for the payment of his rent or his tax.

During the year 1815, the effects of the late war upon public and private credit were still felt; and the extraordinary event, which involved Europe in a new conflict, threatened a continuance of the drain upon our gold and silver; to be augmented, according to a general apprehension, by the force of an unfavorable balance of trade. Under such circumstances, the restoration of the national currency of coin, could not cease to be desirable; but it must become more difficult in the accomplishment. The alternative issue of the measure deserved, therefore, the most serious consideration; and it was determined, not only upon views of fiscal interest and accommodation, but upon principles of national policy and justice. The consequence of rejecting bank notes, which were not paid on demand in coin, (if such payments were not thereby rendered general) must have been to put at hazard the collection of the revenue, in point of time and in point of product; to deteriorate (if not to destroy) the only adequate medium of exchange, adopted by the common consent of the nation, in a case of

extreme necessity; and, in short, to shake the very foundations of private property. The powers of the treasury department were granted, for purposes contemplated by the legislature in making the grant; but it is not believed, that a case attended with circumstances so extraordinary, embracing interests so extensive, and involving consequences so important, was at any time anticipated by the legislature; or that it could be properly subjected to any other than the legislative agency. Having therefore, made several ineffectual attempts to relieve the public embarrassments, it was deemed the duty of the department to repose with confidence, upon the wisdom and authority of congress, for the application of a remedy suited to the malady of the times.

The period has arrived, when such a remedy may be safely and surely applied. The opinion expressed in the treasury report of the 6th of December last, is still however entertained, that the currency in coin cannot at once be restored; that it can only be restored through a gradual reduction of the amount, attended by an amelioration of the value of the existing paper medium, and that the measure of reform must originate with the state banks. It has been said, indeed, that those institutions have already begun the salutary work; that the amount of their discounts has been reduced; that the issues of their paper have been restricted; and that preparations are made for converting their capital of public stock into the more legitimate capital of gold and silver. Public confidence must naturally follow these just and judicious arrangements; but the interposition of the government will still be required, to secure a successful result.

It must at all times be a delicate task, to exact the payment of duties and taxes in gold and silver, before the treasury is prepared, independent of any contingency, to give an assurance that the public creditors shall be paid in the same or an equivalent medium. If, however, a national bank be now established, this assurance may be confidently given; and it is believed that the apprehension will prove unfounded, which suggests that the issue of bank paper will be increased, and consequently will depreciate by the operation of such an institution.—A demand for the paper of the national bank may diminish the demand for the paper of the state banks, but after the restoration of the currency in coin, the whole issue of bank paper will be regulated by the whole demand; and the proportions of the issue to be enjoyed by the national bank and the state banks, respectively, will be the subject of a fair competition, without affecting the public interests or convenience. If, therefore, the state banks have resumed the payment of their notes in coin, before the national bank shall be organized, there will be no hazard of disappointment in promising a similar payment to the public creditors; but even if that be not the case, the hazard will be slight, considering all the legislative precautions which it is proposed to adopt. Added to the metallic capital of the national bank, the deposit of the revenue, collected in gold and silver, must be a sufficient basis for a circulation of coin; as the uses for the paper of the bank, extending throughout the nation, will be constant as well as uniform.

Under these general impressions I have the honor to submit the specific answers to your inquiries, in the following form:

1. That it be made by law the duty of the secretary of the treasury to give public notice that from and after the 31st day of December next, it will not be lawful to receive in payments to the

United States, any thing but gold, silver, and copper coins, constituting the lawful national currency: provided, that the secretary of the treasury may, as heretofore, authorize and allow the receipt of the notes of such banks, as shall pay their notes, on demand, in the lawful money of the United States.

2. That from and after the same day it shall not be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to authorize or allow deposits of the revenue to be made, or to be continued, in any bank which shall not pay its notes when demanded, in the lawful money of the United States.

3. That from and after the same day it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to take legal measures for obtaining payment, in the lawful money of the United States, all notes or sums on deposit, belonging to the United States, issued or deposited in any bank which shall not then pay its notes and deposits, on demand, in the lawful money of the United States.

4. That from and after the same day, the notes of banks and bankers, shall be charged with a graduated stamp duty, advanced at least 200 per cent upon the present duty, without the privilege of commutation; saving, in that respect, all existing contracts: *Provided*, that if any banks or bankers shall, on or before the 1st day of November next, notify the secretary of the treasury, that their notes will be paid in coin, upon demand, after the 31st of December; and if it be proved to his satisfaction, that after that day payment was so made, then with respect to such banks or bankers, the rate of duty and the privilege of commutation, shall remain, as now established by law.

Although the success of these measures is not in any degree doubted, it may be proper to add, that if it ever shall become necessary to increase their force, provision might be made, under the constitutional power of congress, to subject all banks and bankers, failing to pay their notes, according to the terms of the contract, to a seizure of their estates and effects, for the benefit of their creditors, as in a case of legal bankruptcy.

I cannot conclude this letter, without an expression of some solicitude, at the present situation of the treasury. The state banks have ceased to afford any accommodation for the transfer of its funds. The revenue is paid (as already stated) in treasury notes, where treasury notes are below par; and the public engagements can only be satisfactorily discharged in treasury notes, which are immediately funded at 7 per cent. Where treasury notes are above par, the local accumulation of bank credits is beyond the local demands, and the excess cannot be used elsewhere. Discount and speculation are abroad; and all the estimates of the amount of the funded debt, created since the commencement of the late war, will probably fail, unless the wisdom of congress shall effectually provide for the early restoration of an uniform national currency. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obed't servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The hon. J. C. Calhoun, chairman of the committee on the national currency.

Picture of England.

Sir Francis Burdett's address to the electors of Westminster.

GENTLEMEN—In addressing so enlightened a portion of the community as the electors of the great metropolitan city of Westminster, it would ill become me to adopt the hackneyed style of congratulation and profession usual on occasions like the present. I cannot congratulate the people on the opportunity afforded them for redressing their manifold grievances, by a due exercise of their constitutional right to appoint their representatives in parliament, well knowing, and that too they know full well who cause this cheating appearance of an election to take place, that no such opportunity is, in point of fact, or intended to be, afforded the people. You, gentlemen, are too well informed of the real condition of your country, not to regard such language as deceptions, and to treat it with merited contempt. Neither can I, with truth, profess that I shall be highly, or at all, gratified, by being returned a member of an assembly where corruption is acknowledged to be as "notorious as noon-day," and where "practices which would have made our forefathers startle with indignation, in utter oblivion of every former maxim and feeling of parliament," have been impudently avowed, and shamelessly justified. This has brought us into a situation almost impossible, within the limits of an advertisement to depict. Nine hundred millions of debt; inland fortresses under the name of barracks; an army of German and other foreign mercenaries; an army of spies and informers; of tax and excise agents; an inquisition of private property; a phantom for a king; a degraded aristocracy; an oppressed people; a confiding parliament; irresponsible ministers; a corrupt and intimidated press; pensioned justices; packed juries; vague and sanguinary laws, sometimes shamefully relaxed, at other times violently stretched beyond their tone; which, together with a host of failures of foreign expeditions, and the present crushing burden of taxation, are some of the bitter fruits of corruption in the house of commons. A house of commons, the members of which did, agreeably to a return laid before it in 1838, put into their own pockets £178,994 a year in sinecures, salaries and pensions, besides their staff-appointments, and their commissions, and besides the money received by their wives and other relations. In fact, the whole of the evil arises here. Those who vote the money are, some way or other, interested in the expenditure of it. The small number of independent men have no weight at all.

Gentlemen, it is often affirmed that the savings in our power to make from sinecures and pensions, would afford no relief to the people? Let us take a few out of numerous instances. The house of commons itself, in sheer pensions and pensions, swallows as much as would give fifty shillings a year to 71,225 families—would it be nothing? Would it not be felt by the people? Lord Arden, brother to the late minister, with reversion to the late minister himself, receives from his sinecures £38,574 a year. This is the exact sum stated. But it is said, that he has besides immense sums arising from interest. Here is support all the year round, at twelve shillings a week, for more than a thousand families.—The same may be said of the family of Grenville. The duke of Grafton's sinecures and pensions would maintain half as many; and, in short, it is in this way the nation is impoverished, and reduced to misery. The lord chief justice, Ellenborough, besides his salary, receives in sinecures, £8,993 a year; besides having offices to sell, and participating in the emoluments of his own jurisdiction. The sinecures of the chief justice would keep 300 families. Mr. Gamers, the apothecary-general, has a clear £12,000 a year, according to his own acknowledgment; besides the sums given to the princes out of the droits of admiralty, the king's private property in the

funds, exempted from the income tax, and Mr Ad-dington (the maker and the breaker of the treaty of Amiens,) in 1801, misapplying upwards of £50,000 (voted for the civil list) as a loan to the duke of York, only a small part of which has been repaid, and that without interest. What noble examples they set us, of making sacrifices—and for reconciling the people to their sufferings, from the weight of the taxes, and the distresses of the times!

Gentlemen, there was formerly a law for putting a badge of distinction on every pauper receiving alms from his parish; but what *badges of infamy* do those men deserve, who thus extort alms from every poor man in every parish in England—who embezzle, in unmerited pensions, and sinecure places, and divert into private purses, the public resources of their country?

Gentlemen, our usurping oligarchy assumes a power of making our most innocent actions mis-demeanors; of determining points of law without appeal; and of imprisoning our persons without trial; of breaking open our houses with the standing army; and murdering the people in the streets, by soldiers paid by the people themselves for their defence. Gentlemen, before recent experience, we should have hardly thought that a bare vote of the lower house would have been of sufficient force, in any court of justice, to overpower the solemn enactments of king and parliament.

Gentlemen, the judges, in the time of Charles I. decided against HAMPTON in the great cause of ship-money—"ut secum tunc legem oneretur JOANNES HAMPTON." Gentlemen, in the action brought against me by the present excellent high bailiff of Westminster, which I defended because I thought it my duty not to give up your rights, lord Ellenborough directed the jury to find a verdict for the high bailiff, reasoning in this curious manner: "the burden and the benefit ought to go together; therefore, as I had had the benefit," said his lordship, "by taking the seat, the election expenses ought to fall upon me." As to taking the seat, that was compulsory, in obedience to the king's writ, and what the *benefit* is, of a seat in the house of commons, I am still to learn. How his lordship could make so many blunders, both in law and logic, in so small a compass, it is impossible to imagine, unless it could, for an instant, be supposed, that his lordship spoke from experience; and that, having found a seat in the house, a convenient stepping-stone to the bench, he had forgotten the ancient theory in the modern practice of the constitution; with the latter of which his lordship is said to be to the full as well acquainted as with the former. But there is nothing in the conduct of judges, either ancient or modern, to induce us to resign, at the shrine of their authority, all pretensions to common sense, and to the understanding of plain English. How are we the better for the noble struggles of our forefathers against arbitrary power in the king, if we endure it in much worse hands—those of our fellow-subjects? What signifies to us the law declaring, that no man shall be imprisoned without lawful judgment of his peers, if the jargon of "*lex et consuetudo parliamenti*" (a scrap of latin is ever introduced to cover a cheat) can render all the laws useless. How is the flock the better for being safe from the wolf, if they are devoured by the very dogs placed to defend them? What avails resisting the lion, to fall into the jaws of the jackall? To have pinioned the eagle's wing, to become the sport or prey of daws and kites? Despicable condition! cheated, sold and arbitrarily ruled by our own servants, who exceed Judas in treachery, and equal

him in guilt! The house of commons, instituted to redress our grievances, is become the *greatest of all grievances*, itself the ready instrument of all our oppressors; a two-edged sword to destroy, instead of a shield to protect.

Gentlemen, the people of England are entitled, by several positive laws, as well as by that which is superior to all law, reason and common sense, and common good, to *annual parliaments* and free elections. These are the vital principles of the constitution; the only means of insuring *justice, peace and security*, to the community at large.

Gentlemen, we once had this happiness; our laws were made by representatives of our own choosing; our money was not taken from us but by our own consent, and the laws made by common consent were the measure of the king's rule and the subjects obedience. To use the words of our great dramatic bard—

"Look here upon this picture, and on this;
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers.
See what a grace was seated on this brow!"

"A combination, and a form, indeed,
Where every God did seem to set his seal.
This was your CONSTITUTION. Look now, what follows;
Here is your CONSTITUTION."

We may well conclude by asking, with the poet,—

—"What devil was't
That thus has cozen'd us at hoodman blind!"

Gentlemen, under the present system no change of ministry can be permanently and importantly useful to the country. The present are just as good as any of their predecessors during the present reign, or as any that are likely to succeed them.—The fault is not in the individuals, but in the system; a system under which no nation ever did or can prosper; a system of the most infamous and complicated corruption.

To this internal situation of the country, I desire to draw the attention of my countrymen, persuaded that from hence alone proceeds all our internal sufferings, and external weakness; by the removal of this system, you may have foreign conquest, if that is desirable; by the non-removal, even victory and conquest would serve only to enhance, and to confirm the national servitude, depravity and misery. This system must be put a stop to by efforts from without the doors of the house of commons—for, be assured, the gentlemen within will never reform themselves. They will no more part with their rotten boroughs, than a highwayman with his pistols. The SPIRIT OF HAMPTON must revive in the breasts of our country gentlemen, and the people, with united voice, must demand reform in a language not to be misunderstood. Until some such spirit shall manifest itself, I am desirous of withdrawing from acting a part in the low farce carried on in St. Stephen's; of resigning into your hands your delegated trust; of returning to that retirement I had chosen when you so unexpectedly placed me in your service; thinking that in so degraded, and degrading a state of the country, "the post of honor is the private station." At the same time, gentlemen, be well assured that nothing can efface from my recollection the deep impression of your noble and generous conduct. On this point all the world are agreed, whatever difference of opinion may exist about the object of your choice. Gentlemen, your kind and considerate behaviour has made a burthen far too heavy for my shoulders, sit

easier than I could have expected. Not only have I been free from importunity, but even from the slightest request from a single individual of your numerous body.

Gentlemen, this conduct fills me with esteem and respect, and must ever bind me to the electors of Westminster, by indissoluble ties of gratitude and affection. But, gentlemen, I do most earnestly wish to spare myself the mortification, and you the disappointment, of passing a painful life in undignified, because unsupported, and unavailing efforts, to stem a torrent of corruption as irresistible as infamous; of "dipping buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up."

Gentlemen, I remain, with the most profound gratitude and devotion, your humble servant,

FRANCIS BURDETT.

Skenandoh, the Indian Chief.

FUNERAL OF SKENANDOH, THE ONEIDA CHIEF, WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

From the *Utica Patriot*, of March 19.—We are very grateful for the following communication, because it will be seen from it, that there were several errors in the notice published in our last, and also, because it is a much more ample and interesting statement.

Died, at his residence near Oneida Castle, on Monday, the 11th instant, *SKENANDOH*, the celebrated Oneida chief, aged 110 years; well known in the wars which occurred while we were British colonies, and in the contest which issued in our independence, as the undeviating friend of the people of the United States. He was very savage, and addicted to drunkenness in his youth;* but by his own reflections and the benevolent instructions of the late rev. Mr. Kirkland, missionary to his tribe, he lived a reformed man for more than sixty years, and died in christian hope.

From attachment to Mr. Kirkland, he had always expressed a strong desire to be buried near his minister and father, that he might (to use his own expression) "*go up with him at the great resurrection.*" At the approach of death, after listening to the prayers which were read at his bed-side, by his great-grand-daughter, he again repeated this request. Accordingly, the family of Mr. Kirkland, having received information by a runner that Skenandoh was dead, in compliance with a previous promise, sent assistance to the indians, that the corpse might be conveyed to the village of Clinton for burial. Divine service was attended at the meeting house in Clinton, on Wednesday, at two o'clock, P. M. An address was made to the indians by the rev. Dr. Backus, president of Hamilton college; which was interpreted by judge Dean of Westmoreland. Prayer was then offered and appropriate psalms sung. After service the concourse which had assembled from respect to the deceased chief, or from the singularity of the occasion, moved to the grave in the following order:

*In the year 1775, Skenandoh was present at a treaty made in Albany. At night he was excessively drunk, and in the morning found himself in the street; stripped of all his ornaments and every article of clothing. His pride revolted at his self-degradation, and he resolved that he would never again deliver himself over to the power of strong water.

Students of Hamilton College,
Corps.
Indians.

Mrs. Kirkland and Family,
Judge Dean, Rev. Dr. Norton, Rev. Mr. Ayer.
Officers of Hamilton College.
Citizens.

After interment, the only surviving son of the deceased, self-moved, returned thanks through judge Dean as interpreter, to the people, for the respect shewn to his father on the occasion, and to Mrs. Kirkland and family for their kind and friendly attentions.

Skenandoh's person was tall and brawny, but well made; his countenance was intelligent, and beamed with all the indigenous dignity of an indian chief. In his youth he was a brave and intrepid warrior, and in his riper years one of the ablest counsellors among the North American tribes. He possessed a strong and vigorous mind, and though terrible as the tornado in the war, he was bland and mild as the zephyr in peace. With the cunning of the fox, the hungry perseverance of the wolf, and the agility of the mountain cat, he watched and repelled Canadian invasions. His vigilance once preserved from massacre the inhabitants of the infant settlements at Germanflats. His influence brought his tribe to our assistance in the war of the revolution. How many of the living and the dead have been saved from the tomahawk and the scalping-knife by his friendly aid is not known; but individuals and villages have expressed gratitude for his benevolent interpositions, and among the indian tribes he was distinguished by the appellation of the "*White man's friend.*"

Although he could speak but little English, and in his extreme old age was blind, yet his company was sought. In conversation he was highly decorous, evincing that he had profited by seeing civilized and polished society, and by mingling with good company in his better days.

To a friend who called on him a short time since, he thus expressed himself by an interpreter:

"I am an aged hemlock: the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top. The generation to which I belong have run away and left me; why I live the Great Good Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus, that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die."

Honored chief! His prayer was answered; he was cheerful and resigned to the last. For several years he kept his dress for the grave prepared.—Once, and again, and again, he came to Clinton to die; longing that his soul might be with Christ, and his body in the narrow house, near his beloved Christian teacher.

While the ambitious but vulgar great, look principally to sculptured monuments, and to riches in the temple of earthly fame, Skenandoh, in the spirit of the only real nobility, stood with his loins girded, waiting the coming of his Lord.

His Lord has come! and the day approaches when the green hillock that covers his dust will be more respected than the pyramids, the mausolea and the pantheons of the proud and imperious.—His simple "turf and stone" will be viewed with affection and veneration, when their tawdry ornaments of human apotheosis shall awaken only pity and disgust.

"Indulge my native land, indulge the tear,
That steals impassioned o'er a nation's doom;
To me each twig from Adam's stock is dear,
And sorrows fall upon an Indian's tomb."

Clinton, March 14, 1816.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

April 4. The bill to establish a navigation system being the order of the day, was, on motion of Mr. Harper, postponed till to-morrow. Mr. Harper at the same time laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for excluding gradually from the naval and merchant service of the United States, all persons other than native citizens, or persons heretofore naturalized.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for compelling the merchant vessels of the United States to have on board a number of apprentices, in proportion to the tonnage of such vessels respectively.

April 5.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of navigation for the United States.

Mr. Harper moved to recommit the bill to a select committee, with a view to incorporating therein the principles indicated in his motion of yesterday.

This motion was negatived; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned. A motion was made to postpone the further consideration thereof indefinitely, which gave rise to considerable debate.—The motion was negatived.

April 6. The bill for the relief of the widow and children of Robert Fulton, deceased, (extending the term of the patent right to his invention,) was read a third time, passed by a vote of 16 to 6, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The bill establishing a system of navigation for the United States, was read a third time, and passed, and sent to the house of representatives.

The other business done will be noticed in its progress.

April 8. The bill making appropriations for roads and canals, and the bill to alter the law of costs, were, after debate, postponed indefinitely.

Nothing else of importance transacted.

April 9. The bill making further provision for military services during the late war was further discussed; and the question tried, in more than one shape, on the proposition to give bounty lands to the disbanded officers, every motion for that purpose being however ultimately rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following were the yeas and nays in the house of representatives on Thursday the 4th of April, on Mr. Wilde's motion, which had for its object to fix the duty on woolen and cotton goods at twenty per cent. *ad val.*

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barbour, Bassett, Bradbury, Brown, Bryant, Champion, Clark, N. C. Culpepper, Cuthbert, Edwards, Forsyth, Gaston, Goldsborough, Goodwin, Hale, Hardin, Heister, Herbert, Huger, Humphreys, Johnson, Va. Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, Middleton, Moore, Mosely, Murfree, Nelson, Va. Noyes, Pickens, Pickering, Pleasants, Randolph, Roane, Root, Ross, Smith, Va. Tate, Taylor, S. C. Tellair, Thomas, Voss, Wilcox, Wilde, Yates—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Baker, Bateman, Bennett, Birts, Birdsell, Boss, Briggs, Cady, Calhoun, Chappell, Chipmott, Clendenin, Constock, Conner, Crawford, Creighton, Crocheron, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Gold, Griffin, Hahn, Hammond, Hawes, Henderson, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Ingham, Irwin, Pa. Jackson, Johnson, Ky. Kent, Langdon, Lyle, Maclay, Marsh, Mason, Mayrant, McCoy, McLean, Ky. Milnor, Newton, Ormsby, Parris, Piper, Pleasants, Powell, Ruggles, Sargeant, Savage, Schenck, Sharpe, Smith, Md. Smith, Md. Southard, Strong, Sturges, Taul, Throop, Townsend, Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Wendover, Wheaton, Whiteside, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yates—78.

Friday, April 5.—After other business—Mr. Calhoun moved that the house proceed to consider the amendments of the senate to the national bank bill. On putting the question, however, it was found that a quorum of the members were not present.

Mr. Randolph, with a view of producing a more punctual attendance hereafter, moved that the house adjourn—Negatived.

A quorum soon after appearing, Mr. Randolph moved that the rule for convening at 10 o'clock, be rescinded, that the hour of 11 might be again adopted; which was also disagreed to—ayes 40.

The house then, by a vote of 45 to 55 agreed to consider the amendments of the senate to the bank bill.

Mr. Milnor, because of the thinness of the house and the importance of the subject; and, further, because he understood that the committee on the national currency were on the point of reporting a very important bill which might materially affect the decision on the bank question, &c. moved that the consideration thereof be postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Calhoun hoped the motion would not prevail. The reasons for it he did not think sufficient; the house was as full as usual; and the bill alluded to as on the eve of being reported by the committee, pre-supposed the existence of a national bank, and the committee had determined not to report it pending the passage of the bank bill.

After some further consideration between Messrs. Calhoun and Milnor, in which the latter gentleman insisted on the propriety of first being in possession of the report referred to—the motion to postpone the subject to Monday, was negatived—ayes 43, noes 66.

After the amendments of the senate were read—

Mr. Randolph moved, for the purpose of destroying the bill, that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

This motion produced a long and warm debate, and was finally decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Birdsell, Breckenridge, Burnside, Cady, Caldwell, Ciley, Clayton, Clifton, Cooper, Crawford, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Glasgow, Goldsborough, Goodwin, Hahn, Hale, Hammond, Henson, Heister, Herbert, Hopkinson, Johnson, Va. Johnson, K. Kent, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, McLean, Ky. Milnor, Newton, Noyes, Pickering, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Roane, Root, Ross, Ruggles, Sargeant, Savage, Sheffield, South, Pa. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Voss, Wallace, Ward, Mass. Webster, Whiteside, Wilcox—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Archer, Atherton, Baer, Bateman, Batts, Boss, Bradbury, Brooks, Brown, Bryan, Calhoun, Cannon, Champion, Chappell, Chipmott, Clark, N. C. Clendenin, Constock, Condit, Conner, Creighton, Crocheron, Cuthbert, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Gholson, Gohl, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hawes, Henderson, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Irwin, Pa. Jackson, Jewett, Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Maclay, Mason, McCoy, M'Kee, Middleton, Moore, Mosely, Murfree, Nelson, Mass. Nelson, Va. Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Powell, Reynolds, Robertson, Schenck, Sharpe, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Tate, Taul, Taylor, S. C. Tellair, Thomas, Throop, Townsend, Tucker, Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Wendover, Wheaton, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yates, Yates—91.

The amendments of the senate were then, after some ineffectual attempts to amend them, severally concurred in; and the house adjourned.

Saturday, April 6. Other minor business being disposed of—Mr. Calhoun from the committee on a national currency, reported a bill for the more effectual collection of the revenue in the lawful money of the United States, which was twice read and committed.

This bill provides, that after the 31st December next, the notes of the banks which do not by that time pay specie, shall not be received in payment of debts due the United States; and imposes on such banks new stamp duties, after the following scale:—

On notes not exceeding 1 dollar	10 cts
Above 1 and not exceeding 2	20
Above 2 and not exceeding 3	30
Above 3 and not exceeding 5	50
Above 5 and not exceeding 10	\$1
Above 10 and not exceeding 20	2
Above 20 and not exceeding 50	5
Above 50 and not exceeding 100	10
Above 100 and not exceeding 500	50
Above 500	100

Of which duties no composition shall be allowed, but it shall be "specifically collected for and upon the stamps affixed to the notes hereby charged therewith."

The house then again resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the discussion of various propositions to amend the bill, none of which, however, of an important character, prevailed. Amongst the amendments offered, was one by Mr. Tucker, to strike out the minimum price of 25 cents per square yard on cottons, which was widely debated; and one by Mr. Ward, of Mass. to reduce the duty on imported hemp from 150 cents to 100 cents per cwt. Both of these motions were negatived.

At a late hour the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and the house adjourned.

Monday, April 8.—On motion of Mr. Pleasants, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a law giving the assent of congress to an act of the legislature of Virginia, incorporating a company to improve the navigation of James's river from Warwick to Rockett's landing.

The engrossed bill to establish a tariff was read the third time, and the question stated "shall the bill pass?"—Mr. Randolph moved to postpone it until the next session, and stated his reasons therefor. He was replied to by Mr. Smith of Md. and Mr. Lowndes. For the postponement 47—against it 95.

The question then returned on the passage of the bill; when

Mr. Randolph rose and spoke nearly three hours in opposition to the bill, and generally against the policy of encouraging manufacturing establishments at all, especially against the propriety of affording a high bounty, by taxing the community, &c.

Mr. Wright also spoke sometime against the bill, as also did

Mr. Telfair, who opposed the bill in a speech of half an hour; when

The question on the passage of the bill, was taken and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Archer, Atherton, Baker, Barbour, Bussett, Bateuan, Bayles, Beckett, Betts, Binsall, Boss, Brooks, Brown, Cady, Caldwell, Calliou, Canoun, Chipman, Clendenain, Comstock, Crawford, Creighton, Crocheron, Cutbert, Darlington, Davenport, Deila Glasgow, Gold, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hall, Hammond, Hawes, Henderson, Hopkins, Igham, Irwin, Pa. Jewett, Johnson Ky. Kent, Langdon, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclay, Marsh, Mason, Mayraut, McCoy, McLean Ky. Milnor, Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Powell, Ruggles, Sargeant, Savage, Schenck, Sharpe, Smith Pa. Smith Md. Southard, Strong, Taggart, Taul, Throop, Townsend, Tucker, Wallace, Ward N. Y. Ward N. J. Venderow, Theaton, Whitead, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Yates—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Barr, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Bryan, Burnside, Chumpton, Clark, N. C. Culpepper, Edwards, Fomey, Forsyth, Gaston, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hale, Hardin, Heister, Herbert, Hoger, Hungerford, Johnson, Va. Kerr, Va. Larr, Lewis, Love, Lovett, Lyon, Moore, Murfree, Nelson Ms. Nelson Va. Pickens, Pickering, Rauldolph, Reynolds, Roane, Robertson, Root, Ross, Sheffy, Smith Va. Stearns, Stuart, Tate, Taylor S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Vose, Wilcox, Willie, Williams, Wright, Yancey—52.

Sundry bills were read the first and second time, &c. to be noticed hereafter.

Tuesday, April 9. Mr. Hopkinson, from the joint

committee appointed on the subject of regulating the proceedings of congress, reported two resolutions, providing that the business of all kinds which may remain unfinished at the close of the present session, shall be taken up at the next session at the precise point to which it shall have progressed during the present session; which resolutions were laid on the table.

Many bills, chiefly for the relief of individuals, were passed through a committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Gaston having announced the decease of the hon RICHARD STANFORD, a member of this house from North Carolina—

The usual orders on such occasions were adopted—and it was voted to attend the funeral to-morrow at 12 o'clock; in which the senate concurred.

Both houses, from respect to the memory of the deceased member of the house of representatives, adjourned to Thursday.

[Mr. S. died at his lodgings in Georgetown on the morning of this day, aged about 47 years. He had been a member of the house nearly 20 years, and at the time of his death was the oldest member. His complaint was the Erysipelas, originating in a common cold.]

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 11th April, the bill to increase the compensation to certain officers of government, was refused a third reading (and of course rejected) by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Brown, Daggett, Fromentin, Hunter, Lacock, Macon, Morrow, Roberts, Tait, Turner, Williams.—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Chace, Condict, Dana, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Mason of N. H. Mason of Vt. Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Thompson, Varnum, Wells—14.

The house of representatives on Thursday disposed of a great deal of business "entirely of a local character."

CHRONICLE.

We have no foreign intelligence of any importance since our last paper.

The president has signed the bill to establish a national bank. The act shall appear in our next.

From the Mediterranean. Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, dated "Port Mahon, January 23, 1816.

"We have been cruising the greater part of the last four months, except some weeks that we lay at Carthagen, but are now laid up for the winter.

"The only news I have for you is, the loss of his catholic majesty's line of battle-ship, the *Ferdinand*. Our commodore (who, you know, has much of the milk of human kindness in him) sent a party of men on board to fit the vessel out, and take her round to Carthagen. In her passage she experienced a little gale from the N. W. the second day out she sprung a leak; the third day out she went down, when within five miles of Algiers, but all the men, amounting to 65 in number, were saved.—They all arrived here a few days since, in the sloop of war Erie, except the Spaniards. The dey has determined to keep these poor fellows until the brig which we captured and carried into Carthagen, is given up."—*Columbian*.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the U. S. frigate *United States*, dated Port Mahon, Jan. 23, received at Boston.

"Within a few days the Intendant has refused giving us our stores from the shore, alleging he had orders from government to charge import and export duty on them, amounting to \$4930. Nothing

of this having been mentioned when they were landed, or a commodore is determined not to comply. We have hailed directly opposite the custom-house, with our broadside facing it.

"The Constellation is in dock refitting; captain Gordon's health not very good. The Erie, Ontario, Alert, John Adams and sch. Hornet, and the Dutch squadron, are here. The Hornet sails in a few days for Marseilles—and the Adams this day for Gibraltar, for provisions.

"The Algerine squadron is in port, dismantled. The Algerine brig was demanded by us at Carthage, but refused till orders were received from Madrid.

"The Erie has brought from Algiers, the Americans who were on board the Spanish ship of the line San Fernando, which foundered near there. No property was saved from that ship she sunk so suddenly. On board her were, 40 or 50 women, soldiers wives. All the lives were saved; but the Algerines made prisoners of the Spaniards. Every possible exertion was made by the Americans to save the ship."

[A letter from Cadiz says, the loss of the San Fernando is a serious one for the Spaniards, and that it was said she had on board about 200 men, exclusive of the Americans.]

Massachusetts election. The returns are not yet all received. We have the votes of 313 towns, in which there is a republican gain of 4,307. There has been a gain in favor of Mr Dexter in almost every county yet heard from. The result is doubtful. The federal majority last year was 7,391. Mr. Brooks will probably be elected by a small majority.

Connecticut election, for governor, &c. We have only heard from two places. In *New-Haven*, Mr. Wolcott (the republican candidate) beat Mr. Smith, the present governor, 20 votes! Norwalk, always republican, Mr. W. had 129, and Mr. S. 41.

CARTHAGENA, &c. We learn by Jamaica papers, that the royal chief Morillo is performing the part assigned him by executing great numbers of the people without regard to age or sex; in which he is ably supported by the *holy* Inquisition—the *HOLY INQUISITION!*

The greater part, and possibly the whole of the Americans made prisoners at *Carthage* have been released. Capt. Almeda, of Baltimore, has returned home. They suffered excessively by the cold-blooded cruelty and wanton outrages of the royalists.

Carracoa and *Surrinam* have been delivered up to the Dutch.

Buenos Ayres.—We have a report by a vessel arrived at Salem in 70 days from *Buenos Ayres*, that the patriot army sent to assist the whigs of Chili, had been completely defeated by the royal forces, and that great discontent existed in consequence at Buenos Ayres. We are not disposed to impeach the verity of this particular article of intelligence—but there is so much of royal and commercial cunning connected with the cast to be given to affairs in South America, that we always receive *bad news* with great caution.

A Charleston paper of the 29th ult. remarks, that for *eight weeks* that city had not been blessed with one drop of rain.

Auction sales.—The United States' duty on sales at auction, at 2 per cent. on merchandise, and ½ per cent. on vessels, produced as follows in 1815 from two houses of auctioneers in New-York:

	Duty.	Am't of sales.
Messrs. Hones & Town	\$131,592 30	\$6,579,615
Hoffman & Glass	47,639 1	2,381,851

There are about thirty auctioneers in New-York—but these do the greatest business.

Appointments by the president and senate.—*Cornelius P. Van Ness*, of Vermont, to be a commissioner under the British treaty, for ascertaining the boundary line between Vermont and New-Hampshire and the British territory.

Daniel Sheldon, late of the treasury department, to be secretary of legation of the United States to France.

Harman Visser, of New-York, to be consul at Bristol, in Great Britain.

Emanuel Wambersie, of Georgia, to be consul at Ostend, in the low countries.

Henry Wilson, of Maryland, to be consul at L'Orient, in France.

By the president.—*Thomas L. McKenney*, of the district of Columbia, to be superintendant of indian affairs, vice John Mason, resigned.

POPULATION.—*Westward!* It is estimated on ascertained facts and reasonable data, that the present population of Kentucky is about 527,000—viz. 420,000 free whites, and 107,000 slaves—the gross population in 1810 was 406,511. Increase 25 per cent. in five years.

Ohio. The population of Ohio, in 1810, was 230,000—by a late return of her free white inhabitants over 21 years of age, it is estimated that her present population is about 400,000. Increase nearly 80 per cent. in five years.

Indiana, in 1810, had a population of 24,520 souls. The ascertained population some months ago, was about 70,000—and the present amount is supposed to be between 95, and 100,000. Increase about 40 per cent. in five years.

There are no slaves in Ohio, and *very few* in Indiana—in 1810 only 237.

More goods! We have recently had many valuable arrivals at all the chief ports of the United States from China, the East Indies and Europe, with vast cargoes of precious goods!

Desertion!—A letter from England says that all the prime workmen who were sent to build the British vessels on lake Ontario, &c. have deserted to the United States; and that, hereafter, they will not send any for like purposes who cannot deposit £400 as security for their allegiance! "That's a good one!"

Earthquake or Sea-quake. We have recently had two apparently undeniable accounts of the effects of earthquakes felt at sea, to the great alarm of those in the vessels; which appeared as if passing, with "much rapidity over a hard bottom of large round stones."

The passage of *steam-boats* up and down the western waters, is now so common as to excite but little attention. They are greatly multiplying.

THE LOOM.—*From the National Intelligencer.*—A young man, whose name is Campbell, is now in this city, for the purpose of procuring a patent for a loom of the most singular construction we have yet seen. It does away the necessity of warping; and when once in operation can be kept so for any length of time; that is, a web may be wove of any desired length, as the cloth is rolled out in such manner as it can be cut off at any time without stopping the loom.

The machinery is very simple, and put in operation merely by turning a crank, and requires but a moment's inspection to be fully understood. The warp is taken from bobbins or spools. There can be no doubt but this new combination of machinery will greatly reduce the expence of fabricating cloth; and will therefore be of much use to our country.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 8 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 242.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Political geography & Statistics.

INTRODUCTORY. *Monarchical notions and the belief in ghosts—education—cases of inconsistency—remarks.*

In the editorial article with which I introduced the present volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER to its patrons, for a variety of reasons then stated, I promised to make a table to "shew the population and extent of the British territories in Europe, Asia, Africa and America." If the statements below fail of their political object, they may subserve useful purposes as a collection of facts.

These things are not exhibited to excite *jealousies*. The walk of royalty and republicanism is on different ground. But they may serve for a *caution*, and especially to shew "the *ne plus ultra*" effrontery of those who speak to us of the *moderation* of that power which we have the most reason to fear—a power that, for many causes, in war or in peace, will regard us as its enemy. A reasonable degree of prudence and foresight, with a careful nursing and encouragement of the proper resources of our country in its labor and materials, and an honest patriotism in the people, supported by the blessing of PROVIDENCE, is all that I would rely on for the preservation of the republic in its march to true glory and adult strength. I earnestly desire the friendship of all nations, and wish them to deserve it by acts of justice; but I would equally despise the creature who should ask "*protection*" even of the "magnanimous Alexander," as I do a certain late governor of one of these states who advised us to "*seek it under the British cannon*." The suggestion of any connection of the republic with a regal government, other than for the purposes of trade and commerce, should be regarded as a sort of high treason; and if not made punishable by law, ought, at least, to receive the hearty execration of every honest man. I would have it established as a rule absolute—never to be affected by time or circumstance, that we should avoid every political connection with a *monarchy*. Its touch, like the wind of the desert, withers and blasts and destroys all that is virtuous and honorable, and prostrates the freedom of a society—as is proved by the history of republics, ancient or modern. If there were not so many natural and moral causes for the general predilection of mankind in favor of royalty, I should religiously believe in *witchcraft* and the influence of the *Evil one*—it is so strange that people should reverence that which hates and debases them. A large body of the people of the United States are tainted with monarchical ideas, more or less—from the broad ground of *Gouverneur Morris* and others of his class, to that faint and momentary sentiment that sometimes prevails even in my own mind. The notion that there are *particular classes* of men, some *born* to command and others to obey, like a belief in ghosts and hobgoblins, has prevailed almost universally. The one is absurd as the other; but in most men it requires no little exertion of reason and philosophy to keep them in due bounds, and to eradicate them altogether is seldom possible. I draw this conclusion from a careful examination of myself, though there are few that will suspect me of an undue reverence for kings and lords—but so it is, while I know these people to be among the

most depraved and corrupt, the most silly or most stupid bipeds in the world, that the idea of them seldom crosses my mind without carrying with it a *general impression* of their superior worth and intelligence, though, like a *Jacks o' lantern*, it vanishes the moment I look at it. So also I have an idea of ghosts and hobgoblins. I have had *re-son* and *re-flection* enough to conduct once into the midst of a grave yard, alone, "at the solemn hour of twelve" in a dark winter night, to rout folly from her seat in my imagination by ascertaining the real character of something that excited my feelings as I happened to pass by—still the apprehension that the *dead* may disturb the living, is not without a transient effect upon me at times. I believe this is the case with most men. These silly prejudices have their origin in the *education* we receive, and the vile books that are thoughtlessly put into our hands, while children. Knaves, interested in the support of royalty, having the command of the pen and the press, and controlling the seminaries of learning, inundate the infant mind with what I had almost called *blasphemous stuff*, as though kings and lords were *gods*, and not made of the same clay and with the same weaknesses and failings, as the beggar. The herd of *novels* comes in to assist the systematic roquery of political writers, and so the whole mass of society is vitiated by prejudice. *Here it is that the axe should be laid at the root of the tree.* If *book-makers* were as cautious to avoid a preference for royalty and aristocracy as they are to instil it—and parents and tutors were zealous to teach their children that God made them equal to others, and that no distinction existed but by virtue and talents, laughing to scorn old wives' tales of supernatural appearances—the next generation would be no more fettered with the idea of something superior in the construction of kings, than be troubled with the fear of ghosts without heads, amusing themselves by dancing fandangoes in grave yards, at midnight.

But what have these things to do with the subject before us? I believe they are calculated to shew the false judgment by which we judge men and things, being prejudiced—as will appear in the sequel.

Chained by prejudice, we seem to have inverted what was always considered a first principle of things. We have been taught that like causes produce like effects. But we have condemned one nation for the very act that we commend in another—as though its merit depended on the parties concerned in it, and not in itself. Take the following cases in proof of what I say.

1. History has consigned to the infamy of ages, the coalition of Russia, Austria and Prussia, by which Poland was *dismembered*—but the actual blotting of that country from the map of Europe by the first of these—is well. There is no longer a *Poland*—it is a Russian province; a part of the empire.

2. A Dutchman invited to England by a party of "malcontents," invaded the country with a considerable army—and, joined by "traitors," drove off the "legitimate" prince and his family and seized the throne, after a great deal of bloodshed, and this was a "*glorious revolution*." An unarmed man lands in France from *Elba*, and, by his mere presence, expels the "royal line" without striking a blow, and this was an *usurpation*.

3. France organized the confederation of the Rhine as a barrier to her own proper possessions, and it was evidence of her *ambition*. The congress of Vienna re-organizes the same countries as a barrier against France, and it is a proof of their *moderation*.

4. The emperor of France seizes the iron crown of Italy and places it on his head, and he was all-grasping at *power*. The emperor of Austria does the same thing, and more, and *it is well*.

5. The British government-priests affect to pray every Sunday to the Almighty for the downfall of the pope and popery, while the people of that religious sect within the British dominions are denied a participation in the common rights of Englishmen, and this is for the *glory of God*. The British government itself raises up the pope, cast down by Bonaparte, and is the cause of the re-establishment of the inquisition, and for these also the people are to sing *hallelujahs!*

6. A prince plotting to recover France over which his family had reigned, is seized by the possessor of the throne and put to death, and the author of this is a murderer—the British government in India has, for like causes, “put out of the way” from 40 to 50 *native* princes, and they are the “shield of afflicted humanity,” and “bulwark of our religion.”

7. Cortez and Pizarro were hell-hounds for destroying ten millions of American Indians to possess their wealth and territory—the British for destroying forty millions of Asiatics for the same purposes, are “friends of order, liberty and law.”

But a volume would not hold the cases of this kind that might be adduced, and I shall mention only three more at present.

8. The British *philanthropists*, lord *Castlereagh* and the rest, celebrated for their works in *Iceland*, have received great applause for their exertions to stop the trade in black African slaves, dragged from their country to till the earth in a strange land—but the same lord and his companions have purchased, not only the services, but the *lives* also, of some hundreds of thousands of white slaves, dragged in like manner from their homes at the uttermost borders of Europe, to fight their battles and fatten foreign fields with their carcasses, in quarrels where they had as little interest as a negro in the product of a West-India sugar plantation. And the “illustrious congress of Vienna,” who set their face so solemnly against the trade in *black slaves*, opened the greatest market for human flesh that modern times has witnessed; for they bought and sold about fifteen millions of mankind as completely as ever a cargo of Congo negroes was disposed of at Jamaica; the *white slaves* being transferred in like manner, and receiving new masters without their consent. The one is called, and justly, a hellish traffic; but the other is considered as a restoration of “social order.”

9. Who have not heard of the horrible “French conscriptions?” the miseries they occasioned and the sufferings they caused? Every body reprehended them. But—at least four-fifths of those who fought against France were made a military force of in the very same, if not in a more exceptionable way, and their march was celebrated by orations, and sermons and feasts!

10. Who does not recollect the clamor and persecution against Mr. *Jefferson*, by a certain description of persons in the United States, for certain religious opinions he was *supposed* to possess, for which he was condemned, with a rancor unequalled in this enlightened day? Who has yet to learn, that they who were the chief organs of scurrility and abuse of him on *this account*, did themselves hold, and now openly and unblushingly advocate, the very

opinions that they were pleased to ascribe to him for his moral, political and eternal rejection? And who shall say that these, who will hardly brew beer on Saturday lest it should work on Sunday, are not exceedingly *religious*?

These instances are sufficient for the purpose. They shew us how easily we are deceived by the political prejudices and predilections, which have been accounted for. I make these remarks the more freely, for I think that I have endeavored to weigh kings in the same balance with each other. I never justified in one what I reprehended in his rival. I have considered the *principle* of them as wrong, and did not expect a corrupt tree to bring forth good fruit.

If any man who read the *Jeremiads* of the British writers in Europe and America, when the power of *Napoleon Bonaparte* was at its height, could have believed them, he must have believed that the British government, compared with that of France, was as unambitious as *Diogenes* desired to *appear* to be, when he would ask only of *Alexander the Great* to stand a little aside, that he might enjoy the sunshine; though, in fact, independent of their claim to the empire of the vast and boundless ocean, and the entire government of the whole maritime world, they really and absolutely possessed a sovereignty over greater tracts of country and many more millions of men, than *Bonaparte* ever aspired to govern. The French empire at its greatest extent, including the kingdom of Italy and the confederated or vassal states, had a population of from 65 to 70 millions of souls. We see below that the British, in like manner, rule over nearly 100 millions. Which then was the most ambitious? Several times was Austria and Prussia at the feet of Napoleon, yet he suffered them to remain great powers. Have the British ever imitated that magnanimity in India—have they given up conquests twice or thrice made? Is there one right of things for Europe and another for Asia? And as to *Bonaparte* himself—who of us have not joined in reprehending him for the detention of Ferdinand of Spain as his prisoner, even though the people of Spain were carrying on a war against France in his name—and how quietly do we settle down into the usage that *Napoleon* himself has received, whereby the rights of hospitality were violated, and he held as a *prisoner of war*, for life, at *St. Helena*.—When the passions of the day have subsided, and *history* shall speak of these things, the names of those guilty of the outrage will never be mentioned but with execration.

With such resources and means—such rich and extensive colonies, supporting a vast commerce, whereby England can buy *white negroes* to fight her battles of the many European dealers therein—and in fact, with a force of more than a *million of men in arms*, located at so many points for offence or defence, the whole sustained by her naval preponderance, let the American seriously consider if we have not great reason to fear, or at least guard against, the ever-grasping ambition of that country. Recollect the *sine qua non* at Ghent, by which she would have arrested a territory from us equal to that of two of her kingdoms.

*This a curious but a serious fact. A very large body of the political priests of New-England are avowed *Unitarians*, and the question has been scandalously discussed, even in the public papers, “*Are you a Calvinist or a Christian?*” I reprehend no man for his religious belief, unless it interferes with the general good of society, and I hope there are good men of every sect and persuasion.

POPULATION AND WEALTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Dr. Colquhoun, a late and very able British statistical writer, thus gives us the aggregates of the population of the British empire in 1814.

	Europeans	Free persons of color	Slaves.	Total.
Present population of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the army and navy	16,456,303	:	:	16,456,303
British subjects in the different dependencies in Europe	180,300	:	:	180,300
Item—in the British possessions in North America	486,146	:	:	486,146
Item—in the West India colonies	61,994	33,081	634,096	732,171
Item—in the conquered colonies in idem	35,829	25,253	37,800	434,882
Item—in the British settlements in Africa	20,678	108,299	128,977	209,900
Item—in colonies and dependencies in Asia	61,059	1,807,496	140,450	2,009,005
East-India company's territorial possessions	25,246	40,033,162	:	40,038,408
British navy, army, marines and seamen in registered vessels including foreign corps in the British service	671,241	:	:	671,241
Total amount of the population of the British empire	18,001,796	42,008,291	1,147,346	61,157,433

Scilly islands 1,000; Guernsey 15,000; Jersey 20,000; Alderney 1,000; Sark 300; Gibraltar (exclusive of the garrison) 16,000; Malta (including Goza) 94,000; Heligoland 3,000— : : : : 180,300

Colonies, &c. in North America. Canada 300,000; New Brunswick 60,000; Nova-Scotia 100,000; Cape Breton 3,000; St. John's, or Prince Edward's island 5,000; Newfoundland 18,000; Hudson's Bay 146 486,146

British West India colonies.	Euro-peans.	Free persons of color	Slaves.†
Jamaica, :	30,000	10,000	350,000
Barbadoes, :	15,000	3,000	59,506
Antigua, :	3,200	1,400	36,000
St. Vincent, :	1,280	1,772	27,156
St. Christopher's	1,200	500	30,000
Montserrat, :	444	200	10,000
Nevis, :	500	250	15,000
Virgin Islands,	300	400	10,000
Grenada, :	800	1,600	32,603
Dominica, :	899	1,500	24,000
Trinidad, :	2,700	8,559	21,831
Bahamas, :	3,600	3,300	10,000
Bermudas, :	5,000	200	5,000
Honduras, :	170	1,000	3,000
	64,994	33,081	634,096
<i>Conquered West-India colonies.</i>			
Tobago, :	470	250	17,000
St. Lucia, :	500	350	24,000
St. Martins, :	350	250	3,500
Guadaloupe, :	10,000	6,000	54,000
Martinique, :	12,500	7,500	67,500
Mariegalante, :	400	800	8,000
Surrinam, :	3,150	2,889	60,000
Berberie, :	1,000	600	25,000
Demarara and Essequibo, :	4,000	2,500	70,000
Curacoa, :	400	2,000	5,000
St. Eustatia, :	100	250	1,800
St. Croix, :	2,223	1,164	28,000
St. Thomas, :	550	1,500	3,000
St. Johns, :	150	200	6,000
Total—W. Indies,	100,823	59,534	1,006,896

He estimates the total military force of the empire thus:

British	301,000
Local militia in Great Britain	195,446
Volunteers in ditto	88,000
Militia and yeomanry in Ireland	80,000
Militia and fencibles in the colonies	25,000
Foreign corps in British service	30,741—721,187
Navy	147,252
Marines	32,668—179,920
British forces in India	20,000
Native army in do.	140,000
Marine do.	913—160,913

Total 1,062,020

He gives us the following particulars of the general items, stated above:

*England,	9,538,827
Wales, :	611,788
Scotland,	1,805,688
Ireland, :	4,500,000
	16,456,303

Dependencies in Europe. Isle of Man 30,000;

*Exclusive of the Army and navy, &c.

Settlements in Africa.	White persons.	Free persons of color
Cape of Good-Hope, :	20,000	100,000
Sierra-Leone, :	28	1,999
Senegal & its dependencies	600	3,400
Goree, :	50	3,600
	20,678	108,290

Colonies and dependencies in Asia.	White persons	Slaves	Miscellaneous persons
New South Wales & dependencies	9,659		
Ceylon,	6,000		830,000
Isle of Bourbon	16,400	70,450	3,496
Isle of France	17,000	70,000	
Java and its dependencies	12,000		1,000,000
	61,059	140,450	2,009,005

†Dr. C. calls these "negro laborers"—a courtly phrase—we "put them down as they are."

<i>East India Company's possessions</i>	<i>Euro-peans</i>	<i>Natives.</i>	
Bengal : : :	2,035	29,010,968	
Madras : : :	743	10,800,974	
Bombay : : :	640	60,018	
Fort Marlboro', Bencoolen	69		
Prince of Wales' Island	101	18,402	
Canton : : :	23		
St. Helena : : :	1,522	2,000	
Army and marine in India	20,115	140,800	
	25,246	40,033,162	40,058,408

Army and navy, including foreign troops, as before stated 671,241
 Grand total, 61,157,433
 Of whom—18,011,796 are Europeans
 42,008,291 are natives of the colonies or dependencies in America, Africa and Asia
 1,447,346 are negroes, chiefly slaves.
 61,157,433

The following is the Doctor's estimate of the value of the landed and other public and private property in Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies, &c.

ENGLAND AND WALES—			
Productive private property,	£	£	
Unproductive,	1,543,400,000		
SCOTLAND.			
Productive,	239,580,000		
Unproductive,	38,500,000	278,080,000	
IRELAND.			
Productive,	467,660,000		
Unproductive,	87,000,000	554,660,000	
Public property in			
England & Wales	32,000,000		
Scotland	3,000,000		
Ireland	9,000,000		
Common to Great-Britain and Ireland, as the navy, military, ordnance stores, &c.	45,000,000	89,000,000	

Great Britain and Ireland, as above 2,736,640,000
9 dependencies in Europe, viz:

Isle of Man	3,502,050	
Scilly Islands	90,500	
Guernsey	2,534,859	
Jersey	2,610,030	
Alderney	245,000	
Sark	222,500	
Gibraltar	5,130,000	
Malta with Goza	7,740,000	
Heligoland	36,000	22,161,330

7 colonies and dependencies in North America, viz:

Canadas	23,413,360	
New Brunswick	4,720,000	
Nova Scotia	9,803,000	
Cape Breton	493,500	
St. Johns or Prince Edward's	1,022,500	
Newfoundland	6,973,000	
Hudson's Bay	150,000	46,575,360
<i>14 West India colonies, &c. viz:</i>		
Jamaica	58,125,293	
Barbadoes	9,089,630	
Antigua	4,364,000	
St. Vincent's	4,006,865	

St. Christopher's	3,783,800	
Nevis	1,750,100	
Montserrat	1,087,440	
Virgin Islands	1,093,400	
Grenada	4,994,365	
Dominica	3,056,000	
Trinidad	4,932,705	
Bahamas	2,041,500	
Bermudas	1,111,000	
Honduras	578,760	100,014,864

14 conquered West India colonies, &c. viz:

Tobago	2,682,920	
St. Lucia	2,929,000	
St. Martin's	362,100	
Martinique	11,090,000	
Guadaloupe	13,611,000	
Mariegalante	773,000	
Surinam	11,729,000	
Berbice	7,415,160	
Demerara and Essequibo	18,410,480	
Curacoa	1,187,000	
St. Eustatia	415,900	
St. Croix	3,728,640	
St. Thomas	747,800	
St. Johns	538,000	75,220,000

4 settlements in Africa, viz:

Senegal, &c.	350,200	
Goree	120,100	
Sierra Leone	200,200	
Cape of Good-Hope	4,100,000	4,790,500

5 colonies and dependencies in Asia, viz:

New South Wales, &c.	860,000	
Ceylon	10,420,000	
Isle of Bourbon	9,528,750	
Isle of France	10,212,340	
Java and dependencies	7,700,000	38,721,090

East India Company's possessions.

Cash, stores, stocks of all kinds, per report of 10th July, 1812, :	18,703,368	
Buildings, fortifications, ships, &c. &c.	12,693,295	31,396,663
Lands and stock	350,438,060	
Buildings, merchandize, furniture, and floating property, &c. :	510,000,000	
Local shipping	593,038	
Circulating specie	180,000,000	1,041,031,088

Grand total estimated value of the landed and public and private property of the British empire in all parts of the world, : : £4,081,530,895
 \$18,120,887,173

The preceding extracts from Dr. Colquhoun's voluminous and curious work, may suffice all present purposes, and for the subject we are treating more particularly of. Yet there appears to have been a disposition rather to conceal the magnitude of the British possessions in the East Indies; but perhaps several changes may have taken place since the statement was made out; and, besides, several of the "conquered colonies," &c. may have been restored while new acquisitions have also been gained. The following is an attempt to shew the

present population and extent in square miles, of the British empire, in all parts of the world:

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.		
	Sq. miles.	Population
Great Britain and Ireland	A. 104,656	16,456,303
Dependencies in Europe	B. 453	180,500
Army and navy		671,241
Ionian Isles, under the protection of G. Britain	C. 900	200,000
British colonies in N. America, and their dependencies,	D. 567,050	606,146
W. India islands, colonies	E. 9,650	732,171
possessions in Africa	F. 160,000	128,977
colonies and dependencies in Asia, including the East India company's possessions	G. 628,700	77,959,304
Grand total,	1,471,409	96,934,442

In estimating the square miles we might have added perhaps 3,000,000 for the sovereignty claimed by Great Britain over *New Holland* and other places; but this would swell the amount far beyond what the nature of the thing could fairly bear. Deducting from the above 471,409 square miles for her wild, uncultivated, inhospitable and scarcely habitable regions in North America, we may say, with what appears to me an entire regard to truth and justice, that the British sceptre governs not less than *ninety-five millions* of the human race, and extends itself over a *million of square miles of thickly populated countries.*

NOTES.

A. England 49,465; Scotland 27,749; Ireland 27,457 square miles: The population from Colquhoun.

B. Isle of Man 160; Guernsey 50; Jersey 43; Malta 150 square miles. The Scilly islands, with Alderney, Sark, Gibraltar and Heligoland may have in the whole about 50—in all 453. The population from Colquhoun.

C. The Ionian isles, which to all purposes of offence or defence, and of resource and supply, may be considered as an integral part of the British empire, though they have a nominal independence, are 1. Corfu; 2. Faro; 3. Santa Maura; 4. Cephalonia; 5. Theaki (the ancient Ithaca); 6. Zante; 7. Cerigo. They have in all about 900 square miles and 200,000 inhabitants. As the key of the Adriatic sea, they are of great importance to the British nation, and by their position as well as their own proper resources, open a field for a very extensive and very profitable commerce.

D. Canada has a population of not less than 420,000, and the other settlements are probably better peopled than Colquhoun has stated them to be; but for want of other data we admit his in respect to the last, and assume 606,146 as the whole population of the British colonies, &c. in North America.

The extent of these possessions may be thus estimated—Canada 150,000; New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia 57,000; Cape Breton 4,000; St. John's or Prince Edward's island 1800; Newfoundland 35,500; Hudson's bay 318,750—in all 567,050 square miles; but a vast part of this country is a howling waste, and will probably remain so for ever, unless there be some great revolution in nature. The British, however, claim the sovereignty of the soil.

E. Jamaica 6000; Barbadoes 140; Antigua 150;

St. Vincent 100; St. Christopher's 100; Montserrat and Nevis 40; Granada 200; Trinidad 2500; the Bahamas, Bermudas, Virgin-Islands, &c. about 220; Dominica 200; total British West-Indies 9,650 square miles. Population from Colquhoun.

F. The colony of the Cape of Good Hope, as claimed by the Dutch, is said to have been 550 miles long and 315 miles wide, and may have contained about 150,000 square miles. Bourbon and the isle of France, we believe, have been restored, and we know but little of the extent of the other settlements.

G. The following statistical view of Asia (observes the editor of the *Aurora*, on republishing the article in his paper, and no man in America is, perhaps, as well acquainted with the affairs of India as Mr. Duane) is from a late English publication, and is much more full and concurrent with the best knowledge of that part of the world, than any that we have seen.

HINDUSTAN.	Geo. sq. mile.	Population
Bengal, Bahar and Orissa	162,000	29,000,000
Acquisitions in Orissa and Hindustan in 1799	60,000	10,000,000
Under Bengal presidency,	222,000	39,000,000
Madras presidency	125,000	12,000,000
Bombay presidency	10,000	2,500,000
Total English Hindustan	357,000	53,500,000
The <i>Vassals.</i>		
Oude Nawab	13,000	2,000,000
Peishwa and Guicowar	53,000	5,000,000
Nizatu	76,000	8,000,000
Mysore Rajah, Hindu	22,000	2,000,000
Travancore and Cochin	5,000	500,000
British and vassals	526,000	71,000,000
Independent princes { Scindea, Holkar, } Maharattahs, { and other chiefs. }	75,000	6,000,000
Nagpore	58,000	3,000,000
Napal or Ghorkalis,	63,000	2,000,000
Seiks and Lahore,	54,000	4,000,000
Joudpour, Oudeypoor, Jeynagur, and other Rajpoots;	776,000	86,000,000
Amcers of Sind, Cabul, Casimere, Pootan, Assam, Grand Coollie, and other natives.	234,000	15,000,000
Total Hindustan	1,020,000	101,000,000

With this light before us we may come to a tolerably correct conclusion of the extent and population of the British empire in Asia.

	Square miles.	Population
Subjects and vassals, for every essential purpose the same,	526,000	71,000,000
Recent conquests in Hindustan—seizures and usurpations in Napaul, the country of the Seiks, &c. &c.	75,000	6,000,000
Ceylon,	27,700	806,000
New South Wales	millions	9,659
Prince of Wales's island,	unknown	18,500
Other islands and settlements in the Indian and Pacific oceans	unknown	100,000
Add Europeans, including the army & navy		28,145
Total	628,700	77,959,304

NOTE—Java and its dependencies, and Bourbon and the Isle of France, are excluded from this estimate. The estimate of the "Europeans" in those countries must be a great deal too low; though it is true that the hapless Indians are more enslaved by their own divisions, excited by the British, than by British force. The rule of the East-India company, (those butchers, before whom *Cortez* and *Pizarro* sink into mere babes and sucklings in the business of desolation) is—when they discover any of the native powers disposed to live in peace and prosper, to excite jealousies, and by all sorts of bribery and corruption, bring them to cutting each others throats, caring but little who beats, so that mass acre

has been sufficiently extensive. The wanton destruction of the people by such intrigues, and by arms to obtain or maintain British ascendancy in Asia, has not been less than *forty millions*. The villains guilty of this—talk of *Bonaparte's* enormities!

In 1779, an enquiry took place before the house of commons, as to the conduct of the East India company. General Burgoyne was chairman of the committee. He says, that "such a scene of iniquity, rapine and injustice, such unheard of cruelties, such open violations of every rule of morality, every tie of religion, and every principle of good government, was never before discovered; and that, through the whole of the investigation, he could not find a *single spot*, whereon to lay his finger, it being equally one mass of most unheard of villainies, and the most notorious corruption." This passage occurs in the first of more than 300 pages, all in the same style.

Dr. Richard Price was honored with the thanks of the city of London, and presented with the freedom of that metropolis, in token of approval of the publication from which we make the following extract:—

"Turn your eyes to India: there more has been done than is now attempted in America: there Englishmen, actuated by the love of plunder and the spirit of conquest, have depopulated whole kingdoms, and ruined millions of innocent people, by the most infamous oppression and rapacity! The justice of the nation has slept over those enormities! Will the justice of Heaven sleep? Are we not execrated on both sides of the globe?"

Arms to the Militia.

IN SENATE.

Department of War, April 8, 1816.

Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the senate of the 3d instant, directing the secretary of this department to lay before the senate a statement of the sums expended in the purchase or manufacture of arms and military equipments for the militia, in pursuance of the act of the 23d of April, 1808, entitled "an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States;" and also a statement of the arms and military equipments which have been so provided, and of the distribution thereof, in execution of that act, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed statements. I am, sir, respectfully, your most obed't and very humble serv't WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. John Gaillard, president pro tem. of the senate.

(COPY.)

Superintendent General's Office,
Washington, January 30, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit you a statement of muskets delivered to the several states and territories under the act of the 3d of April, 1808, for arming the whole body of the militia.

Also a partial statement of muskets delivered to the militia of the several states and territories, since the 1st of April, 1813, so far as can be ascertained from the returns received at this office. Several important returns are yet wanting; as soon as received an additional statement will be transmitted.

I am, sir, with great respect, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD CUTTS,
Superintendent general of military supplies.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, secretary of war.

Total amount appropriated for arming and equipping the militia under the act of the 23d April, eighteen hundred and eight, \$1,600,000 00

Amount transferred from this to other specific appropriations 730,000

Sum applied to other appropriations on the settlement of individual accounts, 43,454 76

Amount carried to the surplus fund in 1812 and 1813, 180,000 00

\$953,454 76

Sum expended for the purchase of arms, \$646,545 24

The following is an abstract of the "partial statement of muskets delivered to the militia of the several states and territories," referred to in the preceding—sufficient in detail for every ordinary purpose.

	Previous to Dec. 24, 1812.	Since Dec. 24, 1812.	Total.
New-Hampshire	1,000	400	1,400
Massachusetts	1,000	2,439	3,439
Rhode-Island	1,000	1,000	2,000
Connecticut	2,000	2,000	2,000
Vermont	2,000	500	2,500
New-York	19,394	19,394	19,394
New-Jersey	1,000	3,485	4,485
Pensylvania	9,350	9,350	9,350
Delaware	1,650	1,650	1,650
Maryland	4,329	4,329	4,329
Virginia	7,737	7,737	7,737
North-Carolina	2,180	2,180	2,180
South-Carolina	2,000	2,000	2,000
Georgia	1,000	3,545	4,545
Ohio	1,500	3,953	5,453
Kentucky	1,500	3,065	4,565
Tennessee	1,500	75	1,575
Louisiana	250	3,085	3,335
Columbia district	3,520	3,520	3,520
Mississippi territory	114	114	114
Missouri do	216	450	666
Illinois do	114	450	666
Indiana do	114	450	666
Michigan do	114	450	666
Total			86,257

Banks.

In the council of revision for the state of New-York, April 5, 1816.

Resolved, That it appears improper to the council, that the bill entitled "an act to incorporate the bank of Niagara," should become a law of this state—

Because the bill is destitute of due and adequate provision to secure the punctual payments, upon demand, of the notes of the bank in lawful monies of the United States. It is a fact of public notoriety, that the several incorporated banks within this state have for some time past refused to redeem their bills by paying the same in specie. As this refusal has existed for upwards of a year past, though the country has in that time been in a state of peace, the evil grows more inveterate and alarming by the continuance of such refusal. This is the first instance of a bill for the erection a new bank since the existing banks have discontinued specie payments, and the occasion seems to require some new and effectual provision, beyond the mere increase of interest, to guard against the repetition of an evil not anticipated when the existing banks were incorporated. And it appears to the council to be repugnant to the dictates of sound policy, to institute, under the present state of things, any new bank, unless the charter thereof contain some express and decided sense of the legislature, that the duty must be deemed indispensable to pay their notes, on de-

mand, in monies that are or shall be a tender by law. And if the duty be indispensable, the privilege of issuing notes ought to be made to rest as a condition upon the performance of that duty, and to cease when the condition is not fulfilled.

Ordered, That the secretary deliver a copy of the preceding resolution and objections, together with the said bill, to the honorable the senate.

R. TILLOTSON, secretary of state.

Battle of the Beaver Dams.

Colonel Bærstler to the people of the United States.

Immediately after the close of the late war with Great Britain, I left the United States for South America, and have since been to Europe. On my return I deeply regret to find, that slander and misrepresentation have not yet ceased to assail my conduct in regard to the "battle of the Beaver Dams," which took place in Upper Canada in June 1813.* A respect for those, whose opinion I value, induces me therefore, at this distant period of time, to publish the following "statement of facts" deduced by an honorable military court, from the testimony of numerous witnesses, and the "opinion" of that court founded on those facts; believing confidently that this will be sufficient to convince all candid minds, that although unfortunate, I have not been wanting in my duty to my country. Every misstatement and false account of the affair of the "Beaver-dams" having been given to the public, the editors of periodical publications and newspapers, are earnestly solicited to aid the cause of justice, by inserting this document. *Baltimore, April 20, 1816.*

REPORT. BALTIMORE 17th Feb. 1815.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

The court having heard and considered the testimony adduced in this case, have the honor to report to the honorable the secretary of war the following statement of facts.

That on the 23d day of June, 1813, a detachment of the army of the U. S. then stationed at Fort George in Upper Canada, was ordered to proceed against an advanced post of the enemy at De Coos stone house. That a detail of 575 men, in proportions of infantry, artillery, dragoons and riflemen, accompanied by a party of mounted gun-men under captain Chapin, were ordered for the expedition, and that lieut. col. Charles G. Bærstler, of 14th Infantry, was selected for the command; the riflemen were not furnished according to the detail and the expedition proceeded without them.

The infantry carried in their boxes thirty-two rounds of musket-ball cartridges, and the ammunition waggon contained a reserve of 5 or 6000 rounds.

The artillery, two field pieces, was well supplied with fixed ammunition of round and cannister shot.

The expedition was accompanied by two four horse waggons, carrying the ammunition and provisions, without entrenching tools; and was not followed by any detachment on which it could fall back in the event of disaster. It was ordered to march upon the Queenston and St. David's road, and to return upon the same route.

No copy of the commanding-general's order now remains. The book in which it was entered, and the original have both been lost through the casualties of war: but the object of the expedition is

*It may, perhaps, in a great measure be attributed to a want of information before the public, as my official account of that affair, though received by the commanding general a few days after my capture, has never reached the war department, or been seen by the public.—It was suppressed.

proved to have been "to batter down De Coos stone house, said to be fortified, and garrisoned by a company of regulars and 60 or 100 Indians, and capture or dislodge the enemy stationed there."

On the same day, that is, on the 23d June, 1813, the picquets of the American army covered ground to the extent of two miles in front of Fort George, and no more.

And the advanced posts of the enemy, three in number, were—

1. At St Catharine's on the lake road, nine and an half miles from Fort George, and deemed the strongest, lieut. col. De Herrn commanding.
2. At twenty-mile creek, sixteen and a half miles from Fort George, lt. col. Bishop commanding.
3. At De Coos stone house, seventeen and a half miles from Fort George, via Queenston, and sixteen via St. Catherine's, lieut. Fitz Gibbon commanding; and in advance of this post, and one and an half miles from it, and near the road leading to it, a camp of 450 or 500 Indians, of which nothing had been known,

A plan of the ground is submitted to shew the relative positions of these posts, how they supported each other at the distance of six or seven miles, lying in the form of a triangle, and the point to be attacked the most distant of the three.

The intermediate country between the two armies was, in general, covered with thick wood.

No force was sent out to amuse or divert lieut. cols. De Herrn and Bishop, while the post at De Coos should be attacked. A simultaneous movement had been planned against St. Catharine's (lieut. col. De Herrn) but was not executed.

The expedition under lieut. col. Bærstler appears to have been founded upon intelligence derived from capt. Chapin. His information is proved to have been erroneous.

The guide furnished to conduct the expedition was the same capt. Chapin; and at nine or ten miles from Fort George he was, or appeared to be, ignorant of the roads. Lieut. col. Bærstler took an inhabitant of the country and compelled him to become the guide.

The detachment was ordered to lay at Queenston on the night of the 23d, and to march early the next morning. It did so; laying upon its arms, in silence, without lights, and having taking precautions to avoid surprise, and to prevent the country people from carrying intelligence to the enemy.

On the march, advance and rear guards, with flankers from each side, were kept constantly out. Captain Chapin's mounted men formed the advanced guard, and frequently pushed out patrols in search of discoveries.

Between eight and nine o'clock, morning of the 24th, at a place called the "Beaver Dams," a mile and a half in advance of De Coos, the enemy's Indians were first discovered, issuing from the woods in the rear of the detachment, and running across the road upon which it had marched. The action commenced immediately, and the column quickly forming into two lines, fought at the same time to the front and to the rear. Lieut. colonel Bærstler was at the head of the first, and major Taylor at the head of the second.

The action continued upwards of three hours. The American troops contended with a superior force of Indians, British regulars and provincials. Several changes of position, rendered necessary by circumstances, had been ordered, and executed in an orderly and military manner; and every officer was at the head of his command, and every company did its duty, a majority of the mounted gun-men and their commander excepted.

But the ammunition had been nearly expended—all the boxes had been exhausted of their cartridges, replenished from the waggon, and again nearly exhausted; the waggon itself was emptied, or nearly so; the artillery had but two or three rounds of canister, and a small number of round shot remaining. The heat of the day was oppressive, and the men exhausted with the length of the action and the march of the morning.

Seventy or eighty of the detachment were killed or wounded—lieut. col. Bærstler, captain Maché-ny, captain Cummings and lieutenants Marshall and Randall were among the latter.

About noon, lieut. col. De Herrn arrived from St. Catharine's, and brought with him 120 infantry, 25 or 30 dragoons, and some provincials.

The enemy occupied in force the road upon which the detachment had marched.

Lieut. col. Bærstler collected the effectives of his command, formed them into column, and gave in person his orders and the explanation of his object, "to clear the road by a charge and retreat to Fort George." His force under arms was diminished one-third; not altogether by death and wounds, but partly from the various causes which conspire to thin the ranks of all troops during an engagement. All the wounded were brought to the centre of the column, and there were but 2 waggons to receive them.

When the column was ready to be put in motion, a British officer advanced and demanded its surrender; the demand was instantly and decisively rejected by colonel Bærstler: the officer retired and presently returned with a renewal of the demand, stating the great superiority of his force, and proposing that an American officer should be sent to view them. Lieut. Kearney, of the 14th infantry, was accordingly sent, but a senior officer having come upon the ground, refused to permit the examination, but renewed the demand for a surrender—it was added that the American wounded could then be protected, but if the action recommenced they (the British officers) could not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians.

Lieut. col. Bærstler referred to the officers about him for their opinion; they deemed it advisable to surrender if honorable terms could be had, and the detachment was accordingly surrendered prisoners of war, the officers retaining their horses, arms and baggage.

The force of the enemy at the time of the surrender amounted to 7 or 800 men, comprising between 450 and 500 Indians, about 300 regular and provincial infantry, 25 or 30 dragoons, and a small number of fencibles; and exclusive of 250 infantry, following lieut. colonel Bishop from Twenty Mile creek, and arrived near the ground at the close of the action.

And it does not appear, but the contrary is proved (so far as a negative can be proved) that lieut. col. Bærstler sent any messenger to Fort George to demand reinforcements, and to say that he would maintain his ground until they arrived.

Whereupon the court respectfully submit to the honorable the secretary of war, the following

OPINION.

That the march of the detachment from Fort George to the "Beaver Dams" on the 23d and 24th June, 1813, under the command of lieut. colonel Bærstler, was made in an orderly, vigilant and military manner.

That the personal deportment of lieut. col. Bærstler in the action which followed, was that of a brave, zealous and deliberate officer; and the conduct of the regular officers and men under his com-

mand was equally honorable to themselves and to their country.

That a retreat from the field, after the force of the enemy had been ascertained, could not be justified on any military principle; and if attempted, *in column*, must have exposed the men to certain death in their ranks, with very little means of resistance; if *by dispersion*, the immediate massacre of the wounded, and the slaughter in detail of a multitude of exhausted and tired fugitives, must have been the inevitable consequence.

That the surrender was justified by existing circumstances, and that the misfortune of the day is not to be ascribed to lieut. col. Bærstler, or the detachment under his command.

And the court is unanimous in the expression of this opinion and foregoing report of facts.

(Signed) JAMES P. PRESTON, Col. 23d Inf.

President of court of enquiry.

Attest,—LEWIS B. WILLIS, Capt. 12th Inf.

Recorder to the court.

A copy of the articles of the capitulation is subjoined, as also a part of maj. gen. Lewis's deposition: *Particulars of the capitulation made between captain M. Dowell, on the part of lieut. col. Bærstler, of the United States' army, and major De Herrn, of his Britannic majesty's Canadian regiment, on the part of lieut. col. Bishop, commanding the advance of the British, respecting the surrender of the force under the command of lieut. col. Bærstler.*

24th June, 1813.

First—That lieut. col. Bærstler and the force under his command, shall surrender prisoners of war.

Second—That the officers shall retain their horses, arms and baggage.

Third—That the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall lay down their arms at the head of the British column, and become prisoners of war.

That the militia and volunteers, accompanying the attachment of col. Bærstler, shall be permitted to return to the United States on parole.

Signed ANDREW MIDWELL,
Capt. U. S. Light Artillery.

Acceded to, C. G. BÆRSTLER, lt. col.

Com'dg detach't U.S. army

W. DE HERRN,

Major com'dg regiment.

CECIL BISHOP, lt. col.

Com'dg troops in advance.

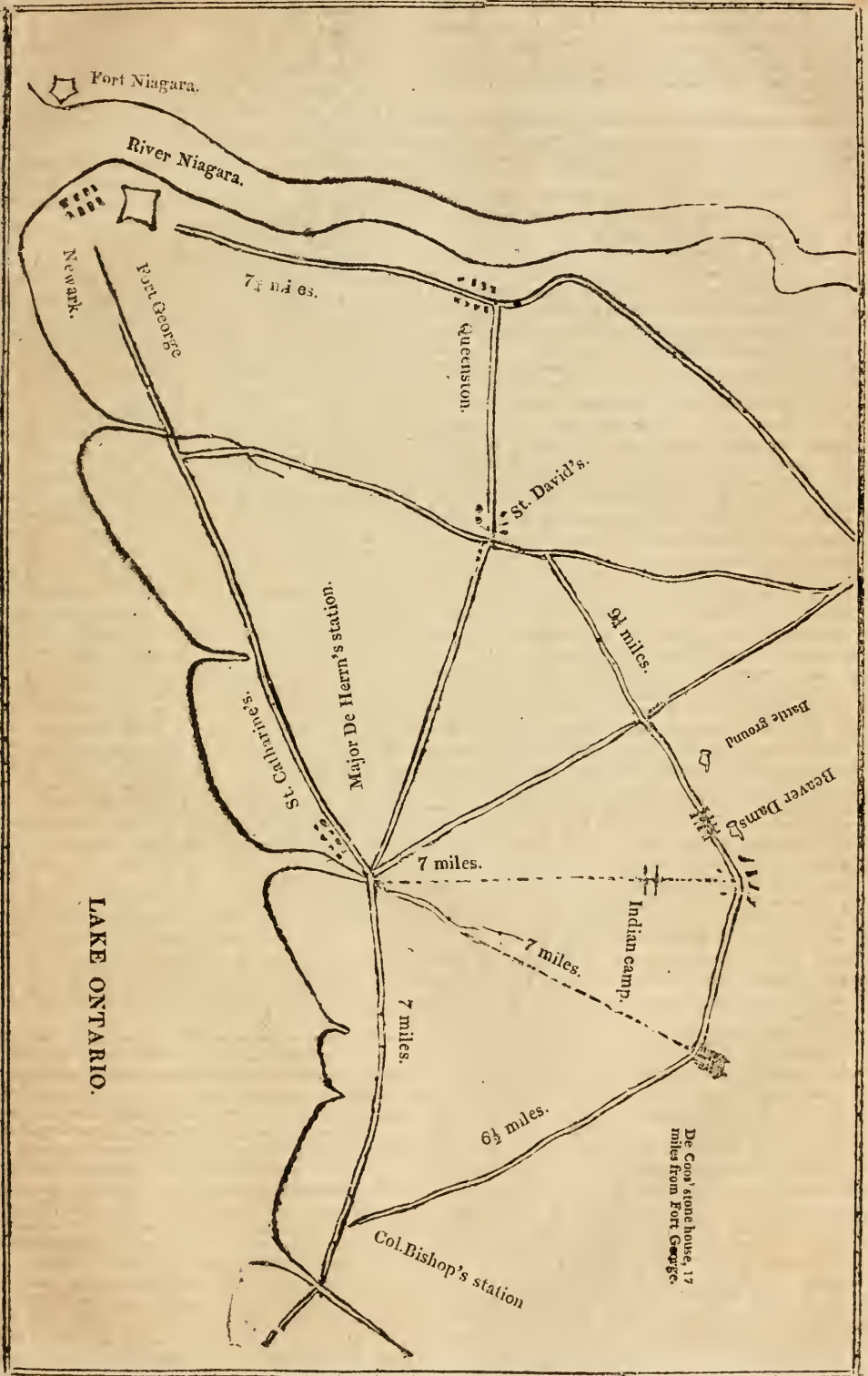
Extract from major-general Lewis's deposition:

"To the sixth and seventh interrogatories this deponent answers, that he was frequently pressed to send a detachment to the vicinity of the Beaver Dams, during the latter days of his command at Fort George, which he always resisted, because the object proposed to be achieved, he considered vastly inferior to the risk; and because the position and means of the enemy enabled him to reinforce with far greater facility than the American army could. So strong were these impressions on the mind of this deponent, that when he quitted that command, he earnestly advised the gentleman on whom it devolved, to resist the youthful ardent spirits which would probably beset him on the subject; assuring him that any detachment sent on that service, unless very powerful, would probably be sacrificed; and be, perhaps, thereby, disenabled to take possession of the heights when the necessary transportation could be furnished, which this deponent was of opinion ought to be done."

* What think you of this, reader? Major general Lewis having been gone but a few days from Fort George, when, notwithstanding the salutary advice he had given, colonel Bærstler was selected to go upon this identical expedition; for the then adjutant general has testified before the court that it was not colonel Bærstler's regular tour of duty, agreeably to the roster.

DIAGRAM,

To shew the relative positions, distances, &c. attached by the court to the proceedings in the case of colonel Børstler.



British Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEBRUARY 12, 1816.

Financial state of the Nation.—The chancellor of the exchequer moved, that the house should resolve itself into a committee of supply, and that the estimate for the present year should be referred to the same. The house accordingly went into the committee.

The chancellor of the exchequer should first state to the house how the government stood with regard to exchequer bills. Bills to the amount of twelve millions and a half were to be provided for, which were issued on the 15th November last. Others were becoming due, to the amount of four millions and a half, and one million and a half had been left unprovided for from the former year. It had been expected that he should commence the proceedings of the committee by a general statement of the supply of ways and means for the year, which he had agreed to, though it had not been usual on former occasions. At a time when this country had escaped from the imminent dangers by which she had been surrounded, and when notwithstanding, complaints were made of great distress, such a general view might be necessary to form a judgment of our precise situation. The house would be aware that he would labor under considerable difficulty in making such a statement, but he should endeavor to state the supply upon such a scale as to leave room for considerable alterations, if afterwards found necessary. The house would see as well as he did the peculiar crisis in which we were placed, which was unexampled in history, though not less on that account, redounding to our honor. We had arrived at length at the end of a war which was begun and concluded for the preservation of the liberties of mankind.

With respect to the distresses of the country, the people had only to exercise that firmness from which we had seen so many grand results; a line of conduct had been pursued, which had been recommended by that house, and he hoped never recommended in vain, and from such a line of persevering conduct it was that the people might look forward to prosperity restored, and the commerce of their country revived. He should take a short view of the state of the finances at the beginning of the present year and the close of the last. He should likewise be induced to enter into a short review of the difficulties of the country. He should then take a general view of the supply that would be proposed at another time, and of the ways and means which would be most likely to meet this supply. First, then, he should proceed to a view of the state of the revenue in the former and present year. The customs in the year ending January 6, 1815, produced 11,059,000*l.* and in the year ending January 6, 1816, 10,487,000*l.*—The excise in 1814, 24,145,000*l.* and in 1815, 26,562,000*l.* There had been an increase of licenses in the excise, and some other slight additions which had produced about 100,000*l.* extra. The stamps had in 1814, produced 5,589,000*l.* and in 1815, 5,865,000*l.* The post office had been much more productive than in a former year. The assessed taxes had produced last year, 6,411,000*l.* which was less by 200,000*l.* than the amount of former years; but the diminution arose rather from the delay in paying than any failure in the tax itself. The property tax, in 1814, had produced 14,213,000*l.* and in 1815, 14,318,000*l.* The land tax, in 1814, 1,049,000*l.* and in 1815, 1,079,000*l.* The total of the revenue in 1814, amounted to 65,440,000*l.* and in 1815, to 66,443,000*l.*

The increase of something more than a million which appeared in the total amount was satisfactory, inasmuch as it shewed the flourishing state of the revenue, notwithstanding all the difficulties the country had to encounter. He should remind the house that several large sums were granted to meet the danger which we were about to encounter during the last session of parliament. The contest was almost miraculously ended in a much shorter time than had been expected, and in a manner that would hand down our names and the deeds of our countrymen with honor to posterity. The supply was granted on the 14th of June, and he had remembered that it was suggested in the house, that it would fall as much short of the wants of the country as the grants of former periods had done; and that to suppose that the allied armies could penetrate into France, was ridiculous and absurd. Scarcely a day had elapsed from the granting of the supply, when the attack upon Charleroi commenced and was followed by the flight of the chief of the enemy and the downfall of his empire. The unfunded debt had been reduced by the payment of 21,000,000*l.* and since it had been reduced by as much more; so that the whole unfunded debt had been brought down from 68,547,000 to 47,700,000*l.*

He should now shortly enter upon the state of our commerce. The British manufactures exported in the three-fourths of the year, ending October 10, 1814, amounted to 37,167,000*l.* and in three-fourths ending October 10, 1815, to 42,425,000*l.* The cotton manufactures exported in 1814, amounted to 13,169,000*l.* and in 1815, to 15,376,000*l.* The exportation of linen had been considerably more than in former years. The wool exported in 1814 produced 6,141,000*l.* and in 1815, 8,844,000*l.* By this evident increase of the exports of our manufactures, he did not mean to imply that the country was not really in a state of distress, but the causes of our situation should be considered. He would have the house to remember what material alterations had taken place in the price of articles, in consequence of the vicissitudes of the war. If the sum which might be wanted should be raised at once, and in one loan, it might greatly increase the public distress; but if the money that was required should be taken, as it were a guinea from every man, the great mass of population would feel very little additional inconvenience. Of the taxes, he hoped many would be made less oppressive than they formerly had been, and some, perhaps, entirely abolished. He intended considerably to reduce the rate of the tenants' part of the property tax, which had pressed formerly too heavily upon the agricultural interest; and the tax upon farming horses was not meant to be continued.

The latter was a tax which was peculiarly oppressive to the farmers, and as it had been obnoxious to them in the more immediate pursuits of agriculture, the plowing and preparing of their land, he hoped the agricultural interest would receive a material benefit. The right hon. gentlemen again disavowed any intention of pressing upon the monied interest for a loan, and considered that his refraining from any application for such a purpose would be greatly to the advantage of public credit. He then proceeded to the expenses of the present year. He should give a general idea of what the expenditure would be, though he could not say that considerable diminutions might not hereafter take place. It could not be expected that a great comparative diminution would be made in the very first year after the war, when it was remembered that the committee of 1786 kept up much of the war expenditure three years

after a peace had been made, and some of it in 1790, nearly seven years after that time.

It was the intention of government, to have, as a peace establishment, 33,000 seamen. Between 1780 and 1790, the navy peace establishment varied between 20,000 and 16,000 men. For the expenses of the navy about 7,000,000*l.* was required. With respect to the army 25,000 troops were required for England, and the same for Ireland, cavalry and infantry included. Three thousand men were likewise requisite for the relief of garrisons, &c. The army that was kept up in England would not be always stationary. Parts of it would from time to time relieve the troops in the British colonies abroad, not only because it would not be politic to have a number of men constantly exiled from their native country, but because the British spirit, by their being frequently changed, would be preserved unimpaired. The British army in France would consist of 50,000 men. 11,000 men were necessary for Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian isles, and the principal colonies in the Mediterranean. The *Ionian islands required more men in proportion than the other colonies, as they had not been long accustomed to our system of laws;* but they would be lessened by degrees, as the natives become more habituated to England. For British America, including Nova-Scotia, the Bahama islands, &c. 10,000, for Jamaica 4,000 and remainder of the West Indies 9,000, Tobago, Trinidad, &c. for the cape of Good Hope 9000, for Ceylon 2,000. He wished it to be understood, that there were many colonial regiments in the West Indies and parts which he had enumerated. For St. Helena 1,200; in case of necessity 3,000 were kept in reserve. The total force for England, Ireland, and the colonies, was 99,000 men, or excluding non-effective men, &c. from 85,000 to 90,000.

The army kept up in France was paid by that country. The contributions from France had been regularly paid. Of these contributions 50,000,000 *livres* had been appropriated to the purposes of rewarding the English and Prussian soldiers for their exertions at Waterloo. The remainder, with his royal highness the prince regent's pleasure, would be employed in the public expenditure; he said with his royal highness's pleasure, for he believed all such contributions were originally a right to the crown. The sum total of the army estimates was 12,238,000*l.* For miscellaneous expenses there would be requisite 4,400,000*l.* There would likewise be necessary two millions and a half for the repayment of a sum borrowed from the East-India company. There was then to be paid to the bank immediately, for outstanding exchequer bills, the sum of 1,500,000*l.* and there remained due for the arrears of issues of public service for the year 1813, 900,000*l.* The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to recapitulate the various items as follow:—

For the army, exclusive of extraordinaries	£9,300,000
For the commissariat, - - -	680,000
Barrack department, - - -	238,000
Army extraordinaries, - - -	2,000,000
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Making the sum of	12,238,000
For the navy - - -	7,000,000
Miscellaneous services, - - -	3,500,000
Extraordinaries, - - -	2,000,000
To be paid to the E. I. company this year	1,000,000
Outstanding exchequer bills - - -	2,200,000
To be paid to the bank immediately	1,500,000
The arrear of issues of public money	900,000
<hr/>	
Grand total	29,238,000

Deduct from this for the proportion of Ireland, 2,900,000

Leaves for England £25,438,000

The right honorable gentleman then proceeded to state the ways and means, which he was happy he could do in a novel and satisfactory manner. The surplus of the unapplied grants of last year he stated at 3,000,000*l.* There was a reduction in the unfunded debt of last year of 21,000,000*l.* The surplus of the unconsolidated fund of last year, was 3,000,000*l.* but he would take it for this year at 2,500,000*l.* The next item was the ordinary annual taxes, which were 3,000,000*l.* The prolongation of the war taxes he would take at six millions, though they made last year upwards of 7,900,000*l.* The next item was the 5 per cent. property tax, which he would, from the reduction of prices, and the fall of landed property, take, not at seven but six millions. The lottery he took at 200,000*l.* The next item was an advance from the bank of six millions at 4 per cent. for as the support of public credit was most essential to the country, he would, instead of a loan, which might tend to shake public confidence, take half of what should otherwise be raised that way, by loan from the bank and half by the property tax. For this loan from the bank, at such a low rate of interest, the restriction of payments in specie should be continued for some time longer. From every communication he had with the bank he was perfectly convinced, that it was absolutely impossible for them to resume cash payments in July, when the present bank restriction act would expire; but for the continuation of it for some time longer they were satisfied to give an adequate compensation.

There was a diminution in the issue of exchequer bills to the amount of sixteen millions; and there was a further reduction likely to take place. The right hon. gentleman was sure, that the entire arrangement would, in point of public economy, be not only free from all objection, but be entitled to praise. The entire of the ways and means for this country he took at 26,700,000*l.* He should be happy to give any further explanation that might be required. He did not mean that this should be understood as a peace establishment; but merely as a peace establishment for the present year. Indeed, neither he nor the house could at present say how long it would be necessary to keep such a peace establishment up. But he was able, with confidence, to pronounce, that a very few years would enable parliament to give every relief to the country that could be well hoped for. He was happy to say, that those persons whose views of the circumstances of the country were so cheerless and gloomy, labored under very groundless apprehensions, when the improvement in our commerce, our manufactures, and our revenue was in the most flourishing degree. He concluded by moving a series of resolutions in conformity to his speech.

Foreign Articles.

Piedmont is overrun with Austrian troops—and the *Sardinians* are treated as strangers in the country where their king is supposed to reign. The country appears exceedingly oppressed.

It is announced that Ferdinand of Spain is to marry the second daughter of the prince regent of Portugal, and that his brother Carlos is to marry his third daughter.

Price of stocks, London Feb. 20.—3 per cent. reduced, 61 7-8; 4 per cents. 77 1-2; Omnium, 18 1-4; 17 7-8; consols for acct. 62, 61 7-8.

The bank of England has offered a loan to the government of six millions at 4 per cent. on condition that parliament will not compel them to pay *specie* on the first of July next as was proposed, but continue the restrictions in this respect sometime longer.

The prince Leopold, of Cobourg, has arrived in England, for the purpose of marrying the princess Charlotte of Wales.

The affairs of Austria and Bavaria are yet unsettled.

Prussia appears in a ferment. The government seems hardly put to it to keep down the people. To quiet them, the court has intimated an intention to give them a *constitution*. If this be not done, several German journals speak of a revolution as probable.

There have been great mercantile failures at Liverpool and Glasgow—at the latter place, in one list, to the amount of a million.

Soult has gone to Hamburg. Nothing definitive has yet been done with sir Robert Wilson and others, who assisted Lavellette to escape. They were still in prison.

We have accounts from *Bonaparte*, at St. Helena. He bears his fortunes like a man, and appears not to have descended to ask any favor whatever of his jailors, from the time of his protesting against his transportation. He is most rigidly guarded. *All the world afraid of one man!*

It is stated to be impossible to collect the rents in Ireland on account of the low price of the products of agriculture; which will appear probable enough, from the following prices of provisions at *Cork*, at the latest dates.

Fresh beef, three half pence *per lb.*

Pork, half a guinea *per cwt.*

Wheat, 2s. 6d. *per bushel.*

Other articles in proportion.

How are the *taxes* to be paid? They are as high as when those staple articles were from 5 to 8 times as valuable.

France.—Extract of a letter from Bordeaux dated Feb. 8.—“Public opinion has undergone a great change here. The English are now execrated throughout all France. I cannot write you all that is passing here. The public mind is highly agitated; arrests are going on every day, and the prisons are full of victims. How all this is to end every one asks—and no one can foretell. If it is to finish in another revolution, we pray it may pass off without any more blood shed.

“Our fellow citizens in America do not know how happy they are under a free constitution.—They, as well as their institutions have become the admiration of Europe. The partisans of the Bourbons are our enemies, but the great majority of the nation are partial to America.”

CRAUFORD BRUCE'S STATEMENT.

Paris June 24.—You may rely on the following as the plain and true statement of the the origin and motives of a late event which has been made the subject of so much misrepresentation. Mr. Bruce with whom individually the whole took its rise, had only the slight acquaintance with M. de Lavalette, which resulted from occasionally meeting in society during last winter, a very amiable and well informed man. From the moment of the arrestation no communication had passed with him directly or indirectly—his wife he never knew nor ever saw—it was only in common with the rest of the world that he learnt of her heroic conduct, and like every one else believed that the escape was perfected and Lavalette out of France. In this belief he remained

until the morning of the 3d, when his servant brought to his bedside a French letter, the contents of which were as follows.—“Your character inspires me with so much confidence that I am induced to reveal to you a secret, which I will communicate to no one else—this secret is, that M. de Lavellette is still in Paris—I commit his life into your hands, as you alone are capable of saving him.”

Mr. Bruce's astonishment at reading this letter may well be conceived, he sent word that he could give no immediate answer, but indicated the time and place whither one should be sent; the interval was passed, not in political plots and combination, but in deliberate reflections, on the situation of an unfortunate man thrown thus on his mercy and his honor; he had considered him from the first as a victim of an unjust and iniquitous judgment; the wavering of the government had betrayed even their own doubts; the long time that had elapsed from the first sentence and his final condemnation, and the false hopes that had been held out to him by the king and ministers, had tortured his mind by all the dreadful anxieties of hope and fear, and had made him already die a thousand deaths; the conduct of his wife had been heroic, and were it not a pity she should lose the fruits of her noble devotion? These were considerations to work powerfully on a mind alive to the impulses of humanity; and it is to be hoped few men so situated would have decided otherwise than Mr. Bruce did, when he determined to save him if he could. His answer was given to that effect, but there was a pointed avoidance of connexion with any individuals or party whatever, and he desired to be left ignorant both of the writer of the letter and of the place of Lavalette's concealment. It was not until after this resolution was taken, and the answer given, that a sense of the impossibility of accomplishing, singly, his object, made him look for assistance to the adventurous spirit and generous character of his friend sir Robert Wilson, and subsequently, on the same grounds, to captain Hutchinson. Their plans were laid and perfected with a judgment and promptitude equal to the spirit and feelings in which they arose. Though watched and dogged by the police in every direction on account of opinions unreservedly expressed against the Bourbon system, they succeeded in baffling their vigilance, and saved a man condemned to death, whose escape from prison had caused a tumult in the country, and roused the fury of the ultra-royalists.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—April 12.

The resolution moved by Mr. King, for allowing Mr. Sandford, of the senate, to give evidence before a committee of the house of representatives, was taken up and agreed to.

The bill concerning the district of Columbia (authorizing the introduction of slaves into the district of Columbia, the property of persons coming to reside there) was read a third time. On the question, “shall the bill pass?” the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Lacock, Macon, Mason Va. Roberts, Tait, Turner, Williams—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Condict, Daggett, Dana, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, Mason N. H. Morrow, Ruggles, Sandford, Talbot, Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Wilson—16.

So the bill was rejected.

The bill making further provision for military services during the late war, was read a third time. On the question of its passage there were for it, 12 votes, against it 13. Subsequently this vote was,

reconsidered, and there were, for the bill 17; against it 13.

So the bill was passed.

Several bills were passed to a third reading, and many read the second time.

The senate receded from its amendments to the general appropriation bill—which amendments favored the clerks in the public offices.

April 13. The bill from the house to erect Indiana territory into a state, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the house to change the mode and rate of taxation on distillation of spirits in the United States, was read a third time and passed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of congress, presented to major-general Harrison and governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

After some discussion on the expediency of adopting such a resolution at this time, and of coupling the names of gen. Harrison and governor Shelby—

Mr. *Lacock* moved to amend the resolution by striking therefrom "major-general William Henry Harrison."

This motion was determined in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Dana, Gaillard, Gore, Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, N. H. Roberts, Tait, Thompson, Ticheor, Turner, Varnum—13.

NAYS—Barbour, Barry, Condict, Horsey, Macon, Morrow, Rugles, Talbot, Wells, Williams—11.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to a day in next week, on motion of Mr. *Roberts*.

The senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposed respecting adjournment—which was, on motion of Mr. *King*, postponed to Saturday next.

April 15. Considerable progress was made in the various business before the senate. The bill to establish the tariff was taken up. Among other amendments, the duty on clayed sugar was reduced from 6 to 4 cents per lb. and that on other brown sugars raised from 2½ to 3 cents.

April 16. The senate was chiefly occupied this day on a motion of Mr. *Barbour* to reduce the duty on woollens from 25 to 20 per cent. Nothing decided.

April 17. After disposing of other business, the senate resumed the tariff bill.

The motion under consideration when the senate adjourned yesterday to reduce the duty on woollens from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem, was negatived, after debate, by a large majority.

A motion to limit the continuance of the 25 per cent. to one year, instead of three, was equally unsuccessful.

An attempt to reduce the duties on salt from 20 to 12½ cents failed.

A motion to confine the low duties on teas to such as may be imported from China, was agreed to.

Mr. *Harper* moved the postponement of the bill to a day beyond the session: the question was taken by ayes and noes, and negatived—ayes 3.

The senate adjourned before it had got through the bill.

April 18. The senate was engaged until a late hour to-day on the tariff bill.

No material amendment was made to the bill, except one which goes to raise the duty on unmanufactured wool imported from 7 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

A motion was made by Mr. *Gore* to raise this duty still higher (to 25 cents) but was negatived.

A motion was made to strike out the minimum price of cotton goods, which was negatived by a large majority. That motion was afterwards renewed in substance by Mr. *Harper*, and was not decided when the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 11. Many bills of minor importance were read the third time and passed. The bill to allow 100,000 dollars for the capture of certain Algerine vessels, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—subsequently passed.

The bill reported by the currency committee to compel specie payments, was, on motion of Mr. *Calhoun*, recommitted to the select committee for the purpose of making some amendments in its details.

In moving the recommitment, Mr. *Calhoun* remarked that the modification intended was, to expunge a feature [high duties] in the bill, which, if retained, would probably require more discussion than, at this late period, the house would be willing to devote to it, and that it would perhaps be better not to agitate the question during the present session.

The bill respecting the navy pension fund was passed.

The house, in the course of the day, refused, on the call of Mr. *Huger*, to take up the report of the joint committee on the subject of the remains of general Washington—ayes 43, nays 51.

A joint resolution, requiring the secretary of state, once in two years, to compile and print a register of all officers and agents, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The blank in the bill for the improvement of the capital square was filled up with 50,000 dollars—ordered to a third reading—[laid upon the table next day.]

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States:

With a view to the more convenient management of the important and growing business connected with the grant of exclusive rights to inventors and authors, I recommend the establishment of a distinct office, within the department of state, connected therewith, under a director, with a salary adequate to his services, and with the privilege of franking communications by mail from and to the office. I recommend also, that further restraints be imposed on the issue of patents to wrongful claimants, and further guards provided against fraudulent exactions of fees by persons possessed of patents.

JAMES MADISON.

April 11, 1816.

The message was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Friday, April 12. After a variety of other business—

Mr. *Calhoun*, from the committee on an uniform national currency, reported, in a modified shape, the bill to provide for the collecting the public revenue in the legal currency. The amendment made by the committee to the bill, consists in striking out the 3d section, which imposed a stamp duty of 10 per cent on the notes of those banks which shall not pay specie on the 31st of December next—leaving only the provision which excludes such notes from being received in payment of debts due the United States. The bill was committed to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. *Grosvenor*, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of prohib-

liting, by law, the exportation of bullion and specie from the United States for a limited time.

On motion of Mr. *Jennings*, a committee was appointed to enquire what amendments, if any, are necessary to the granting bounties in land to certain Canadian volunteers.

The house proceeded to the orders of the day.—On calling the bill to authorise the appointment of admirals in the naval service, Mr. *Pleasants* moved that the house go into committee of the whole on that bill—which motion was negatived, ayes 38, noes 54.

The bill to establish a national university was also called up by Mr. *Wilde*, but the house refused to consider it, by a large majority.

The following amendment was moved by Mr. *Smith* of Md. to a bill before the committee of the whole on Tuesday last, and rejected—58 to 34.

And be it further enacted, That four months pay be allowed and paid to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the flotilla commanded by commodore Barney, who were in the battle of Bladensburg, (and whose times had expired or who had been transferred to the navy of the United States) before the passing of the act entitled "An act to repeal certain acts concerning the flotilla service and for other purposes, dated 27th Feb. 1815."

Among the bills passed, is one to erect the Indiana territory into a state.

Saturday, April 13. Mr. *McLean* of Ohio, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Cincinnati and its vicinity, praying that some provision may be made for the support of col. Zebulon Pike, father of the late general Pike, whom the petitioners represent to be in reduced and needy circumstances; which was referred to the committee of pensions.

Mr. *Calhoun*, from the committee on the national currency, who were yesterday instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of bullion and specie, reported a resolution that it is inexpedient at the present time to make the prohibition; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Other business being disposed of—

The house, in committee of the whole, on the bill for providing the gradual increase of the navy.

Mr. *Pleasants* (chairman of the naval committee) entered into a detailed statement of the considerations on which the committee had formed the bill, and their reasons for deviating from a precise adherence to the secretary's recommendations. It was, he said, within the recollection of the committee, that in a report made to the senate in the earlier part of the session of congress, the secretary of the navy recommended an annual addition to the present navy, of one ship of 74 guns, two of 44, and two sloops of war of the heaviest class. The committee, Mr. *Pleasants* said, had bestowed much consideration on the subject, and after obtaining all the information they could, from the sources calculated in their judgments to furnish the best, they had determined to recommend to the house the provisions contained in the present bill. There would have been some difficulty in framing a law in such a way as to have provided for a certain annual addition to the navy. The timbers and other necessary materials could not have been procured in such a way as to ensure a punctual compliance with the law. The committee, therefore, determined to recommend the annual appropriation of one million of dollars for eight years; this would make an addition to our present naval force of nine 74 gun ships, twelve of 44 guns, and three steam batteries; two of the latter

to be applied to the defence of the waters of the Chesapeake, and one to the defence of New-Orleans. The secretary's plan of adding one 74, two 44's, and two sloops, annually, would have required an appropriation for that term of upwards of a million of dollars. Mr. *Pleasants* observed, that it was the opinion of the best informed of our naval officers, that our funds had better be applied towards procuring heavy ships immediately: That sloops of war, though of great use in time of war, might easily be procured in a very short time by the government, either by having them built at our own yards or by contract. Indeed, it was the opinion of one at least, very intelligent officer, that sloops of war ought not to form a permanent part of our navy at all; but when it was found necessary to use them in time of war, they should be sold on the return of peace. According to an estimate, said Mr. P. made in the beginning of the session to the senate by the secretary of the navy, and which is on the files of this house, it will be seen that to build and equip a 74 gun ship, will cost \$384,862—this sum, multiplied by nine, the number of 74's proposed to be built in eight years, will make \$3,463,758. The building and equipping a 44 gun frigate will cost 263,400 dollars—which sum, multiplied by twelve, the number of frigates proposed to be built in eight years, will make the sum 3,220,800 dollars. The three steam batteries they had allowed to take one million of dollars more. Thus the whole sum estimated by the committee, for building the proposed ships of the line, heavy frigates and steam batteries, is 7,684,558 dollars. The committee took the pains to ascertain, as far as such a thing could be ascertained with any thing like certainty, the capacity of the United States to man a fleet of such a description as the proposed additions will give us. From information received from the most intelligent sources, they have no doubt that such a fleet may be easily manned. The present number of seamen belonging to the United States, is not ascertained with precision; it is probably little or nothing short of seventy, perhaps eighty thousand. One-fourth of this number may be calculated on for public service. The number of prime seamen allowed to a 74, is 200; ordinary seamen and boys, 300—twelve 74's then will require 2,400 prime, and 3,600 ordinary seamen and boys; 6,000 in the whole—and so in proportion for frigates, sloops of war, &c. It was well known also, that of the ordinary seamen and boys, landsmen may make up a part, men who can be taught to handle the guns. The whole expense of keeping a 74 in service for one year, is estimated at 139,740 dollars—of a 44, 134,210 dollars. The estimates here referred to, said Mr. *Pleasants*, are taken from the report of the secretary of the navy, before referred to; made out in detailed and minute statements, by the assistance of the commissioners of the navy, and may, it is believed, be confidently relied on. It was a remarkable fact, said Mr. P. that from the commencement of our revolutionary war, this nation had never been engaged in war, but a navy had been popular. The revolutionary congress, at a very early period of the war, authorised the building, equipping and commissioning of 13 ships of war, 5 of them frigates. This, for their limited means, was a great deal. Mr. *Jefferson*, in his Notes on Virginia, written during the war, Mr. P. believed, tho' not published till some time after, with full experience of the immense disadvantages to which we were subjected in a contest with a nation possessing a maritime superiority, gives it as his opinion, that Virginia ought to bend her exertions towards equipping a naval force. The amount of that force,

is not now particularly recollected, the passage in the notes not having been lately read; but it was believed that the amount recommended by him, would have cost the state of Virginia as much at that time, as her proportion of the proposed increase would now. But, said Mr. P. if any evidence were wanting to convince this nation of the great importance of a navy as a part of her national defensive means, that evidence has been amply furnished by the events of the late war—events, thanks to the gallantry of those who achieved them, which have made an impression on the public mind so deep, that he hoped they would never be erased. Sir, said Mr. P. you have your 70 or 80,000 seamen; unless you have heavy ships, this force, consisting of some of the most gallant men in the world, is lost to the public defence; they are not on your militia rolls—they will not enlist in your armies; they may be engaged in a predatory warfare, as privateersmen—but, I say again, as a part of your defensive force, without heavy ships, they are lost to your service. Sir, a great deal more might be said on this subject. Mr. P. said he had made notes to say much more, but from the advanced period of the session, not to mention the late hour of the day, and believing the public mind to be made up on this subject, he could not consent to tax the patience of the house, by progressing in his remarks—but would with pleasure give any information he might possess, to any gentleman who required it, or answer, as far as he could any objection which should be made to the details of the bill.

Mr. Clay proposed that the bill be so amended as to vest in the president a discretionary power to cause the steam batteries to be built as soon as he should deem necessary, without waiting any particular emergency. He referred to some correspondence between the governor of Louisiana, the general government and the state of Kentucky, to shew the great anxiety felt on the subject of creating at once a proper defence for the important city of New Orleans. The erection of batteries could not be executed at that point, in case of any threatening circumstance, with as much promptitude as in the Chesapeake, which was in the vicinity of all the great resources of the country; and it was impudent, therefore, to deny the building until emergency should demand them, &c.

The motion was agreed to.

After the remarks of several gentlemen, a motion made by Mr. Webster to leave the application of the steam frigates to the president being agreed to, the bill was ordered to a third reading *nem. con.*

Monday, April 15.—Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill increasing the compensation of public ministers (to 12,000) dollars; and a bill to reduce the duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

The engrossed bill providing for the gradual increase of the navy, was read the third time and passed almost unanimously.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the widow of the late general Alexander Hamilton, was read the third time and passed—ayes 80, noes 30.

A great deal of other business, not necessary to notice at present was disposed of.

The motion appointing a day for the adjournment of congress was called up, and the blank filled with Saturday next, the 20th inst. and the resolution sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Betts,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be

directed to lay before congress at the commencement of the next session, a statement as fully as the same can be made, of the amount of loan-office and final-settlement certificates, issued under the authority of the continental congress, and which remain outstanding, unsatisfied; designating such as are barred by statutes of limitation only, and such as remain unsettled for other reasons.

Tuesday, April 16.—Mr. Forsythe, from the committee on foreign relations, made a report on the various petitions respecting the plaster trade, and the trade of the British West-Indies, recommending that no importations be permitted from British colonies in America, or the British West-India islands, but in American vessels. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The house refused, by a large majority, to consider the bill confirming to gen. Jackson, col. Hawkins, &c. certain lands bestowed on them by the Creek Indians in the late treaty.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the joint resolution for the relief of Jas. H. McCulloch, collector of the port of Baltimore, allowing an extra compensation to him and other collectors, whose emoluments were materially reduced by the operation of the restrictive system.

The resolution gave rise to a short debate, peculiarly interesting from the brief but eloquent narrative given by Mr. Pinkney, of the gallantry of Mr. McCulloch, who, though nearly 80 years of age, and exempted by years and by office from the toils of military service, yet shouldered his musket when the British approached Baltimore, in 1814, entered the ranks as a private soldier, and was the foremost to meet the enemy at North Point, where he received a wound which renders him a cripple for life.

The resolution was also supported by Mr. Smith and Mr. Wright; and opposed by Mr. Shelley and Mr. Grosvenor, not from any want of regard for the character and conduct of the petitioner; but on the ground of the inexpediency of making good the reduced emoluments of the collectors, who took their offices with a fore-knowledge of its precarious profits, and because it was in that character alone Mr. McCulloch appeared before the house for relief.

The resolution was reported to the house without amendment and laid on the table.

Wednesday, April 17. After a variety of business—

On motion of Mr. Easton, a resolution was adopted, requesting the secretary of the treasury to procure all the information he may be enabled to obtain in relation to the lead mines of the United States in the counties of Washington and St. Genevieve, in Missouri territory, and report the same at the next session.

A message was received from the president, stating that a treaty had been made with the Cherokee Indians, and requesting congress to make the stipulations thereby required.

Several bills were passed. After other business—

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill providing for the collection of debts due to the government in the lawful money of the country—in other words to compel the banks to resume the payment of specie.

Mr. Calhoun supported the bill. Mr. Smith of Md. moved to insert the 1st of February instead of the 31st December, as the day on which the bill should go into effect—lost, after debate. Several other attempts at amendment were negatived. The bill was undecided when the house adjourned.

Thursday April 18.—The unfinished business of yesterday, the bill providing for collecting the debts

due the United States in the lawful money of the country, being called by the Speaker:

Mr. *Calthoun* stated that it was the wish of several gentlemen, that the bill should be laid on the table until to-morrow, it being in contemplation to offer a section to authorise such an issue of treasury notes as would supply the deficiency of the circulating medium, which might be produced by the banks calling in their notes, and providing a relief for the community, under the pressure which would consequently ensue. He, therefore, moved to lay the bill, for the present, on the table; which motion was agreed to.

The bill for improving the capitol square, after debate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The navigation bill was laid over till to-morrow. A good deal of other business of was done—that which is useful for record shall be inserted in our next.

CHRONICLE.

A London newspaper sometime since observed, that the American states had formed the "malignant design" of building each a 74 gun ship, without any tax imposed by the government.

Our gallant townsman and friend, Lt. Col. *Townson*, has recently married a daughter of *Caleb Bingham*, esq. of Boston.

Mr. *Pinckney*, having accepted the embassy to Russia, has resigned his seat in congress, in a very handsome address to the people of Baltimore.

Mr. *Dallas*, it is understood, is about to resign his office as secretary of the treasury.

Massachusetts election. We have the returns of 428 towns, nearly the whole—they stand thus—

Mr. Brooks 44,979	and 1013	Mr. Strong 47,974
Dexter 44,257		Dexter 41,129

1,722	6,845
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Republican not gain 5,123. But Mr. Brooks is elected by a majority of between 1,800 and 2,000.

The town of *Eastport*, now under the British flag, voted for governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Brooks had 91 and Mr. Dexter 21. It is supposed, however, that the votes will not be received.

The republican majority in the district of *Maine* is about 6,000.

Connecticut election. We have returns from all the towns of the state but six, and it is not expected they will vary the result. In these towns, gov. Smith had 10,948 votes, and Mr. Wolcott 10,048—scattering 172; maj. for Smith for governor 728!—Mr. *Ingersoll*, the republican candidate (a federalist, however) has been elected lieut. gov. by a majority of nearly 1700 votes.

Specie. Considerable quantities of specie are arriving in the United States from various parts.

Grand Canal. A substitute for the original bill was accepted in assembly on Friday, referred to a select committee, who reported it with amendments on Saturday, and it passed in committee of the whole.

The commissioners named in the bill are De Witt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Townsend McCoun, Melancton Wheeler, Henry Seymour, Joseph Elliott, Jacob R. Van Rensselaer, Philip I. Schuyler, Samuel Young, John Nicholas, William Bayard, George Huntington and Nathan Smith. The operations of the commissioners are to be first applied to the route between Rome and the Seneca river, and that between the Hudson and lake Champlain. The expenditures are limited to dolls. 250,000 per an-

num, or two millions in the aggregate for 8 years—at which time their powers are to expire. They are authorized to borrow this amount. One hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of the duties arising from sales at auction, and the duty on salt manufactured in the western district, are pledged for the payment of the interest and the final redemption of the principal. The commissioners are directed to assess 250,000 dollars, upon the lands lying on each side of the route of said canals, and within 25 miles of the same towards completing the work.—*Albany Argus.*

Detroit.—We have accounts that every thing is quiet in the neighborhood of Detroit. Major general *Macomb*, with about 1500 regular troops, is stationed there:

KENTUCKY.—The legislature of this state on the last day of their session, passed the following resolutions—

In General Assembly, Feb. 10, 1816.

Resolved, by the legislature of the state of Kentucky, That in taking leave of his excellency Isaac Shelby, at the close of the present session, they cannot suppress the emotions by which they are agitated. The age of his excellency renders it improbable that they shall ever again act in official concert. They will content themselves with expressing their respect and gratitude for the services rendered by their venerable chief magistrate to their common country. Those services will form a part of the history of the nation, and will transmit his name honorably to posterity. They implore the blessing of heaven upon his declining age, and bid a painful, but affectionate adieu.

Resolved, By the legislature of the state of Kentucky, That general John Adair, for his conduct in the late campaign at New-Orleans, to whom, by the indisposition of the commandant of the Kentucky detached militia, the command was assigned, and for his singular gallantry on the memorable eighth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and more particularly for the deep interest which he took in vindicating a respectable portion of the troops of Kentucky from the inappropriate imputation of cowardice, (accidentally it is hoped, but certainly unjustly thrown upon them,) is entitled to the highest approbation and thanks of his country and legislature.

EXCELLENT SCHEME.—From the *National Intelligencer*, addressed to the editors—Gentlemen...A national bank bill has passed; but as it will be long before it goes into operation, and as all the banks must distress the community by curtailments, and every article must fall in value by a diminution of the circulating medium, my plan would be, to order an issue of treasury notes, *without interest*, of ten millions; and pass an act that they and specie shall be taken in payments to government, as well as the notes of banks who redeem their own paper. With these notes, a relief to present pressures will be immediately experienced, and the public will save 566,000 dollars interest per annum.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Nashville, March 26. Gen. *Coffee* returned home last week from the Creek nation—having finished running the boundary lines, agreeably to the treaty made by general Jackson, between the Cherokee and Chickasaw lands and the tract of country acquired by that treaty. We learn that considerable dissatisfaction was manifested, both by the Cherokees and Chickasaws, in consequence of the division line being thus made.

A supplement of 8 pages, accompanies this number.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 5, VOL. X.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

National Bank.

An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That a bank of the United States of America shall be established, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, divided into three hundred and fifty thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each share. Seventy thousand shares, amounting to the sum of seven millions of dollars, part of the capital of the said bank, shall be subscribed and paid for by the United States, in the manner hereinafter specified; and two hundred and eighty thousand shares, amounting to the sum of twenty-eight millions of dollars, shall be subscribed and paid for by individuals, companies or corporations, in the manner hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That subscriptions for the sum of twenty-eight millions of dollars, towards constituting the capital of the said bank, shall be opened on the first Monday in July next, at the following places: that is to say, at Portland in the district of Maine, at Portsmouth in the state of New Hampshire, at Boston in the state of Massachusetts, at Providence in the state of Rhode Island, at Middletown in the state of Connecticut, at Burlington in the state of Vermont, at New York in the state of New York, at New Brunswick in the state of New Jersey, at Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, at Wilmington in the state of Delaware, at Baltimore in the state of Maryland, at Richmond in the state of Virginia, at Lexington in the state of Kentucky, at Cincinnati in the state of Ohio, at Raleigh in the state of North Carolina, at Nashville in the state of Tennessee, at Charleston in the state of South Carolina, at Augusta in the state of Georgia, at New Orleans in the state of Louisiana, and at Washington in the district of Columbia. And the said subscriptions shall be opened under the superintendance of five commissioners at Philadelphia, and of three commissioners at each of the other places aforesaid, to be appointed by the president of the United States, (who is hereby authorized to make such appointments) and shall continue open every day, from the time of opening the same, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, when the same shall be closed; and immediately thereafter the commissioners, or any two of them, at the respective places aforesaid, shall cause two transcripts or copies of such subscriptions to be made, one of which they shall send to the secretary of the treasury, one they shall retain, and the original they shall transmit within seven days from the closing of the subscriptions as aforesaid, to the commissioners at Philadelphia aforesaid. And on the receipt of the said original subscriptions, or of either of the said copies thereof, if the original be lost, mislaid or detained, the commissioners at Philadelphia aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall immediately thereafter convene, and proceed to take an account of the said subscriptions. And if more than the amount of twenty-eight millions of dol-

lars shall have been subscribed, then the said last mentioned commissioners shall deduct the amount of such excess from the largest subscriptions, in such manner as that no subscription shall be reduced in amount while any one remains larger: provided, that if the subscriptions taken at either of the places aforesaid shall not exceed three thousand shares, there shall be no reduction of such subscriptions; nor shall, in any case, the subscriptions taken at either of the places aforesaid, be reduced below that amount. And in case the aggregate amount of the said subscriptions shall exceed twenty-eight millions of dollars, the said last mentioned commissioners, after having apportioned the same as aforesaid, shall cause lists of the said apportioned subscriptions to be made out, including in each list the apportioned subscription for the place where the original subscription was made, one of which lists they shall transmit to the commissioners, or one of them, under whose superintendance such subscriptions were originally made, that the subscribers may thereby ascertain the number of shares to them respectively apportioned as aforesaid. And in case the aggregate amount of the subscriptions made during the period aforesaid at all the places aforesaid shall not amount to twenty-eight millions of dollars, the subscriptions to complete the said sum shall be and remain open at Philadelphia aforesaid, under the superintendance of the commissioners appointed for that place; and the subscriptions may be then made by any individual, company or corporation, for any number of shares, not exceeding in the whole the amount required to complete the said sum of twenty-eight millions of dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any individual, company, corporation or state, when the subscriptions shall be opened as herein before directed, to subscribe for any number of shares of the capital of the said bank, not exceeding three thousand shares, and the sums so subscribed shall be payable, and paid in the manner following: that is to say, seven millions of dollars thereof in gold or silver coin of the United States, or in gold coin of Spain, or the dominions of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight grains and sixty-hundredths of a grain of the actual weight thereof; or in other foreign gold or silver coin at the several rates prescribed by the first section of an act regulating the currency of foreign coins in the United States, passed the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and twenty-one millions of dollars thereof in like gold or silver coin, or in the funded debt of the United States contracted at the time of the subscriptions respectively. And the payments made in the funded debt of the United States shall be paid and received at the following rates: that is to say, the funded debt bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, at the nominal or par value thereof; the funded debt bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, at the rate of sixty-five dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; and the funded debt bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, at the rate of one hundred and six dollars and fifty-one cents for every sum of one-

hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof— together with the amount of the interest accrued on the said several denominations of funded debt, to be computed and allowed to the time of subscribing the same to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid. And the payments of the said subscriptions shall be made and completed by the subscribers, respectively, at the times and in the manner following: that is to say, at the time of subscribing there shall be paid five dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars more, in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt as aforesaid: at the expiration of six calendar months after the time of subscribing, there shall be paid the further sum of ten dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars more in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt as aforesaid: at the expiration of twelve calendar months from the time of subscribing, there shall be paid the further sum of ten dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars more, in coin as aforesaid, or in the funded debt as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the time of subscribing to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid, each and every subscriber shall deliver to the commissioners, at the place of subscribing, as well the amount of their subscriptions respectively in coin as aforesaid, as the certificate of funded debt, for the funded-debt-proportion of their respective subscriptions, together with a power of attorney, authorizing the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to transfer the said stock in due form of law to "the president, directors and company of the Bank of the United States," as soon as the said bank shall be organized. *Provided always*, that, if in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of the said bank among the subscribers, in the case and in the manner herein before provided, any subscriber shall have delivered to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, a greater amount of gold or silver coin and funded debt, than shall be necessary to complete the payments for the share or shares to such subscribers apportioned as aforesaid, the commissioners shall only retain so much of the said gold or silver coin, and funded debt, as shall be necessary to complete such payments, and shall forthwith return the surplus thereof, on application for the same to subscribers lawfully entitled thereto. And the commissioners respectively shall deposit the gold and silver coin, and certificates of public debt by them respectively received as aforesaid, from the subscribers to the capital of the said bank, in some place of secure and safe keeping, so that the same may and shall be specifically delivered and transferred, as the same were by them respectively received, to the president, directors and company of the Bank of the United States, or to their order, as soon as shall be required, after the organization of the said bank. And the said commissioners appointed to superintend the subscriptions to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid, shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services respectively, and shall be allowed all reasonable charges and expenses incurred in the execution of their trust, to be paid by the president, directors and company of the bank, out of the funds thereof.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the United States to pay and redeem the funded debt subscribed to the capital of the said bank, at the rates aforesaid, in such sums, and at such times, as shall be deemed expedient, any thing in any act or acts of congress to the contrary

thereof notwithstanding. And it shall also be lawful for the president, directors and company of the said bank to sell and transfer for gold and silver coin, or bullion, the funded debt subscribed to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid: *Provided always*, that they shall not sell more thereof than the sum of two millions of dollars in any one year; nor sell any part thereof at any time within the United States, without previously giving notice of their intention to the secretary of the treasury, and offering the same to the United States, for the period of fifteen days at least, at the current price, not exceeding the rates aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That at the opening of the subscription to the capital stock of the said bank, the secretary of the treasury shall subscribe, or cause to be subscribed, on behalf of the United States, the said number of seventy thousand shares, amounting to seven millions of dollars as aforesaid, to be paid in gold or silver coin, or in stock of the United States bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and if payment thereof, or of any part thereof, be made in public stock bearing interest as aforesaid, the said interest shall be payable quarterly, to commence from the time of making such payment on account of the said subscription, and the principal of the said stock shall be redeemable in any sums, and at any period which the government shall deem fit. And the secretary of the treasury shall cause the certificates of such public stock to be prepared, and made in the usual form, and shall pay and deliver the same to the president, directors and company of the said bank on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, which said stock it shall be lawful for the said president, directors and company to sell and transfer for gold and silver coin or bullion at their discretion: *Provided*, they shall not sell more than two millions of dollars thereof in any one year.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the subscribers to the said bank of the United States of America, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created, a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of "The president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States," and shall so continue until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and by that name shall be, and are hereby made able and capable, in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of whatsoever kind, nature and quality, to an amount not exceeding, in the whole, fifty-five millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital stock aforesaid; and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all state courts having competent jurisdiction, and in any circuit court of the United States: and also to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure: and also to ordain, establish and put in execution, such by-laws, and ordinances, and regulations, as they shall deem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the constitution thereof, or the laws of the United States: and generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters and things, which to them it shall or may appertain to do; subject, nevertheless, to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions hereinafter prescribed and declared.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for the

management of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be twenty-five directors, five of whom, being stockholders, shall be annually appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than three of whom shall be residents of any one state, and twenty of whom shall be annually elected at the banking house in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of January, in each year, by the qualified stockholders of the capital of the said bank, other than the United States, and by a plurality of votes then and there actually given, according to the scale of voting hereinafter prescribed: *Provided always*, that no person, being a director in the bank of the United States, or any of its branches, shall be a director of any other bank: and should any such director act as a director in any other bank, it shall forthwith vacate his appointment in the direction of the bank of the United States. And the directors, so duly appointed and elected, shall be capable of serving, by virtue of such appointment and choice, from the first Monday in the month of January of each year, until the end and expiration of the first Monday in the month of January of the year next ensuing the time of each annual election to be held by the stockholders as aforesaid. And the board of directors, annually, at the first meeting after their election in each and every year, shall proceed to elect one of the directors to be president of the corporation, who shall hold the said office during the same period for which the directors are appointed and elected as aforesaid: *Provided also*, that the first appointment and election of the directors and president of the said bank shall be at the time and for the period hereinafter declared: *And provided also*, that in case it should at any time happen that an appointment or election of directors, or an election of the president of the said bank, should not be so made as to take effect on any day when, in pursuance of this act, they ought to take effect, the said corporation shall not, for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful at any other time to make such appointments, and to hold such elections, (as the case may be,) and the manner of holding the elections shall be regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation: and until such appointments or elections be made, the directors and president of the said bank, for the time being, shall continue in office: *And provided also*, that in case of the death, resignation or removal of the president of the said corporation, the directors shall proceed to elect another president from the directors as aforesaid: and in case of death, resignation, or absence from the United States, or removal of a director from office, the vacancy shall be supplied by the president of the United States, or by the stockholders, as the case may be. But the president of the United States alone shall have power to remove any of the directors appointed by him as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the sum of eight millions, four hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt shall have been actually received on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the said bank, (exclusively of the subscription aforesaid, on the part of the United States) notice thereof shall be given by the persons under whose superintendance the subscriptions shall have been made at the city of Philadelphia, in at least two newspapers printed in each of the places (if so many be printed in such places respectively,) where subscriptions shall have been made, and the said persons shall, at the same time and in like manner, notify a time and place

within the said city of Philadelphia, at the distance of at least thirty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of twenty directors as aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made. And the president of the United States is hereby authorised during the present session of congress, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint five directors of the said bank, though not stockholders, any thing in the provisions of this act to the contrary notwithstanding; and the persons who shall be elected and appointed as aforesaid, shall be the first directors of the said bank, and shall proceed to elect one of the directors to be president of the said bank: and the directors and president of the said bank so appointed and elected as aforesaid, shall be capable of serving in their respective offices, by virtue thereof, until the end and expiration of the first Monday of the month of January next ensuing the said appointments and elections; and they shall then and thenceforth commence, and continue the operations of the said bank at the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants under them as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering of the officers of the said corporation, as shall be prescribed, fixed and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the same.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions shall form and be the fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, to wit:

1. The number of votes to which the stockholders shall be entitled, in voting for directors, shall be according to the number of shares he, she, or they, respectively, shall hold, in the proportions following: that is to say, for one share and not more than two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote: but no person, co-partnership or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes; and after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting, which shall not have been holding three calendar months previous to the day of election. And stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy.

2. Not more than three-fourths of the directors elected by the stockholders, and not more than four-fifths of the directors appointed by the president of the United States, who shall be in office at the time of annual election, shall be elected or appointed for the next succeeding year; and no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four in succession; but the director who shall be president at the time of an election may always be re-appointed, or re-elected, as the case may be.

3. None but a stockholder, being a resident citizen of the United States, shall be a director; nor shall a director be entitled to any emolument; but the directors may make such compensation to the president for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

4. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence; in which case his place may be supplied by any other director, whom he, by writing, under his hand, shall depute for that purpose. And the director so deputed may do and transact all the necessary business belonging to the office of the president of the said corporation, during the continuance of the sickness or necessary absence of the president.

5. A number of stockholders, not less than sixty, who, together, shall be proprietors of one thousand shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least ten weeks notice in two public newspapers of the place where the bank is seated, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

6. Each cashier or treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with a condition for his good behaviour, and the faithful performance of his duties to the corporation.

7. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it, by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales, upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

8. The total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, over and above the debt or debts due for money deposited in the bank, shall not exceed the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars, unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorised by a law of the United States. In case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities; and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them, their or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record of the United States, or either of them, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. But this provision shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same from being also liable for, and chargeable with, the said excess.

Such of the said directors, who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the president of the United States, and to the stockholders, at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

9. The said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods realty and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or goods which shall be the proceeds of its lands. It shall not be at liberty

to purchase any public debt whatsoever: nor shall it take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum for or upon its loans or discounts.

10. No loan shall be made by the said corporation, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, or of any particular state to an amount exceeding fifty-thousand dollars, or of any foreign prince or state, unless previously authorized by a law of the United States.

11. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules as shall be instituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the same.

12. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and his, her, or their executors or administrators, and of his or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees, and his, her, or their executors or administrators, to maintain an action thereupon in his, her, or their own name or names: *Provided*, that said corporation shall not make any bill obligatory, or of credit, or other obligation under its seal for the payment of a sum less than five thousand dollars. And the bill or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, although not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner, and with like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her or them, in his, her or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in the like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons, that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement, in like manner, and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those which are payable to bearer shall be assignable and negotiable by delivery only: *Provided*, that all bills or notes, so to be issued by said corporation, shall be made payable on demand, other than bills or notes for the payment of a sum not less than one hundred dollars each, and payable to the order of some person or persons, which bills or notes it shall be lawful for said corporation to make payable at any time not exceeding sixty days from the date thereof.

13. Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the directors advisable; and once in every three years the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid, after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus of the profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends. If there shall be a failure in the payment of part of any sum subscribed to the capital of the said bank, by any person, co-partnership or body politic, the party failing shall to the benefit of any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time for making such payment, and during the delay of the same.

14. The directors of the said corporation shall establish a competent office of discount and deposite

in the District of Columbia, whenever any law of the United States shall require such an establishment: also one such office of discount and deposit in any state in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such state, congress may, by law, require the same: *Provided*, the directors aforesaid shall not be bound to establish such office before the whole of the capital of the bank shall have been paid up. And it shall be lawful for the directors of the said corporation to establish offices of discount and deposit, wheresoever they shall think fit, within the United States or the territories thereof, and to commit the management of the said offices, and the business thereof, respectively, to such persons, and under such regulations as they shall deem proper, not being contrary to law or the constitution of the bank. Or instead of establishing such offices, it shall be lawful for the directors of the said corporation, from time to time to employ any other bank or banks, to be first approved by the secretary of the treasury, at any place or places, that they may deem safe and proper, to manage and transact the business proposed as aforesaid, other than for the purposes of discount, to be managed and transacted by such offices, under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem just and proper. Not more than thirteen, nor less than seven managers or directors, of every office established as aforesaid, shall be annually appointed by the directors of the bank, to serve one year: they shall choose a president from their own number: each of them shall be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state, territory or district wherein such office is established; and not more than three-fourths of the said managers or directors, in office at the time of an annual appointment, shall be re-appointed for the next succeeding year; and no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four, in succession; but the president may be always re-appointed.

15. The officer at the head of the treasury department of the United States shall be furnished, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation and of the debts due to the same; of the monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the specie in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statement: *Provided*, that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

16. No stockholder, unless he be a citizen of the United States, shall vote in the choice of directors.

17. No note shall be issued of less amount than five dollars.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation, or any person or persons, for or to the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buying or selling goods, wares, merchandize or commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person and persons, by whom any order or direction for so dealing or trading shall have been given; and all and every person and persons who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandize and commodities in which such dealing and trade shall have been; one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any action of law with costs of suit.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation shall advance or lend any sum of money for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding five hundred thousand dollars; or of any particular state, to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars; or of any foreign prince or state, (unless previously authorized thereto by a law of the United States) all and every person and persons, by and with whose order, agreement, consent, approbation and connivance, such unlawful advance or loan shall have been made, upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, treble the value or amount of the sum or sums which have been so unlawfully advanced or lent, one-fifth thereof to the use of the informer, and the residue thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the bills or notes of the said corporation originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of congress.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, and whenever required by the secretary of the treasury, the said corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States or the territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange, and shall also do and perform the several and respective duties of the commissioners of loans for the several states, or any one or more of them, whenever required by law.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the secretary of the treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case the secretary of the treasury shall immediately lay before congress, if in session, if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in gold and silver, of any of its notes, bills or obligations; nor of any monies received upon deposit in said bank, or in any of its offices of discount and deposit. And if the said corporation shall at any time refuse or neglect to pay on demand any bill, note or obligation issued by the corporation, according to the contract, promise or undertaking therein expressed; or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand any monies received in said bank, or in any of its offices aforesaid, on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, then, and in every such case, the holder of such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such monies as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest on the said bills, notes, obligations or monies, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time of such demand as aforesaid: *Provided*, That congress may at any time hereafter enact laws enforcing and regulating the recovery of the amount of the notes, bills, obligations or other debts, of which payment shall have been refused as aforesaid, with the rate of interest above mentioned, vesting jurisdiction for that purpose in any courts, either of law or equity, of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the several states, as they may deem expedient.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid and assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bill or note in imitation of or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall pass, utter or publish as true any false, forged or counterfeited bill or note purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank; or any false, forged or counterfeited order or check upon the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered bill or note issued by order of the president, directors, and company of the said bank, or any falsely altered order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely altered with intention to defraud the said corporation or any other body politic or person; or shall sell, utter, or deliver, or cause to be sold, uttered, or delivered, any forged or counterfeit note or bill in imitation, or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president and directors of the said bank, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars. *Provided,* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of a jurisdiction under the laws of the several states, over any offence declared punishable by this act.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate, engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes or bills issued by the said corporation shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or to cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bill or bills, engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes or bills issued by said corporation, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of bank notes or bills, and similar to the paper upon which any notes or bills of the said corporation shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a term not exceeding five years, or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act, upon the said bank, the president, directors, and company thereof, shall pay to the United States, out of the corporate funds thereof the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars, in three equal payments; that is to say; five hundred thousand dollars at the expiration of two years, five hundred thousand dollars at the expiration of three years, and five hundred thousand dollars, at the expiration of four years after the said bank shall be organized, and commence its operations in the manner herein before provided.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States during the continuance of the corporation hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: *Provided,* congress may renew existing charters for banks in the district of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof, and may also establish any other bank or banks in said district with capitals not exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars, if they shall deem it expedient. And, notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the said corporation is created, it shall be lawful to use the corporate name, style and capacity, for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal and mixed; but not for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, nor for a period exceeding two years after the expiration of the said term of incorporation.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That if the subscriptions and payments of said bank shall not be made and completed so as to enable the same to commence its operations, or if the said bank shall not commence its operations on or before the first Monday in April next, then and in that case congress may at any time within twelve months thereafter, declare by law this act null and void.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall at all times be lawful for a committee of either house of congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been by the same, violated or not, and whenever any committee as aforesaid shall find and report, or the president of the United States shall have reason to believe that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for congress to direct, or the president to order, a scire facias to be issued out of the circuit court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the name of the United States, (which shall be executed upon the president of the corporation for the time being, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the term of said court) calling on the said corporation to shew cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the return of the said scire facias, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation, and if such violation be made appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited and annulled: *Provided however,* every issue of fact which may be joined between the United States and the corporation aforesaid, shall be tried by jury. And it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts; and

the final judgment of the court aforesaid, shall be examinable in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error, and may be there reversed or affirmed according to the usages of law.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro tempore.

April 10, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

La Peyrouse.

We have seen some French papers two or three days later than the last Paris accounts received by way of England. They do not contain any news of any importance. The principal article of interest is an account of the fate of the unfortunate La Peyrouse, recently obtained from Dagelet, the astronomer, who accompanied the expedition, and who was in the course of the last year taken from a rock at the eastward of the Phillipine Islands.

La Peyrouse was born in France in 1741. He distinguished himself by many years services in the early part of his life. During the American war, he served under count d'Estaing, and distinguished himself at the taking of Grenada. After the peace of 1783, he was selected by Louis XVI. to command the *Astrolabe* and *Broussole* on a voyage of discovery. He began his voyage by following the track of capt. Cook, visited the north-west coast, advanced to Be-koing's streights, thence down the eastern coast of Asia, along Japan, and in February, 1788, visited Botany Bay. A narrative of his voyage thus far, has been published. From the time of his leaving Botany Bay nothing has been heard of him till the present discovery. In the year 1791, the French national assembly sent two ships in search of him, but after exploring the seas which he was supposed to have visited, they returned without the least intelligence of his fate.

It appears that one of Peyrouse's two vessels, after leaving Botany bay in 1788, struck upon a certain chain of rocks and was lost, crew saved by Peyrouse's vessel; they afterwards discovered an island in the S. S. E. of New-Zealand, and anchored in the bay—when the vessel accidentally caught fire and was consumed—that the natives during the first twenty-one years were amicably disposed—but Peyrouse, tired of waiting for relief and anxious to return home, ordered trees to be felled for timber to build a vessel—the natives considered this an act of hostility—war commenced, and finally Peyrouse and all who were with him were massacred, except Dagelet and seventeen others, who escaped, after great peril, in birch canoes, to the place where he was found, and where he had resided two years—those who escaped with him had all died—and Dagelet himself died a few days after he was taken from off the rock—His journal of events was preserved and deposited at Macao—whence the account is received.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

St. Domingo.

A friend who has just arrived from the kingdom of Hayti, has furnished us with the royal gazette of that state, a variety of printed documents, proclamations, &c. from the royal press at Cape Henry, [Francois,] and verbal intelligence of the state of the country. King Henry (Christophe) was at peace with Petion and the world, regulating the civil

policy of his extensive territories, and encouraging the progress of cultivation and the arts and sciences. His residence is at the palace of Sans Souci, in a town built by him under a mountain 30 miles from the Cape, highly cultivated and defended by works covered with 360 pieces of cannon. The population of his subjects increases rapidly, and it is supposed he has 150,000 men able to bear arms. (Petion is said to have 200,000). The crown of king Henry had lately been received from London, where it cost 28,000 dollars, exclusive of the diamonds which his sable majesty furnished himself. His state coach had also arrived, and is a superb carriage built at an expense of 18,000 dollars, in England. Schools and academies are patronised by him, and he is about commencing the erection of a college, for which he has sent to Europe for 20 professors or instructors—a contract for three cargoes of lumber from this country, for the completion of the collegiate buildings we have seen.—Commerce and the culture of the soil was improving in his dominions; strangers on mercantile business are treated honorably and the kingdom rising in power and respectability. The 1st and 2nd of January, the 13th anniversary of the liberty and independence of Hayti, was celebrated with the greatest solemnity and magnificence at the city of Sans Souci, by a procession, review, mass, levee, addresses, feast, illuminations, &c. A roll of the knights of the royal and military order of saint Henry, is given in one of the papers; and a list of fifty foreign vessels which sailed from cape Henry from the 1st of July to the 9th of November last. A catalogue of the princes, dukes, counts and barons, dignitaries of the empire, is found in some of the publications.—Notwithstanding the cessation of arms, a paper war seems to be directed from Christophe's press against Petion—and the pamphlets, journals, &c. are written and printed in a respectable style.

N. Y. Columbia.

Spanish Blockade.

Jamaica, Feb. 14. Rear-admiral Douglass has been pleased to forward to his honor the mayor a translated copy of a proclamation of don Salvador Moxo, brigadier-general, &c. &c. of Caracas, respecting the blockade of the island of Margaritta, and which we publish for general information:

"At the city of Caraccas, the 29th of January, 1816, Don Salvador Moxo, brigadier-general, and captain-general of these provinces, saith:

"That in consequence of the disposition taken by his excellency don Pablo Morillo, general-in-chief of the expeditionary army, and proper governor and captain-general, for the blockade of the island of Margaritta, so as to reduce to their duties the rebels who, after having been treated with the greatest indulgence and benignity, have dared to rise in arms against the king, decrees—That every Spanish vessel encountering another of the same nation, in affording assistance to the insurgents, carrying men, arms, ammunition and naval stores, or of any other kind to them, shall be confiscated, and the master and other principal heads hung up at the yard arms, and the sailors and crew, one drawn out of five (quintalos) if they are not found as culpable as the rest, otherwise to undergo an equal fate. The same will be observed with any other foreign vessels and crews—for as the Spanish nation is at full peace with all the rest, it is not to be supposed that they can with any propriety afford assistance to traitors, nor to permit themselves similar importations as all these who

find themselves in this case must be considered as pirates and public assassins; excepting those vessels wherewith some limitation must take place with respect to their registers of navigation. Let this be published by proclamation, and this determination be stuck up in public places, for the information of all, communicating the same at Porto Cabello and Laguir, for the same purpose; and giving official information thereof to the chief of the foreign colonies of Trinidad, Jamaica, Cuzaco, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomews, or any other which may be deemed proper. This is decreed and ordered, and signed before me, which I attest.

(Signed) "SALVADOR DE MOXO.

Before me (Signed) "PABLO CASTILLO.

"This is a true copy of the original, which I certify as secretary of government and captain-generalship of Carracas, the 29th of January, 1816.

(Signed) "BERNDO DE MUROS."

Miscellaneous Articles.

Commodore Decatur, on a late visit to Norfolk, partook of a public entertainment given in honor of him. John Nivison, esq. presided, assisted by L. W. Tazewell and R. B. Taylor, esquires. The company consisted of 120 gentlemen. The toasts drank after the removal of the cloth were very happy and appropriate. We select the following:

The star spangled banner—"Long may it wave,
"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Mediterranean—The sea not more of Greek and Roman, than of American glory.

The Crescent—Its lustre was dimmed even by the twinkling of our STARS.

The seamen of the United States—A grateful country will ever rightfully appreciate and duly reward the merit of her gallant sons.

The militia of the United States—They have triumphed over the conquerors of the conqueror of Europe.

National glory—A Gem above all price, and worthy every hazard to sustain its splendor.

By commodore Decatur.—*Our country*—In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right, and always successful, right or wrong.

[What a stroke is this at the resolve of the senate of Massachusetts, declaring it immoral and irreligious to rejoice at the victories of their countrymen.]

The following song, written by Mr. McCreery of Petersburg for the occasion, was sung by a gentleman of Norfolk.

See *Decatur* our hero returns from the West,
Who's destin'd to shine in the annals of story,
A bright ray of vict'ry beams high on his crest;
Encircled, his brows, by a halo of glory.

On Afric's bleak shore,
From the insolent Moor,
His bloody, stained laurels in triumph he tore,
Where the *Crescent* which oft spread its terrors afar,
Submissively bow'd to the American star.

Algiers' haughty Dey in the height of his pride,
From American freemen a tribute demanded;
Columbia's brave freemen the tribute denied,
And his Corsairs to seize our bold tars were commanded.

Their streamers wave high,
But *Decatur* draws nigh,
His name strikes like lightning—in terror they fly,
Thrice welcome our hero, returned from afar,
Where the proud *Crescent* falls to the American star.

Our Neighbors. The Quebec Gazette of the 15th February, contains the following, among other remarks on the recent correspondence of the secretary of state with the Spanish minister. They are of a different complexion from former articles of Canadian manufacture:

"Will there be war between Spain and the United States? This will depend upon the spirit of Ferdinand the adored; that the Americans will keep what they have got, and ardently desire to have more, that they will trade where they can advantageously, and make their country a refuge for a population of all nations, is not to be doubted. That they will fight rather than forego any of these advantages, we have ample evidence; and we are greatly mistaken if the government and a great proportion of the population would not be glad of a declaration of war on the part of Spain. The beat of the drum would immediately assemble a large army beyond the Alleghanies for an expedition to Mexico, nay, they would even enlist for Peru—the Decatur, the Porters, the Perrys, and hordes of privateersmen would glory in a war with Spain. But will Great Britain interfere? Such an event, no doubt, would be unpleasant; but after the result of the last war, it is not to be expected that, even in that case, the United States would readily yield up any of their present pretensions."

IMPUDENCE.—From the *Montreal Herald of March 30.*—By the best intercourse that can be drawn from the mass of the American journals, Mr. MONROE will be the next PRESIDENT of the United States; it is not quite so clear who will be vice-president; but that is a matter of minor consequence. It is for the interest of Great Britain to keep on amicable terms with the VIRGINIA DYNASTY, keeping always aloof from its low intrigues. The southern states are virtually colonies of Britain, and they will be contented to remain so: not so with the north-eastern states; to them even equality of commercial rights would be considered a kind of vassalage, too revolting for a set of pseudo freemen, who offer no resistance to another class they pretend to despise, but to whom they are obliged to truckle with every submission, words alone excepted; although it must be confessed that many of the federal party think the late peace and commercial convention as advantageous to the United States as could have been expected.

GRAMPUS CAUGHT. From a *Richmond paper.* A correspondent from Smithfield, informs us that a grampus 50 feet long, and 8 feet wide across the tail, was lately caught in Nansemond river. This enormous animal, of the cetaceous tribe, had been for several days, observed in Hampton roads and James river, sporting amid the foaming billows, and hailing, as it were, the genial season which imparts to all nature an increase of vitality. This circumstance, attracting the notice of some New-England men, who happened to be in the neighborhood, the motions of the grampus were closely watched, and a boat, filled with expert and adventurous fellows, sent in pursuit of the lord of the watery expanse. One of the pursuers, more active than the rest, mounted three times on the back of the grampus. The latter as many times sought the recesses of the deep, leaving his formidable assailant to regain his boat as well as he could. The fourth time, the yankee succeeded in cutting a hole in the Grampus—and this wound proved mortal. For fifteen or twenty miles round, people have flocked to the spot, to view the dead whale.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 9 of VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 243.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Naval History.

Account of the operations of the American squadron, under commodore Decatur, against Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli.

In the year 1795, a treaty was concluded between the United States of America, and the dey of Algiers, in which the former were put upon a footing with other nations, on condition of paying to the dey, a yearly tribute of twelve thousand Algerine sequins, to be invested in naval stores. This treaty subsisted without any infringement on the part of the Algerines, until sometime in the month of July, 1812, when the dey, stimulated, probably, by the near prospect of a war between the United States and England, which he was encouraged in the belief would annihilate the naval force of the former, and disable them from taking satisfaction, took an opportunity to violate its most important articles.—He was probably further stimulated to this measure, by having little employment at that time for his cruisers, in consequence of just concluding a peace with Portugal, while at the same time he was prevented from committing depredations upon his old enemies, the Sicilians, of whom the English had declared themselves the protectors.

The pretence of his highness for this breach of his engagements, was the cargo of the ship *Allegany*, then just arrived, with naval stores, for the payment of the tribute stipulated in the treaty of 1795, did not contain such an assortment of articles as he had a right to expect. In consequence of this disappointment, the dey, who was subject to violent paroxysms of passion, became exceedingly outrageous, and told his minister of marine that the cargo should not be received; that the ship should immediately quit Algiers, and that colonel Lear, the American consul, should go with her, as he could not have a consul in his regency, who did not cause every article to be brought, as he ordered. Every attempt to explain, on the part of the consul, was without effect on the dey, who either was, or affected to be, extremely angry. A few days afterwards he made a demand of certain arrearages of tribute, to the amount of twenty-seven thousand dollars, the claim to which was founded on the difference between the solar and lunar years, the one consisting of three hundred and sixty-five, the other of three hundred and fifty-four days, creating a difference of half a year, in the lapse of seventeen years, which had expired since the conclusion of the treaty. This was the first time the distinction between the Christian and Mahometan year had ever been brought forward by his highness, and it is certain that it was insisted upon in this instance, merely as furnishing a pretext for exacting money from the government of the United States, or, in case of a refusal, as furnishing additional grounds for a declaration of hostilities. The reasoning, remonstrances, and explanations of the consul were without effect, and he was at last given to understand, that if the money was not paid immediately, he should be sent to the *marine* in chains—the *Allegany* and her cargo confiscated; every citizen of the United States in Algiers condemned to perpetual slavery, and war forthwith declared.

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After various ineffectual attempts to negotiate a mitigation of these demands, colonel Lear finally received this definitive answer to his repeated applications, by his highness's drogerman—"That he should to-morrow morning pay into the treasury, twenty-seven thousand Spanish dollars, which he (the dey) claimed as the balance of annuities due from the United States, and then depart from the regency of Algiers with his family, and all the citizens of the United States." On failure of payment, the consequences, which had at first been threatened, would most assuredly be inflicted. This message having been considered as conclusive, the consul, desirous of averting these calamities from himself and family, as well as a number of his countrymen then in Algiers, made every effort to raise the money demanded. A merchant of Algiers, at length advanced it on receiving bills on Joseph Gavino, American consul at Gibraltar, and it was paid into the treasury before the time specified in the dey's message. Having committed the care of his property, which he was not permitted to attend to himself to the agent-general of his Swedish majesty at Algiers, col. Lear embarked on board the *Allegany*, with his family and about twenty others for the United States. The dey, immediately on his departure, commenced hostilities upon our commerce, and these outrages remained unrevenged by the government of the United States, which could not send a force to the Mediterranean, in consequence of the war with Great Britain, declared in June following these transactions.

Immediately, however, on the ratification of peace with Great Britain, the attention of congress was called to the consideration of the conduct of Algiers, and the foregoing facts being sufficiently substantiated, war was declared to exist between the United States of America and the regency of Algiers. Preparations were immediately made to follow up this declaration, and a squadron was fitted out under the command of commodore Decatur, consisting of the *Guerriere*, *Constellation*, and Macedonian frigates, the *Ontario* and *Epevier* sloops of war, and the schooners *Spark*, *Spitfire*, *Torch*, and *Plambeau*. Another squadron, under commodore Bainbridge, was to follow the armament, on the arrival of which, it was understood, commodore Decatur would return to the United States in a single vessel, leaving the command of the whole combined force to commodore Bainbridge.

The force under commodore Decatur rendezvoused at New York, from which port they sailed the 20th day of April, 1815, and arrived in the bay of Gibraltar in twenty-five days, after having previously communicated with Cadiz and Tangier. In the passage, the *Spitfire*, *Torch*, *Firefly*, and *Ontario* separated at different times from the squadron in gales, but all joined again at Gibraltar, with the exception of the *Firefly*, which sprung her masts, and put back to New-York to refit. Having learned at Gibraltar that the Algerine squadron, which had been out into the Atlantic, had undoubtedly passed up the straits, and that information of the arrival of the American force had been sent to Algiers by persons in Gibraltar, commodore Decatur determined to proceed without delay, up the Mediterranean.

in the hope of intercepting the enemy before he could return to Algiers, or gain a neutral port.

The 17th of June, off cape de Gatt, he fell in with and captured the Algerine frigate *Mazouda*, in a running fight of twenty-five minutes. After two broadsides the Algerines ran below. The *Guerriere* had four men wounded by musketry—the Algerines about thirty killed, according to the statement of the prisoners, who amounted to four hundred and six. In this affair the famous Algerine admiral, or Rais Hammid, who had long been the terror of this sea, was cut in two by a cannon shot.

On the 19th of June, off cape Palos, the squadron fell in with and captured an Algerine brig of twenty-two guns. The brig was chased close to the shore, where she was followed by the *Epervier*, *Spark*, *Torch*, and *Spirfire*, to whom she surrendered, after losing twenty-three men. No Americans were either killed or wounded. The captured brig with most of the prisoners on board, was sent into Carthage, where she has since been claimed by the Spanish government under the plea of a breach of neutrality. As this affair will probably become a subject of negotiation between the United States and Spain, we decline entering into further particulars.

From cape Palos the American squadron proceeded to Algiers, where it arrived the 28th of June. Aware that a despatch boat had been sent from Gibraltar, to inform the regency of his arrival, and having also learned that several Tartans had gone in search of the Algerines, to communicate the news, commodore Decatur concluded that their fleet was by this time safe in some neutral port. He therefore thought it a favorable time to take advantage of the terror which his sudden and unwelcome arrival had excited, to dispatch a letter from the president of the United States to the dey, in order to afford him a fair opportunity to open a negotiation. The captain of the port was immediately dispatched to the *Guerriere*, on the receipt of this letter, accompanied by Mr. Norderling the Swedish consul; and commodore Decatur, who, with Mr. Shaler, had been empowered to negotiate a treaty proposed the basis, on which alone he could consent to enter on the affair of an adjustment. This was the absolute and unqualified relinquishment of any demand of tribute on the part of the regency, on any pretence whatever. To this he demurred. He was then asked if he knew what had become of the Algerine squadron, and replied—"By this time it is safe in some neutral port."—"Not the whole of it," was the reply. He was then told of the capture of the frigate, of the brig, and of the death of Hammid. He shook his head, and smiled with a look of incredulity, supposing it a mere attempt to operate on his fears and thus induce an acceptance of the proposed basis. But when the lieutenant of Hammid was called in, and the minister learned the truth of these particulars, he became completely unmoved, and agreed to negotiate on the proposed basis. He premised, however, that he was not authorized to conclude a treaty, but requested the American commissioners to state the conditions they had to propose. This was done, and the captain of the port then requested a cessation of hostilities, and that the negotiation should be conducted on shore, the minister of marine having pledged himself for their security while there, and their safe return to the ships whenever they pleased. Neither of these propositions were accepted, and the captain was expressly given to understand, that not only must the negotiation be carried on in the *Guerriere*, but that hostilities would still be pro-

secuted against all vessels belonging to Algiers, until the treaty was signed by the dey.

The captain of the port and Mr. Norderling then went on shore, but the next day again came on board, with the information that they were commissioned by the dey to treat on the basis for which the commissioner of the United States had stipulated. A treaty was then produced, which the commissioners declared could not be varied in any material article, and that consequently, discussion was not only useless, but dangerous on their part; for if in the interim the Algerine squadron were to appear, it would most assuredly be attacked. On examining the treaty proposed, the captain of the port was extremely anxious to get the article stipulating for the restoration of property taken by the Algerines during the war dispensed with, earnestly representing that it had been distributed into many hands, and that as it was not the present dey who declared war, it was unjust that he should answer for all its consequences. The article was however, adhered to by the American commissioners, and after various attempts to gain a truce, as well as to gain time, it was at length settled that all hostilities should instantly cease, when a boat was seen coming off with a white flag, the Swedish consul pledging at the same time his honor, that it should not be hoisted until the dey had signed the treaty, and the prisoners were safe in the boat. The captain and Mr. Norderling then went on shore, and returned within three hours, with the treaty signed, together with all the prisoners, although the distance was more than five miles. The principal articles in this treaty were, that no tribute under any pretext or in any form whatever, should ever be required by Algiers from the United States of America—that all Americans in slavery should be given up without ransom—that compensation should be made for American vessels captured, or property seized or detained at Algiers—that the persons and property of American citizens found on board an enemy's vessel should be sacred—that vessels of either party putting into port should be supplied with provisions at market price, and, if necessary to be repaired, should land their cargoes without paying duty—that if a vessel belonging to either party should be cast on shore, she should not be given up to plunder—or if attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of a fort, should be protected, and no enemy be permitted to follow her when she went to sea within twenty-four hours. In general, the rights of Americans on the ocean and the land, were fully provided for in every instance, and it was particularly stipulated that all citizens of the United States taken in war, should be treated as prisoners of war and treated by other nations, and not as slaves, but held subject to an exchange without ransom. After concluding this treaty, so highly honorable and advantageous to this country, the commissioners give up the captured frigate and brig, to their former owners. To this they were influenced by a consideration of the great expense it would require to put them in a condition to be sent to the United States—the impossibility of disposing of them in the Mediterranean, and by the pressing instances of the dey himself, who earnestly represented that this would be the best method of satisfying his people with the treaty just concluded, and consequently the surest guarantee for its observance on his part. The policy of the measure we think sufficiently obvious, when it is considered that the dey would most likely, in case of their refusal, have fallen a victim to the indignation of the people, and that in all probability, his successor would have found his safety only in dis-

owning the peace which had been made by his predecessor. There being as we before stated some dispute with the Spanish authorities with regard to the legality of the capture of the Algerine brig, it was stipulated on the part of the American commissioners, in order to induce the Spaniards to give her up, that the Spanish consul and a Spanish merchant, then prisoners in Algiers, should be released, and permitted to return to Spain if they pleased. According to the last advices the brig was still detained by the Spanish government, and the ultimate disposal of this vessel will probably be settled by an amicable negotiation.

Com. Decatur despatched capt. Lewis in the *E-pervier*, bearing the treaty to the United States, and leaving Mr. Shaler at Algiers as consul-general to the Barbary states, proceeded with the rest of the squadron to Tunis, with the exception of two schooners under capt. Gamble, sent to convoy the Algerine vessels home from Carthage. He was prompted to this visit, having been informed that a misunderstanding existed between our consul and the bashaw of Tunis, into the nature of which he considered himself bound in duty to enquire. Here he was officially informed by the consul of a violation of the treaty subsisting between the United States and the bashaw; first, in permitting two prizes of an American privateer to be taken out of the harbor by a British cruiser; and, secondly, in permitting a company of merchants, subjects of Tunis, to take the property of an American citizen at their own price, and much below its real value.

The truth of these allegations being thus officially verified, commodore Decatur addressed a letter to the prime minister of Tunis, demanding satisfaction for these outrages exercised or permitted by the bashaw, and a full restoration of the property thus given or sacrificed.

The bashaw, through the medium of this prime minister, acknowledged the truth of the facts, as well as the justice of the demands; but begged 12 months to pay the money. This was refused; and on receiving assurances that it would be paid forthwith, the commodore went on shore, where he received the visits of the different consuls. The brother of the prime minister of Tunis chanced to arrive with money at this time, and seeing the British consul in conversation with commodore Decatur, threw down the bags which contained it with great indignation, at the same time addressing the consul in English, which he spoke fluently. "You see, sir, what Tunis is obliged to pay for your insolence. You must feel ashamed of the disgrace you have brought upon us. You are very good friends now, but I ask you whether you think it just, first to violate our neutrality, then to leave us to be destroyed, or pay for your aggressions."

As soon as the money was paid, the bashaw prepared to despatch a minister to England, to demand the amount which he had been obliged to pay in consequence of this requisition, to the American commodore.

After adjusting these differences, the squadron proceeded to Tripoli, where commodore Decatur made a similar demand for a similar violation of the treaty subsisting between the United States and the bashaw, who had permitted two American vessels to be taken from under the guns of his castle, by a British sloop of war, and refused protection to an American cruiser lying within his jurisdiction. Restitution of the full value of these vessels was demanded, and the money, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, paid by the bashaw into the hands of the American consul. After the con-

clusion of this affair, the American consular flag, which Mr. Jones, the consul, had struck in consequence of the violation of neutrality above mentioned, was hoisted in the presence of the foreign agents and saluted from the castle with thirty-one guns. In addition to the satisfaction thus obtained for unprovoked aggressions, the commodore had the pleasure of obtaining the release of ten captives, two Danes and eight Neapolitans, the latter of whom he landed at Messina.

After touching at Messina and Naples, the squadron sailed for Carthage on the 51st of August, where commodore Decatur was in expectation of meeting the relief squadron under commodore Bainbridge. On joining that officer at Gibraltar, he relinquished his command, and sailed in the *Guerriere* for the United States, where he arrived on the 12th of November, 1815. Every thing being done previous to the arrival of the second division of the squadron, under commodore Bainbridge, that gallant officer had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, as we are satisfied he always will, where occasion occurs. Pursuant to his instructions, he exhibited this additional force before Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, where they were somewhat surprised at the appearance of the Independence 74, having always been persuaded that the United States were restricted by their treaties with England from building ships of that class. When colonel Lear was consul at Algiers, he endeavored to convince the ministers of the dey, that such was not the case; but they always replied, "If you are permitted to build seventy-fours, let us see one of them, and we shall be satisfied."

Com. Bainbridge sailed from Gibraltar 36 hours before the *Guerriere*, and arrived at Boston the 15th November.

Thus was concluded an expedition, in which, though few, perhaps, no opportunities occurred for a display of the hardy prowess of our sailors, the nation acquired singular honor, in humbling and chastising a race of lawless pirates, who have long been the inveterate scourges of the christian world. Independently of the glory thus accruing to the republican name, the probable advantages arising from this sudden and unlooked-for appearance of an American squadron, immediately after a war with Great Britain, we think will be manifold.— This circumstance will give them an idea of the power and resources of the U. States, altogether different from that which they before entertained, and serve to convince them of the danger of provoking our resentment, under any expectation of the destruction of our navy, by any power whatever.— That the assurances of an immediate war with England was what principally encouraged the dey of Algiers to commence hostilities against the United States, under a conviction that our little navy would speedily be annihilated, is evident from the following fact. One of the dey's officers one n. o. n. g. insinuated, whether true or false, we cannot say, to the British consul at Algiers, that it was his fault that they declared war. "You told us," said he, "that the American navy would be destroyed in six months by you; and now they make war upon us with two of your own vessels they have taken from you!"

We are aware that the states of Barbary pay little attention to the faith of treaties, and that they profess a perfect contempt for that code which is called the law of nations, which they say was established without their consent, and, consequently, not binding on them. We know that the practical habits of these people are almost unconquerable, and their antipathy to the christian name insur-

rate. But we also know that those whom no obligations can bind, are best restrained by their apprehensions of punishment, when they offend.—Fear is a potent auxiliary in the attainment of justice, as well as the prevention of offence, and the recollection of a chastisement, when it does not stimulate to revenge, is generally effectual in preventing a repetition of those outrages which brought down the punishment: Without calculating, therefore, on the good faith or the good will of the Barbary states, we cannot but permit ourselves to hope and believe, that the late display of our naval force in the Mediterranean, and the prompt energy of the distinguished officer who directed it, will have secured to the United States a lasting peace, unshackled by any degrading compliances on our part, and gained by an honorable exertion of force in a just cause.

Whatever may be the actual advantages resulting from the operations of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, and whether the treaty made by commodore Decatur will be permanent or not, still there is one thing growing out of it which can never be forgotten by the people of the United States. It is the recollection of humbling these proud barbarians, that have so long been the terror of the Mediterranean, and the scourge of the Christian name. The prowess of these renowned freebooters has long been connected with the romantic exploits of chivalry, and is associated with our earliest recollections. The Christian knight had always his fiercest encounters, his most desperate struggles with some "*pagani Moor*," and though the reputation of the knight, as well as a due regard to poetic justice, rendered it indispensable that the Christian should triumph, still his triumph was always gained with infinite difficulty. A proof of the opinion long entertained of their prowess is, that they are every where represented in the old legends, as of a gigantic stature. It is one of the errors of ignorance to make the body rather than the mind, the criterion for heroism, and there is hardly a distinguished champion of the early ages that was not remarkable for the dimensions of his frame, because it was by this that the writers of romance endeavored to give to their simple readers a more striking image of strength and ferocity. Independently of the reputation the Moorish race sustains in the works of imagination, most familiar in our childhood, they possess also strong claims to historical renown: In Spain they long maintained a splendid empire, and the glory of Pelagio, of the Cid Rodrigo, and Gonsalvo, is principally derived from the agency of these heroes in the expulsion of the Moorish kings or Cordova and Grenada.—Few have forgotten the fate of Don Sebastian, king of Portugal; and none perhaps are ignorant of the disfigurement of Charles V. who, backed by half the power of Europe, and all the treasures of the new world, invaded Algiers, from whose territory he was driven after the loss of almost the whole of his army. Another example is, that Louis XIV. who made attempts to humble the pride of these nations, but was never able to gain from them terms so advantageous as those dictated by our commissioners. Nay, even the potent fleet of lord Nelson failed in a still more recent instance, in a similar attempt, after having previously succeeded in others that were at that time considered almost desperate, but which have since been discovered to have owed their success to the deplorable imbecility and unskilfulness of his opponents.

From the foregoing causes, as from the circumstances of their having long been the terror of

the mariner, and the scourge of the powers bordering on and navigating the Mediterranean, has arisen that feeling of vague but overwhelming terror with which the world has long contemplated these renowned barbarians. This feeling was perhaps stronger in this country, previous to the Tripolitan war, than any where else, and we contemplated these poor creatures through the same exaggerated medium we once did, and in some degree still do, more than one nation across the Atlantic. To the gallant navy which first dissolved the enchantment of British superiority, are we indebted for our emancipation from that of Algerine prowess, and for this among other benefits we are indebted to a race of admirable officers, who seemed to be conscious that whatever other men might be, they could not be more than their equals. They seem, indeed, even to have possessed that noblest species of confidence, which is not derived from any idea of what their enemies might be, but of what they themselves really were.

In contemplating what was performed by our small force, conducted as it was with characteristic promptness and energy, we are called upon to compare it with what was done by the most powerful monarchs of Europe, and the comparison is a subject of honest exultation. Perhaps to assume a superiority over these mighty potentates, who occupy so large a space in history, may be called boasting. So let it be. It is by performing such things, that nations become illustrious, and it is by speaking of them as they ought to be spoken, that courage and enterprize meet their reward, and emulation is awakened from its slumbers. The pride of our hearts is gratified with the knowledge, that while the corsairs laughed at the demands of a superior European fleet, carrying the descendants of De Ruyter and Van Tromp, they sunk beneath the energy of a republican commodore, and gave up what they had never before yielded to any nation. In addition to this, both our pride and our humanity, are so laced with the conviction that our ships of war, embold as they are by many other attributes, have, by the late treaty with Algiers, become sanctuaries, not like the Catholic and Mahometan churches, for robbers and assassins, but for the oppressed Christian slaves of all nations.—*Analystic Magazine.*

The Mediterranean.

The following article (observes the National Intelligencer) is extracted from the journal, with which we have been favored, of a young midshipman of the Congress frigate, on her late voyage to Europe and the Mediterranean. We give it a place in our paper, as well for its intrinsic interest, as on account of the credit it reflects on a youth of sixteen.

Fully subscribing to this opinion, and moreover, willing to oblige the very respectable friends of the young gentleman, the editor of the *Weekly Register* with pleasure records it in his work.

U. S. frigate Congress.

June 12th, 1815, sailed from Boston with our minister, Dr. Eustis, bound to Holland, where we arrived after a short and pleasant passage of 50 days. Nothing of material consequence happened during the passage; spoke a great many English cruizers. On the 7th of July made Ushant; 10th, hove too off Dover, (in the English channel) for a North sea pilot. There are a great many fortifications, which appear strong; the castle of Dover is situated on a high hill in the centre of the town, and appears to have perfect command of the town and harbor. From Dover you can distinctly see

The French coast, and, on a clear day, the steeples in Calais. After obtaining a pilot, filled away. On the 12th, arrived at Flushing, a town situated on the Island of Walcheren, and contains about 8,000 inhabitants. It is a place of little commerce, being a great resort for men of war; the navy yard is in good order, and on a very extensive plan; there was one frigate fitting out for the Mediterranean. There is a very commodious dock connected with this yard, in which there are ten line of battle ships, as many frigates, and a vast number of small vessels, all in a state of decay; the yard and all the vessels were built by Bonaparte. The land is low and muddy, and canals or dykes running through every part of the town; vessels drawing 12 feet water can discharge their cargoes in any part of the town; they must have cost the Dutch immense labor, and none but a persevering people could ever have performed it. The town was once well fortified and in a flourishing state, but now there is scarce any vestige remaining; since Bonaparte left it, all the guns have been dismantled, and every thing appears to be decaying very fast. The inhabitants still preserve a love for Bonaparte, and many of them informed me, that they were much happier and more contented under his government, than the one they are now ruled by. A short distance from Flushing, is a town called Middleburg, much larger than the former, and built in the same manner; the houses very low, after the Dutch style; a stone wall 12 feet high surrounds the town, and has but two entrances.

July 23d, sailed from Flushing, and the wind being ahead, had an excellent opportunity of seeing the most remarkable places in the English channel, both on the French and English coast.

August 6th, entered the Mediterranean. Spoke an English sloop of war going into Gibraltar—informed by her, that the Independence was off cape de Gatt five days before, and that commodore Decatur had concluded a peace with the dey of Algiers, and was then on a cruize towards Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli.

August 9th, came to anchor in Carthagen roads; found here the Independence 74, commodore Bainbridge, sloop Erie, brigs Chippewa, Spark, and schooner Torch, in quarantine; this ship coming from the north of Europe, was excused. The town of Carthagen is situated between two mountains, and has a very commodious and safe harbor for thirty ships of the line, with room to swing; the navy yard and arsenal are very spacious and on a grand scale, said to have cost \$123,000,000,* and equalled but by few in the world; a dock is connected with it, in which there is five fathoms water, and accommodations for 30 ships of the line; it now contains but three, and three frigates, without stores, and falling to decay; the defences are strong, nature has done much, and they have improved every advantage; but at this time one frigate might lay it under contribution, owing to the ruinous condition of gun carriages, and want of men; the town is surrounded by a wall fifteen feet high; the guns, or rather ports for guns, point directly from the top of the mountain on the town; in my opinion, this place might be made as strong as the rock of Gibraltar; there is one fort that overlooks the town, said to have been built upon the old Roman foundation; the guns are dismantled, and in time of danger it is used as a place of alarm—it has subterraneous passages running through every part of the town.

August 13th, sailed in company with the Independence, Erie, Chippewa and Spark, on a cruize up the south side of the Mediterranean, and in search of commodore Decatur's squadron. 20th, passed within sight of Algiers, the commodore sent the Spark in; I could perceive but one fortification which appeared formidable; the walls around the city are high. 26th, hove too off Tripoli; the commodore sent the Chippewa and Erie in. The only fort to be seen from where we were, was built by the Philadelphia's crew, last Tripolitan war, in the form of a crescent. The Chippewa and Erie returned with our minister, who went on board the commodore; he informed us, that com. Decatur's squadron had been there ten days before, and left there for Malta; dispatched the Erie to Malta to endeavor to obtain some intelligence of the other squadron; filled away.

September 5th, came to anchor in Tunis bay.—This is one of the most delightful and beautiful bays in the world; it is interspersed with small islands and has excellent anchorage; there are also several strong Turkish fortifications, which appear formidable and capable of making a stout resistance. None of the ruins of old Carthage (the birth place of Hannibal) are to be seen; a strong Turkish castle and the temple of Esculapius is built near the place where it stood. 6th, sailed; the commodore sent the Chippewa to Malaga; the Spark rejoined the squadron. 12th, came to an anchor in Malaga roads; found the Chippewa, Saranac and Boxer. Malaga is an ancient city, remarkable for its extensive commerce, yielding in great abundance the most delicious fruits, which they export to every part of the world; while we were there, 25 merchant vessels sailed for different parts of Europe, and some for the United States. The harbor is not safe, but a spacious mole is connected with it, which is capable of containing 100 merchant ships, and safe from all winds; the city is large, and surrounded with a thick wall, which has nine entrances; a Moorish castle on a point, commands every part of it; the most remarkable building is a stupendous cathedral, said to be as large as the celebrated church of St. Paul's in London, and equalled by none in Spain. It is decorated with paintings, ornaments of gold and silver, images of wax and marble, surpassing all imagination. I visited three of the nunneries, but could not see any of the curiosities, only being allowed to look through the gratings. The United States, Erie, Firefly, Enterprize and Lynx, arrived—received no intelligence of commodore Decatur. Commodore dispatched the Lynx to Carthagen, and Enterprize to Gibraltar. 25th, sailed from Malaga in company with the squadron. 29th, arrived at Gibraltar, anchored in company with the brigs, off Algeiras, a small town about 8 miles distant, and opposite Gibraltar—the remainder of the squadron anchored at Gibraltar. Algeiras is a small town of no consequence, has good anchorage.

October 3d, got under way, and anchored off Gibraltar. This day the Constellation, Macedonian, Ontario, Flambeau, Spitfire, Torch and Lynx arrived; left the Guerriere at Malaga. The town of Gibraltar is neither large nor beautiful. The harbor is formed by a mole, which is commodious, and well fortified with guns, and formed for commanding the entrance into the Mediterranean, and on that account is always furnished with a garrison well provided, for its defence; the harbor is neither safe from enemy or storms. The place, by nature, is almost impregnable, and well fortified by art; the town is situated on the west side of the rock;

* This is doubtless a mistake—perhaps an error of the press.—ED. REC.

The east side is nearly perpendicular, and only accessible by a narrow passage below the rock; on the east side is a large plain, on which the encampments for the soldiers are placed, and the guns on that side, when depressed, point directly on them; when elevated, command the entrance of the harbor; passages 15 feet wide are cut through the rock, on which the guns are mounted; the water perpetually drops from the roof, and forms an infinite number of pillars. I think these passages are the greatest curiosities I have ever seen. They are nearly at the top of the rock, and I can assure you I was quite fatigued when I arrived there. On the east side of the rock is a cave, called St. Michael's, reckoned one of the greatest curiosities in Spain. I was told it was 1120 feet above the level of the horizon; I was at the mouth of it, but had not time to go through it. The guns on the east side front on the town, and have command of every part of the harbor; the town is surrounded with a double wall, has but two entrances; the gates are closed every evening at sun-set, and no one allowed to pass through; yet I am told, that the soldiers frequently desert by lowering themselves from the top of the rock by ropes, on the side next the sea, where boats wait in readiness to receive them.— There was a poor soldier sentenced to receive 300 lashes, for insolence to his superior, and the night before the sentence was to be executed, he attempted to make his escape in this manner; but, unfortunately the rope parted, and the centinel at the top of the rock hearing the noise, immediately dispatched him; this happened but two days before I visited the rock, and he then lay dead about half way down the rock, and they are not able to get him down or up. The fortifications at Gibraltar are certainly worth the attention of any person; the guns on the rock amount to 800, and are constantly kept in good order, and 5000 soldiers in garrison.

“St. Roque, a small town at the head of the bay, and five miles from Gibraltar, is remarkable on account of being one of the most ancient towns in Spain; all the English officers resort to this place for pleasure. They have delightful gardens, and fruit trees in abundance. The bull fights are exhibited here every month, which is attended with great barbarity. The Spaniards are very fond of this amusement; in all their cities they have a public square in the centre of the town reserved for celebrating them.

“I was not as much pleased with the Mediterranean as I expected; the climate is very dry and hot; the fruit is the only thing I was pleased with, which consists of oranges, lemons, figs, pomegranates, grapes, chesnuts, &c. Malaga is the most celebrated for its fruits and its luscious grapes, from which is made what is called the Malaga, or Mountain wine; it is brought from the mountains, on small mules by the peasants in goat skins; in all their cities the streets are very narrow, and dirty, owing to the intense heat of the sun; the inns are ordinary, and kept by Frenchmen and Irishmen principally.”

Law of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for

the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationary for the same, for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for surveying the coast of the United States; for making the Cumberland road; for ascertaining the titles to lands in Louisiana; for providing certificates of registry and lists of crews, and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the senate and house of representatives, their officers and attendants, five hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and the deduction to be made on account of the absence of members or delegates for any part of the present session, shall be in the proportion which the days of their absence respectively bear to the whole number of the days of the session.

For the expense of firewood, stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of congress, forty-seven thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of congress, including the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the president of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For rent and repairs of the tenement occupied by the president of the United States since August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of state, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the department of state, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said department and in the patent office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, including the expense of printing and distributing ten thousand four hundred copies of the laws of the first session of the fourteenth congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, sixteen thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of the treasury, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, ten thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger in the office of the secretary of the treasury, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, and for stationary and printing in the office of the secretary of the treasury, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of issuing treasury notes, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

For stating and printing the public accounts for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the comptroller of the treasury, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, thirteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and five cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of the comptroller of the treasury, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the auditor's office, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, ten thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, and the further sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of the auditor, four thousand dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in the auditor's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the treasurer's office, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars and four cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the treasurer's office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in the treasurer's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissioner of the general land office, ten thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For stationary, printing and contingent expenses in the general land office, including vellum for land patents, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For arrears of compensation due to the chief clerk in the office of the said commissioner, three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For stationary, printing and contingent expenses, including the paper, printing and stamping of licences, in the office of said commissioner, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the register of the treasury, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of the register of the treasury, eight hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, including books for the public stocks, printing the public accounts, and other contingent expenses of the register's office, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, including rent of the buildings now occupied by the department, expense of removing the records during the late war, transporting the same to the building preparing for them, cost of furniture for the offices, cases for the fire-proof, and compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen employed for the security of the treasury buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps and charts for the treasury department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary to the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For cost of vellum for patents for military bounty lands, printing them, and record books and wheels for military bounty lottery in the office of the commissioner of the general land office, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to two clerks to be employed in the said office, to write and record the patents, seventeen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of war, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of war, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the accountant of the war department, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation for additional clerks to be employed in the office of the accountant of the war department, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the paymaster of the army, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the paymaster's office, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For additional compensation of fifteen per cent. to the clerks employed in said office, on the sum herein before appropriated, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses of the office of the paymaster, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent-general of military supplies, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the superintendent-general of military supplies, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the superintendent-general of military supplies, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissary-general of purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said commissary, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the said office of commissary-general of purchases, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the adjutant and inspector-general's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of the navy, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the accountant of the navy, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of said accountant, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of said accountant, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the secretary of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks employed in the office of the navy board, including the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the service of the preceding year, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the messenger, including the sum of three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents for the service of the preceding year, seven hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents.

For the contingent expenses of the navy board, including the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for the service of the preceding year, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the post-master-general, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the assistant-post-master-general, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the second assistant post-master-general, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the general-post-office, being the amount appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks, four thousand two hundred and five dollars.

For deficiency in appropriation for clerk hire for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the general post-office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several commissioners of loans, and for allowance to certain commissioners of loans in lieu of clerk hire, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of sundry commissioners of loans, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor-general and his clerks, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of lands south of Tennessee, and his clerks, and for the contingent expenses of his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages to persons in the different operations of the mint, including the sum of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of iron and machinery, rents and other contingent expenses of the mint, two thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper to coin into cents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses incurred by printing

the laws of said territory, one thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement, at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the district of Columbia, sixty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the attorney-general of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and the jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For making the road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, three hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio, by virtue of seventh section of an act, passed on the thirteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio 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 for other purposes.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, stakeages of channels, bars and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, ninety-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars.

To replace the amount heretofore appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying the coast of the United States, which was carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and fifty seven cents.

For defraying the expense of ascertaining and adjusting land titles in Louisiana, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several territories of the United States, including the expense of surveys of private claims in Louisiana; for ascertaining the boundaries of the state of Ohio; of surveying the township lines in the Creek purchase, and of the salaries of two principal deputies in the state of Louisiana, one hundred and sixty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing certificates of registry and other documents for vessels, five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, four thousand dollars.

For the salaries, allowances and contingent expenses of ministers to foreign nations, and of secretaries of legation, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For the expenses necessary during the present year for carrying into effect the fourth, sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of peace concluded with his Britannic majesty at Ghent, on the twenty fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners appointed under those articles, twenty three thousand three hundred and thirty two dollars.

For the salaries of the agents of claims on account of captures, at London, Paris, and Copenhagen at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

For replacing the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated and carried to the surplus fund in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, for objects in relation to the intercourse with the Barbary states, twenty five thousand dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of last year for the intercourse with foreign nations, arising from the difference in the exchange in transmitting the money to Europe, and in the drafts of ministers and agents there upon bankers, and to meet similar expenses the present year fifty thousand dollars.

To replace the sum of two thousand dollars, being part of an appropriation of five thousand dollars, appropriated by an act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, to discharge claims on account of depredations committed by the Osage Indians, and since carried to the surplus fund, two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty seven thousand dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seamen for the present year, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 16, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Commodore Macdonough.

In the supplement to the 7th volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, we have already published a neat biographical sketch of the victor of *Champlain*. The following anecdote from another sketch inserted in the *Analectic Magazine*, shews the hero in a character that will, if it be possible, yet more endear him to his countrymen. It was a noble deed!

"During the forenoon of a day, in which captain Smith was on shore, a merchant brig under the colors of the United States, came into port, [Gibraltar] and anchored a-head, and close to the Siren, [late United States' brig.] Soon after a boat was sent from a British frigate then lying in the harbor, on

board this brig. And after remaining alongside a little while, the boat returned *with one man more than she went with*. This circumstance attracted the notice of Macdonough, who sent lieutenant Page on board the brig to know the particulars of the affair. Mr. Page returned with information that the man had been pressed by the boat from the British frigate, although he had a protection as an American born citizen. Immediately on the receipt of this information, Macdonough ordered the Siren's gig to be manned and armed, and putting himself in her, went in pursuit of the boat, determined to rescue his countryman. He overtook her alongside the British frigate, just as the man at the bow was raising his boat hook to reach the ship, and took out the American by force, although the other boat had eight oars and his only four, and carried him on board of the Siren.

When the report of this affair was made to the captain of the British frigate, he came on board the Siren in a great rage, and desired to know how Macdonough dared to take a man from one of his majesty's boats. The lieutenant, with great politeness, asked him down into the cabin; this he refused, at the same time repeating the same demand with abundance of threats. Macdonough then told him with firmness, that he was not accountable to him but to captain Smith, for his conduct. The Englishman threw out some threats that he would take the man by force, and said he would haul the frigate alongside the Siren for that purpose. To this Macdonough replied, "he supposed his ship could sink the Siren, but as long as she could swim, he should keep the man." The English captain said to Macdonough, "you are a very young, and a very indiscreet young man; suppose I had been in the boat what would you have done?" "I would have taken the man, or lost my life." "What—sir, would you attempt to stop me if I were now to attempt to impress men from that brig?" "I would, and to convince yourself, you have only to make the attempt." On this the Englishman went on board his ship, and shortly afterwards was seen in his boat, bearing her in a direction for the American merchant brig. Macdonough ordered his boat manned and armed, got into her himself, and was in readiness for pursuit. The Englishman took a circuit round the American brig, and returned again to the frigate. When captain Smith came on board, he justified the conduct of Macdonough, and declared his intention to protect the American seaman."

District Tonnage.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st day of December, 1814; with a letter from the register of the treasury explanatory of the same.—January 22d, 1816.—Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Treasury Department, January 20th, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st day of December, 1814; with a letter from the register of the treasury explanatory of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

*The honorable the speaker
of the house of representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, January 18th, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to the 31st December, 1814, of the district tonnage of the United States.

	<i>Tons. csts</i>
The registered tonnage as corrected at this office, for the year 1814, is stated at	674,632 63
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated, from the quarter-yearly accounts, as rendered by the collectors, at	466,159 08
The fishing vessels at,	18,417 18
Amounting to	1,159,208 89

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1814, amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage paying duty on each voyage,	58,756 30
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade paying an annual duty,	189,661 82
Fishing vessels the same,	16,453 03
	264,871 20

Note—Duties were also paid on tonnage, owned by citizens of the United States, engaged in foreign trade, not registered,

1,029 73

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected for 1814,

265,900 93

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1814, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to congress the 27th of February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the register's letter of the 7th of December, 1811, may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage,

674,632 63

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1812, on that description of tonnage, as being nearer the probable amount than the above, stated from the collectors' returns to the 30th of December, 1814, or of the dutied, enrolled, and licensed tonnage to that period, which, from being one of the years of the war, is much below the true amount,

338,196 19

The fishing vessels as above,

16,453 03

Amounting to 1,029,281 85

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage amounting, as before stated, to 466,156 08 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery,

561 55.

It appears by the collector's abstracts, that 29,039 90 tons new vessels were built, whereof 13,445 55 tons were registered, and 15,594 35 tons were enrolled, during the year 1814.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. A. J. Dallas, secretary of the treasury.

ABSTRACT of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1814.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage of each district.		Proportions of the enrolled and licensed tonnage.				
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Coasting trade.	Coast fishery.	Coasting trade.	Coast fishery.	If built in the U. S.	If built in foreign countries.			
New-Hampshire,	16,334	52	4,018	59	354	26	21,030	31	3,781	70	591	03	
Massachusetts,	11,479	72	6,709	90	298	46	178	55	6,240	70	460	20	
Portsmouth,	1,666	45	3,368	30	97	83	2,430	36	8,933	65	1,275	56	
Newburyport,	801	24	8,608	53	233	25	273	87	8,661	60	180	18	
Gloucester,	16,204	78	1,101	25	65	74	146	02	1,459	83	215	41	
Salem,	3,331	79	11,505	85	193	33	174	52	931	58	915	53	
Ipswich,	65,189	78	21,320	18	3,458	36	856	08	10,883	65	1,215	28	
Marblehead,	316	06	9,858	82	179	48	990	28	107,199	71	2,109	90	
Boston,	7,713	16	2,882	74	32	66	193	15	18,168	64	9,615	29	
Plymouth,	110	86	4,981	30	149	09	438	33	572	79	572	79	
Barnstable,	5,809	57	577	04	179	48	74	65	11,457	66	4,434	36	
Nantucket,	12,068	10	2,440	37	32	66	402	01	1,007	91	304	75	
Edgartown,	1,503	56	8,264	15	19	09	127	07	7,946	42	7,946	42	
New-Bedford,	358	86	185	45	350	45	60	92	23,169	25	6,119	77	
Dighton,	7,098	55	690	65	350	45	68	01	6,089	70	3,619	77	
York,	3,548	63	860	60	126	01	87	81	1,653	44	1,030	44	
Kennebunk,	17,959	11	1,490	74	696	47	55	89	8,854	54	1,466	86	
Saco,	13,168	19	8,245	37	105	86	842	83	51,913	76	8,263	01	
Portland,	10,533	30	4,626	42	245	64	372	91	18,990	54	4,381	14	
Bath,	983	24	3,577	66	437	68	16,715	05	3,581	83	195	79	
Wiscasset,	5,196	08	1,016	88	591	52	851	35	16,294	75	10,078	83	
Waldborough,	343	42	8,294	45	323	46	585	68	15,634	26	8,105	08	
Pemboscot,	545	30	2,994	70	116	49	336	42	4,584	28	2,969	46	
Fenclimar's Bay,	154	42	996	11	60	69	116	49	1,670	90	996	11	
Marchas,	481	88	954	32	404	12	217	65	3,554	44	1,358	44	
Passamaquoddy,	6,888	62	4,289	36	126	05	392	11	15,238	86	3,674	41	
Vermont,	3,394	62	41	03	69	31	14	25	4,456	42	951	41	
Newport,	7,142	77	4,050	58	507	18	127	82	16,077	13	4,735	83	
Bristol,	4,235	80	1,272	30	586	79	464	48	12,596	15	6,317	85	
Providence,	11,249	07	2,504	75	121	15	253	45	20,915	69	6,372	37	
New-London,	5,236	90	399	92	145	65	303	28	10,624	77	4,684	57	
Middletown,	117	60	262	22	239	79	5,153	75	4,879	83	4,879	83	
New-Haven,	262	22	239	79	239	79	262	22	239	79	239	79	
Fairfield,	568	72	323	78	2,068	44	116	05	3,077	09	2,068	44	
Champlain,	134,270	85	16,179	39	87,768	60	4,802	73	87,768	60	87,768	60	
Gemmesee,	740	55	67	67	2,127	54	171	41	123	02	243,144	69	
Oswego,	568	72	323	78	2,068	44	116	05	3,077	09	2,068	44	
Niagara,	134,270	85	16,179	39	87,768	60	4,802	73	87,768	60	87,768	60	
Sackett's Harbor,	740	55	67	67	2,127	54	171	41	123	02	243,144	69	
Hudson,	568	72	323	78	2,068	44	116	05	3,077	09	2,068	44	
New-York,	134,270	85	16,179	39	87,768	60	4,802	73	87,768	60	87,768	60	
Sag Harbor,	740	55	67	67	2,127	54	171	41	123	02	243,144	69	
												152	19

ABSTRACT.....continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and Licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage each district.	Proportions of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in		
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	God fishery.		Coasting trade.	Whale fishery.	God fishery.
New-Jersey.	Perth-Amboy, : : : :	1,445 44	12,029 32	6,931 31	178 44	614 94	21,089 55	6,999 75	..	..
	Little Egg Harbor, : : : :	..	..	1,433 14	..	31 90	1,465 09	1,433 14	..	..
	Burlington, (a) : : : :	..	..	1,337 51	26 22	228 92	1,592 70	1,368 78	..	..
	Bridgetown, : : : :	133 69	..	12,374 04	206 69	1,717 93	14,452 45	12,380 73	..	..
	Great Egg Harbor, : : : :	..	234 64	797 90	..	72 73	1,105 37	797 90	..	..
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia, : : : :	59,792 41	4,330 23	16,692 03	1,187 05	2,399 65	84,461 42	17,879 08	..	..
	Presque Isle, : : : :	..	..	128 17	..	..	128 17	128 17	..	..
Delaware,	Wilmington, : : : :	403 25	231 36	7,540 01	79 10	694 12	8,767 84	7,419 11	..	..
	Baltimore, : : : :	55,425 49	7,240 17	15,591 47	..	2,791 46	81,048 64	15,591 47	..	..
	Chester, : : : :	..	..	1,798 34	..	88 07	1,886 41	1,798 34	..	..
	Oxford, : : : :	..	..	11,992 57	..	1,717 72	13,767 73	11,992 57	..	..
	Vienna, : : : :	912 70	57 39	12,809 74	..	1,944 54	15,724 14	12,809 74	..	..
	Harre-de-grace, : : : :	..	57 06	4,413 56	..	126 49	4,540 05	4,413 56	..	..
	Snow-hill, : : : :	432 07	..	4,825 52	244 86	863 20	5,688 81	5,070 43	..	..
	Annapolis, : : : :	..	..	1,884 72	..	496 89	2,381 66	1,884 72	..	..
	St. Mary's, : : : :	..	..	1,224 30	..	32 58	1,256 88	1,224 30	..	..
	Nottingham, : : : :	..	..	1,261 37	..	285 29	1,546 66	1,261 37	..	..
Columbia,	Georgetown, : : : :	1,797 16	137 83	3,595 14	41 69	511 22	4,106 83	3,595 14	..	..
	Alexandria, : : : :	2,961 41	1,302 86	4,217 75	169 81	1,191 75	5,408 50	4,387 61	..	..
Virginia,	Hampton, : : : :	9,810 28	4,733 88	648 23	27 13	330 40	26,690 23	10,455 07	..	..
	Norfolk, : : : :	1,317 64	..	7,786 87	..	1,684 80	5,041 06	3,239 48	..	..
	Petersburg, : : : :	2,074 67	..	2,963 13	..	483 84	3,046 96	2,963 13	..	..
	Richmond, : : : :	..	2,053 61	4,818 27	966 22	63 23	9,776 10	5,784 49	..	..
	Yorktown, (4th quarter of 1813)	..	..	3,631 93	..	323 23	3,955 23	3,631 93	..	..
	East River, : : : :	538 55	217 59	990 13	..	185 81	1,732 17	990 13	..	..
	Tappahannock, : : : :	537 51	352 03	4,912 39	710 77	799 88	7,112 48	5,623 21	..	..
	Yeonico, : : : :	..	..	1,254 16	..	444 82	1,971 03	1,526 16	..	..
	Dunfries, : : : :	..	102 39	1,254 89	..	413 21	1,770 54	1,354 89	..	..
	Folly-Landing, : : : :	1,075 52	..	1,476 75	..	1,107 17	3,659 49	1,476 75	..	..
	Cherrystone, : : : :	94 70	..	864 04	..	475 45	1,454 24	864 04	..	..
	South-quay, : : : :	..	..	142 47	..	42 04	184 51	142 47	..	..
	Wilmington, : : : :	3,376 17	2,662 49	530 62	238 49	247 71	7,665 58	779 16	..	..
	Newben, : : : :	2,323 39	1,063 07	1,459 19	..	309 52	3,195 20	1,499 19	..	..
	Washington, : : : :	825 81	721 14	1,271 25	324 01	614 42	3,756 68	1,595 26	..	..
	Edenton, : : : :	225 44	..	3,920 39	82 50	980 40	6,055 11	4,002 89	..	..
	Camden, : : : :	1,457 68	2,887 38	1,954 16	..	715 27	7,014 54	1,954 16	..	..
	Beaufort, : : : :	154 51	585 14	334 19	108 15	285 94	1,466 03	442 34	..	..
	Plymouth, : : : :	292 07	192 23	440 76	..	89 19	1,014 30	440 76	..	..
	Ocracoke, : : : :	..	229 79	619 09	..	19 16	698 09	619 09	..	..

TONS AND 95THS.

(a) No returns, since the 31st of December, 1808.

ABSTRACT.....continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and Licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage of each district.	Proportions of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Coasting trade.	Fishery.		Coasting trade.	Whale fishery.
S. Carolina, Georgetown, :	23 09	166 12	233 42	:	:	:	412 63	223 42	:
Charleston, :	15,130 85	6,276 65	8,907 03	1,972 18	210 33	:	32,497 14	10,879 21	:
Beaufort, :	:	:	161 63	:	71 61	:	161 63	161 63	:
Georgia.....Savannah, :	3,400 37	5,473 28	725 05	3,489 76	:	:	13,160 17	4,214 81	:
Sunbury, :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brunswick, :	508 72	99 28	339 83	101 69	35 65	:	1,085 52	441 57	:
St. Mary's, (4th quarter of 1814.) :	116	1,245 50	424 80	746 19	:	:	2,602 34	1,241 04	:
Ohio.....Erie, :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Staudusky, :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Louisiana.....New-Orleans, :	4,219 16	2,733 37	1,810 61	267 91	888 47	:	9,919 62	2,078 97	:
Mississippi.....Mobile, :	95 89	:	50 90	:	113 47	:	260 36	50 90	:
Teche, :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Totals, :	549,572 26	125,060 37	414,479 81	20,658 68	40,445 44	8,992 23	8,992 23	1,159,208 89	425,713 50

TONS AND 93THS.

RECAPITULATION

Of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1814. The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1814, is stated at 1,159,208 89

Whereof—Per-
manent regis-
tered tonnage 549,572 26
Temporary do. 125,060 37

Total registered tonnage 674,632 63
Permanent enroll-
ed and licensed
tonnage 414,479 81
Temporary do. 20,658 68

Total enrolled and li-
censed tonnage,(a) 435,138 54
Licensed ton-
nage under 20
tons employed
in the coasting
trade 40,445 44
Do. cod fishery 8,992 23

Total licensed tonnage
under 20 tons 49,437 67

As above; 1,159,208 89

(a) Of the en-
rolled and li-
censed tonnage,
there was em-
ployed in the
coasting trade 425,713 50
In the whale
fishery 561 55
In the cod fish-
ery 3,863 35

As above, 435,138 54

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Jan. 18th, 1816.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Foreign Articles.

We rarely have accounts from Paris without in-
formation of some persons being arrested and con-
fined *au secret*—that is, to prevent them from having
communication with any person.

SCRAPS.—Petitions are pouring into the British
parliament against the property tax. There have
been some new disturbances in the south of France.
Twenty-six commercial houses have stopped pay-
ment at Glasgow. *Talleyrand* is rapidly rising in
consequence and power—he appears to be treated
with great respect by the king and his constable of
France, *Wellington*. It is stated that *Lucien Bonaparte*
has converted his property into cash, and is
about to proceed to the United States. Sir Robert
Wilson, &c. have been refused bail—they are still
in confinement. The court of *Baden* has subscrib-
ed the act of the confederation of Vienna. *Soult*,
it is said, will establish himself in Prussia. *Louis*
has ordered monuments to be erected to the me-
mory of *Moreau* and *Pichegru*. We have reports of
serious disturbances at *Berlin*. Some difficulty
appears to exist between the courts of Rome and Vi-
enna respecting the bishops of Lombardy. The
duke of *Wellington* was still at Paris. Many emis-

grations are making from France, to any and almost every part of the world. Speaking of America, a private letter says—"We would suppose the whole nation, like the Goths and Gauls of old, were ready to go over *en masse*." The king of France is to have for his guard 12,000 *Swiss* troops—this is "*restauration*." The iron hand of despotism, civil and religious, rules in Spain; all that Bonaparte did was tender mercy to the doings of Ferdinand the ungrateful and fool. A notice of the appointment of *Beauharnois* as generalissimo of the Bavarian army, was suppressed in the *Paris* papers—the press of France is *dungeoned*. The manufactories of Scotland are in a very melancholy state of depression, notwithstanding the emperor of Russia is said to have ordered 750,000 suits of regimentals of British manufacture.

The correspondence between Don Oxis and our government had just reached England. The London editors attach considerable importance to it, and appear to think it may lead to a rupture between the two countries.

General *Lefebvre Desnouettes* arrived in Philadelphia some time ago. One of the proscribed in France.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—In a debate (Feb. 14) in the house of commons, a member said, the spirit and animosity in America would justify an increase of the naval force in the West-Indies. This called up lord Castlereagh, who said—"As to America, if it is said great prejudices exist there against us; it was he said, his most earnest wish to discountenance this feeling on both sides, and to promote between the two nations feelings of reciprocal amity and regard. Certainly there were no two countries whose interests were more naturally and closely connected; and he hoped that the course which the government of each country was pursuing was such as would consolidate the subsisting peace, promote harmony between the nations, and prevent on either side the recurrence of any acts of animosity."

Mr. Colquhoun, the celebrated magistrate of London, states, in a late report, that 9000 boys live by *thieving* in that metropolis.

London, Feb. 28.—Paris papers, to the 25th inst. arrived yesterday. It appears from them that amidst all the rejoicings and festivities of loyalty, which have lately taken place in the capital the spirit of disaffection has been manifested in the provinces, and even acts of insurrection committed at Thrascon, in the south of France. For two days the greatest excesses took place; the jails were broken open, the prisoners liberated, the judges intimidated, the prefect obliged to fly; and the national guard when called upon refused to act, thus proving its sympathy with the insurgents or its dread of their numbers. The melancholy facts unfortunately admit of no doubt, for they are distinctly stated in the royal ordinance, which it has been found necessary to issue on this occasion, and which is given among our extracts.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

April 19. The bill "to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," being under consideration—

The following were the only propositions to amend, on which the yeas and nays were taken.

On a motion of Mr. *Mason*, of N. H. to reduce the minimum price of cotton goods from twenty-five cents to twenty cents per square yard, the vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Gore, Macon,

Mason, N. H. Mason, Va. Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Williams—12.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barry, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Talbot, Varnum, Wilson—18.

On a motion of Mr. *Harper*, to strike out the whole provision fixing a minimum price on imported cottons, the vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Gaillard, Gore, Harper, Macon, Mason, N. H. Tait, Turner, Williams—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Wilson—22.

On motion of Mr. *Dana*, to strike out the following section of the bill:

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States," shall apply and be in full force as to the discriminating duties established by this act on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and the goods, wares, and merchandise therein imported.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Gore, Hunter, King, Macon, Mason, N. H. Roberts, Sanford, Thompson, Tichenor, Wells—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Goldsborough, Harper, Horsey, Lacock, Mason, Va. Morrow, Ruggles, Talbot, Tait, Turner, Varnum, Williams, Wilson—19.

On the question "Shall the amendments be engrossed, and the bill be read a third time?" The vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Goldsborough, Gore, Harper, Macon, Mason, N. H. Turner—7.

April 20.—On motion of Mr. *Macon*,

Resolved, That the secretaries of the departments be directed to report jointly to the senate, in the first week of the next session of congress, a plan to insure 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 yesterday submitted by Mr. *Mason* of Virginia, and agreed to the same in the words following:

Resolved, That the secretaries of war and of the Navy be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to subscribe fifty thousand dollars to the Great Coastwise Canal and River Navigation company, incorporated by the legislature of Virginia, for the purpose of cutting a Canal from the port of Norfolk, through the eastern branch of Elizabeth River, to the channel of Currituck Sound, on the terms and conditions proposed by the president and directors of the said Great Coastwise Canal and River Navigation company, and that the said secretaries be also directed to report their opinions on this subject to congress at the commencement of its next session; and also to report their opinions of the comparative public advantages to be derived from that Canal, and the Canal through the Dismal Swamp, mentioned by the secretary of the treasury, in his report on the subject of Roads and Canals, made in pursuance, of a resolution of the senate of March 2, 1807.

Several other bills were read the third time and committed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill

for organizing the general Staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States."

On the question to concur in an amendment to add to the officers of the corps of engineers, two brigadier generals, to be attached to that corps, the vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Chace, Fromentin, Gaillard, Hunter, Lacock, Mason, Va. Morrow, Ruggles, Talbot, Tait, Turner, Williams.—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Condit, Daggett, Goldsborough, Gore, Harper, Horsey, King, Mason, N. H. Roberts, Sanford, Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Wilson.—6.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for presenting medals and the thanks of congress to major general Harrison and governor Shelby. On the question to concur in the previous decision to strike out the name of major general William Henry Harrison, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Campbell, Daggett, Gaillard, Gore, King, Lacock, Mason, N. H. Mason, Va. Roberts, Tait, Tichenor, Turner, Varnum.—13.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Chace, Condit, Harper, Horsey, Mason, Morrow, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Wells, Williams, Wilson.—14.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Horsey, recommitted to the military committee.

The bill "to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, was read a third time as amended, passed, and returned to the other house.

The bill "to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several banks within the District of Columbia," was, on motion of Mr. Tait, postponed to a day beyond the session.

After spending some time on the bill for the relief of Isaac Briggs, the senate adjourned.

April 22. The senate was this day engaged on various business—among other proceedings, the bill for the organization of the staff department of the army, was read a third time and passed—15 votes to 11.

April 23. The senate was this day principally engaged on executive business. A rapid progress was also made in that body in legislative business.

April 24. Much business was done, which may be noticed hereafter. The senate resolved to adjourn on Wednesday next, *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 19. After disposing of a great deal of business of various but not very important character—Mr. Johnson of Ky. after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following resolutions, which were successively agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to report to the house, 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.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be required to report if there be any, and, if any, what modification or alteration is necessary in relation to the various branches of the war department, for the faithful execution of their duties; and to suggest any plan which, in his opinion, will promote the public interest and despatch of business, by responsibility of officers and economy in the execution of the various duties of the war department.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to reduce the duty on licenses to retailers of spirits, foreign merchandize, &c.

Mr. Pickens moved that the bill be amended by inserting a proviso that no retailer of imported salt, whose stock does not exceed 100 dollars, shall be compelled to take out license—agreed to.

The committee of the whole proceeded to consider the bill from the senate to increase the compensation of our ministers resident at the courts of London, Paris and St. Petersburg, to the sum of 12,000 dollars, instead of the present allowance of 9000 dollars per annum.

After discussion, and a decision against a motion to reduce the sum in the bill to 9000 dollars—the bill ordered was to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, April 22.—The amendments of the senate to the bill to regulate the assessment of the direct tax, &c. were concurred in.

Several unimportant bills were passed.

Mr. Pleasants, from the naval committee, reported a bill to fix the peace establishment of the marine corps [reducing it to one thousand non-commissioned officers and privates;] which was twice read and committed.

The house proceeded to take up the bill to provide for collecting the public revenues in the lawful monies of the country—(to enforce the payment of specie.)

Mr. Calhoun moved to amend the bill by adding several additional sections authorising the issue of millions of treasury notes, not to bear interest or be fundable, to be received in all dues to the U. States, providing the usual penalties for counterfeiting, &c.

The amendments were ordered to be printed, &c.

The house then took up the unfinished business of Friday; being the bill from the senate to increase the salaries of our ministers at the courts of St. Petersburg, Paris and London, [to 12,000 dollars per annum;] which bill had passed through a committee of the whole; and the question now was, whether it should be engrossed and read a third time. This question was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Atherton, Barr, Betts, Breckinridge, Calhoun, Chappell, Cuthbert, Forney, Gaston, Grosvenor, Ingham, Johnson, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lovett, Lowides, Lyon, Mayhew, Murfree, Nelson, Ms. Nelson, Va. Newton, Pickens, Pleasants, Savage, Schenck, Shufley, Smith, M. Taggart, Ward, Mass. Wilkin, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey.—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Barbour, Bennett, Birdsall, Boss, Bradbury, Brooks, Brown, Bryan, Carly, Cannon, Champion, Chapman, Gilley, Glogden, Crawford, Crockett, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Edwards, Glasgow, Hahn, Hale, Harsh, Hardin, Hawes, Hooper, Herbert, Hungerford, Irwin, Pa. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lumpkin, Lyle, Marsh, Mason, McCoy, McLan, Ky. Milnor, Noyes, Orsby, Pitkin, Reed, Reynolds, Roane, Robertson, Root, Ruggles, Southard, Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Storges, Tate, Taul, Telford, Tucker, Vose, Wallace, Whiteside, Wilcox, Williams, Willoughby.—67.

So the bill was rejected.

The committee then took up the bill for the relief of col. Geo. T. Ross and com. Daniel T. Patterson, and their officers and men, [granting them 50,000 dollars, a moiety of the value of the vessels, &c. captured by them from the pirates of Barataria.]

The bills were reported to the house without amendment—The former, on motion of Mr. Tucker, was laid on the table, and the latter ordered to a third reading. The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, April 23. Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported on the amendments of the senate on the tariff, recommending an agreement thereto, which report was committed.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson, of Va. in the chair, on the bill to provide for the more effectual collection of the public revenue in the lawful money of the country—to enforce the payment of specie.

The amendments offered yesterday by Mr. Calhoun were read—

The first section of which provides (substantial

ly) for the issue of treasury notes to the amount of — dollars, of such convenient denominations as the secretary of the treasury shall direct; transferable by delivery, not to bear interest; not to be fundable; to be received every where in dues to the United States; and may be re-issued from time to time.

The 2d, 3d and 4th sections provide for the preparing, signing, and issuing the treasury notes, for paying the expense thereof, and the usual penalties for counterfeiting them.

The 5th section provides, that the secretary of the treasury shall issue said notes upon loan to the bank of the United States, or any state bank applying therefor, on such terms as he shall deem necessary, having regard to the circumstances of each case, and the security of the United States, at a rate of interest not less than — per cent. per annum; but not loan to any state bank more than a moiety of their capital paid in; these loans to be reimbursable in three equal annual instalments, computed from the date of the respective loans; and be paid for as they become due, in the legal coin or in treasury notes. [The moiety, on motion of Mr. Smith was subsequently converted into one-fourth.]

The 6th section authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue said notes at their par value to individuals, companies, and receive in payment therefor the United States stocks; but the amount sold for funded debt not to exceed [five] millions; the notes so sold to be taken out of the annual appropriations for the sinking fund, and the funded debt thus acquired, to be transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund, and by them applied as the law directs with other funded debt.

The 7th section makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury, annually, to withdraw from circulation, and to cancel a portion of said treasury notes, equal to one-third of the amount issued.

The 8th section of the amendments provides that the future issues of treasury notes, under the act of Feb. 24, 1815, shall not exceed the sum of five millions of dollars.

The amendments being read, a long and arduous debate followed. Mr. Calhoun moved to fill up the blank with fifteen millions and supported the bill in general in a speech of some length. He was opposed by Mr. Robertson, to whom Mr. Barbour replied. Mr. Tucker moved to fill the blank with ten millions.

The motion to fill the blank with fifteen was lost—ayes 55, noes 59.

Mr. Tucker then, for the present, withdrew his motion; and

The question on agreeing to the first section as an amendment, still in blank was carried—ayes, 59, noes 58.

Mr. Tucker renewed his motion to fill the blank with ten millions.

Mr. Webster objected to the provision in its present shape. Mr. Newton moved to fill the blank with thirteen millions. Mr. Grosvenor, at length, opposed the proposition altogether.

The question on filling the blank with thirteen was negatived—ayes 58, noes 62; and the question recurred on the sum of ten millions.

After some further remarks—The question was then taken on filling the blank with ten and carried—ayes 66.

Mr. Webster moved to strike out of the 5th section the words "to the bank of the United States," which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Motions to fix the amount of interest to be required of the banks, were proposed at 3, 5 and 6

per cent, per annum. The last was carried—ayes 55, noes 52.

Other propositions and amendments were offered, but nothing decided when the committee rose—and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 24.—After several matters had been disposed of—The bill, which has been several days before the house of representatives, (observes the National Intelligencer) to provide for the collection of the revenue in specie, &c. is at length ordered to be read a third time, in its simple form merely directing that bank notes of banks paying specie shall alone be received in payment of duties to the government after a certain day. The provision for an issue of treasury notes was withdrawn and several other proposed amendments rejected, amongst which was that to impose a heavy stamp tax on the notes of banks not paying specie. Nearly the whole day was occupied in an arduous discussion of the various amendments.

Thursday, April 25.—Mr. Root, from the committee appointed upon the subject of the copper and small silver coins of the United States, made a report that it was inexpedient to reduce the weight or fineness of these coins.

The engrossed bill, providing for the more effectual collection of the public revenues in the lawful money of the country, was read the third time, and the question was stated, "shall the bill pass?"

After a great deal of debate—the question on the passage of the bill was decided in the negative—yeas 59, nays 60. Yeas and nays hereafter.

The amendments of the senate to the bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage were agreed to.

The *National Intelligencer* of Friday says—The senate yesterday acted upon a multitude of bills, having passed through the various stages about ninety.

The prevailing opinion is, now, that both houses will finish their legislative business on Saturday, and that the house of representatives at least will adjourn on that day.

CHRONICLE.

Rhode-Island election. Mr. Jones (fed.) has been re-elected governor of the state of Rhode Island by a majority of 200 to 300 votes. The majority last year was about 800. The legislature is said also to be federal in both branches.

Appointments by the president and senate. Wm. R. King, of North Carolina, (now a member of congress) to be secretary of the legation to Russia.

Timothy Upham, to be collector of Portsmouth, N. H. in the place of Joseph Whipple, deceased.

John F. Parratt, to be naval officer for Portsmouth.

Bridges Arrundell, to be collector of the port of Beaufort, N. C. in the place of Henry Cook, resigned.

William Hammond, to be surveyor of the port of North Kingstown, R. I.

Samuel Hawkins, of New York, has been appointed the agent on the part of the United States, as authorized by the treaty of Ghent, for managing the business under the 6th and 7th articles of said treaty.

James T. Austin, of Massachusetts, has been appointed agent to perform the same duties under the 4th article of said treaty.

William Pinkney, of Maryland, is appointed, to be a minister extraordinary to the court of Naples, in addition to his embassy to Russia.

Capt. CREIGHTON, of the Washington 74 is promoted to the rank of post captain.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 10 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 244.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

To the late and present officers of the army of the United States.

GENTLEMEN—

The editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER has the pleasure to present to you and his other fellow-citizens, a very laborious table, exhibiting at one view many of the most important items belonging to the battles in which you were engaged during the late war. Although no reasonable effort has been spared to make this table correct, it is in the nature of things morally impossible that it should be entirely so—and many errors, no doubt, exist. But considering the compilation, to a certain extent, as a national affair, inasmuch as it may hereafter serve for a general reference, he is exceedingly anxious that it should be essentially correct.

On the last Saturday of August next, (being the day for publishing the last number of the present volume) he designs to insert a list of errors and omissions for this table, as the facts shall appear. He therefore frankly but respectfully solicits your assistance to make the correction ample and conclusive, by communicating such information as you suppose may be useful for the purpose.

Presentation of the Register.

It is with pride that every reflecting inhabitant of Baltimore, of all ages, sexes and conditions, acknowledges a debt of gratitude due to the veteran RODGERS, and his gallant officers and invincible crew, for their services in the defence of our city in September, 1814. Whilst the great experience and fine talents of this distinguished man were exerted to their utmost for our protection, with a perseverance and assiduity that removed mountains of difficulties—his presence diffused a degree of confidence and of repose of a value never to be estimated. His vigilance and care were equally extended to the measures on land as well as by water, adopted to secure us from an enemy that had destroyed the “*monuments of the arts*” at Washington, and threatened to wrap our city in flames, after having given it up to the mercy of his soldiers, callous of crime and inured to desolation. Whatever belonged to the seaman or the soldier was expected of RODGERS—and the expectation was ever realized with a decision and accuracy of judgment that gave a vast additional force to the plans for defence—and the mother, with her helpless infant in her arms, never heard the often joyfully repeated exclamation “*there goes commodore Rodgers!*” or some of his officers or crew, without feeling something like safety for herself and her child to be near him and them. But it is not for me to eulogize commodore Rodgers, however I may feel the gratitude we owe him.—Others of the gallant men “*who supported the star spangled banner by land or by sea,*” would have served us with equal zeal and fidelity—but none could have inspired our citizens with so full a determination to defend themselves as he did—a native of our state and familiarly known by many of our people.

We have long felt that an acknowledgment was due to the commodore for his exertions in our behalf, and it has been frequently spoken of that something worthy of his acceptance should be given to him in compliment from the citizens of Baltimore—but the various heavy sacrifices the people were

compelled to make, and the many expences and subscriptions called for of those who had the power to give, for the multitudinous business and concerns of the war, which bore upon us with peculiar severity, have, no doubt, prevented it. Yet I thought I would do my part, to the extent of my means—and so I had a complete file of the REGISTER fancifully bound in the very best and most substantial manner, being also covered with a particular kind of leather, which, (like his own hard earned reputation) shall not only resist the attacks of all sorts of worms, but keep his book-case clear of them for ages. The books were forwarded with the following presentation and letter:

PRESENTATION.

TO COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS,

OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES,

In testimony of his long and faithful services to the republic in a department which has added so much to the strength and glory of our country—

AND IN GRATITUDE FOR

The soul that animated—the genius and talents exerted, and the activity and perseverance displayed for the defence of Baltimore, September, 1814,

THIS COPY OF

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,

(3 vols. in four)

Is most respectfully presented by the Editor and Proprietor,

H. NILES.

Baltimore, April 17, 1816.

COPY OF THE LETTER.

Baltimore, April 17, 1816.

COMMODORE RODGERS,

SIR,—By the stage that leaves Mr. Barney's in this city and stops at ———, in Washington, I have taken the liberty to forward to you (carriage paid) a copy of my Weekly Register, well bound, eight volumes in four, which I beg of you to accept, in testimony of my respectful regard, for your many and arduous services to your country, and in evidence of my gratitude for the strength and courage you afforded to the defences and defenders of Baltimore in September, 1814.

This work, I believe, has been honestly devoted to the best interests of the republic—to the maintenance of its honor and a faithful history of events; especially guarding the fair fame and reputation of all who supported the “*star spangled*” banner by land or by sea. And in the whole, presents, perhaps, the best record of things ever to be obtained.

It will add nothing to the value of the work, but may not lessen the compliment I mean to pay you to say, that this is the first copy of the Weekly Register that has been thus disposed of; and that I have made this disposition simply to satisfy what I considered a duty. With great respect, sincerely yours, &c.

H. NILES.

THE REPLY.

Washington, April 19, 1816.

SIR,—I accept, with much satisfaction, the copy of your “*WEEKLY REGISTER,*” which you have been pleased to present to me, in terms too flattering for me to repeat.

In conveying to you my thanks on this occasion, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion I entertain of the great value and intrinsic merit of your work, and the public benefits which have resulted from it. I am, sir, with great respect, your obd't serv't.

JNO. RODGERS.

H. Niles, Esquire, Baltimore.

LAND BATTLES.

PLACE OF ACTION.	WHEN FOUGHT.	COMMANDER'S NAME.	SPECIES OF FORCE.	AMERICAN.							
				Total force.....	LOSS.						
					Killed.....	Wounded.....	Killed & wounded.....	Missing.....	Prisoners.....	Total loss.....	
1 Hopkinstown	August 4, 1812	Major Vanhorn	Riflemen, vol.	200	17	*30	*47			47	
2 Magawaga	— 9, —	Lieut. col. Miller	U. S. Inf. militia and vol.	600	18	58	76			76	
3 Detroit	— 16, —	Gen. Hull	U. S. Inf. Volunteers	340 } 2000 }	2340	1	1	*50	*2300	2340	
4 Queenston	October 13, —	Maj. gen. Van Rensselaer	U. S. Inf. Vol. and mil.	300 } 700 }	1000	90	160	250		*700 950	
5 French town	January 18, 1813	Col. Lewis	Volunteers			12	58	67		67	
6 Same place	— 22, —	Brig. Gen. Winchester	Volunteers		1000	357	64	421	*42	537 958	
7 York (U. C.)	April 27, —	Maj. gen. Dearborn	U. S. Inf. and Riflemen		1500	66	203	269		269	
8 Fort Meigs	May 5, —	Maj. gen. Harrison	U. S. Inf. and vol.		300	61	124	188		188	
9 Rapids of Miami	— 5, —	Col. Dudley	Militia		800	80	*100	*180	*700	*750	
10 Fort George	— 27, —	Maj. gen. Dearborn	U. S. Inf. Art. Rifle, &c.		4090	39	121	160		160	
11 Sackett's Harbor	— 20, —	Brig. gen. Brown	Militia		600	21	84	105	26	131	
12 Stoney Creek	June 6, —	Brig. gen. Chandler	U. S. Inf. Regulars		*2000	17	38	55	100	155	
13 Craney Island	— 22, —	Lieut. col. Beatty	U. S. Inf. Sailors and marines	450 } 150 }	750						
14 Beaver Dams	— 24, —	Lieut. col. Boerstler	Art. and rifle			535	25	50	75	460 535	
15 Lower Sandusky	August 2, —	Major Croghan	U. S. Inf. and art. Regulars and volunteers		160	1	7	8		8	
16 Moravian Town	October 5, —	Maj. gen. Harrison	U. S. Inf. Mounted vol.	120 } 1,500 }	3120	7	22	29		29	
17 Williamsburg	— 11, —	Brig. gen. Boyd	Militia	1,500 }							
18 La Cole Mill	March 30, 1814	Maj. gen. Wilkinson	U. S. Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery		1800	102	237	339		339	
19 Oswego	May 6, —	Lieut. col. Mitchell	Regulars		4000	8	65	74		74	
20 Sandy Creek	— 30, —	Major Appling	U. S. Artillery, &c.		300	6	38	44	25	69	
21 Chippewa	July 5, —	Maj. gen. Brown	U. S. Riflemen	150 } 125 }	275	1	3	4		4	
22 Niagara	— 25, —	Maj. gen. Brown	Indians			60	244	304	19	323	
23 Fort Erie	August 15, —	Brig. gen. Gaines	U. S. Art. and Inf. Militia & Indians		5000	171	572	743	117	860	
24 Conjosta Creek	— 3, —	Major Morgan	U. S. Art. and Inf. Militia and volunteers			17	56	73	11	84	
25 Bladensburg	— 24, —	Major Morgan	U. S. Art. and Inf. Vol. and militia		240	2	8	10		10	
26 Moore's Fields	— 30, —	Brig. gen. Winder	U. S. Riflemen		6000	30	40	70	120	190	
27 Near Baltimore	Sept'r 13, —	Col. Read	Mit. Riflemen, Artillery Seamen and marines		170		3	3		3	
28 Plattsburgh	— 11, —	Maj. gen. Smith	Militia		3200	24	139	163	49	212	
29 Fort Erie	— 17, —	Brig. gen. Macomb	Volunteers and militia								
30 Fort Bowyer	— 15, —	Maj. gen. Brown	Regulars	1,500 }		37	62	99	30	119	
31 Cook's Mills	October 19, —	Maj. gen. Brown	Militia	1,000 }	2000	79	216	295		295	
32 New-Orleans	December 23, —	Major Lawrence	Inf. and Rif. men	1,000 }		4	5	9		9	
33 Same	— 28, —	Brig. gen. Bissel	Vol. and militia		900	11	54	65	1	66	
34 Same	January 1, 1815	Maj. gen. Jackson	Inf. and Riflemen		1500	21	115	149	74	223	
35 Same	— 8, —	Same	U. S. Infantry, Volunteer Cavalry, Artillery and militia								
		Same	Same		3382	7	8	15		15	
		Same	Same		3961	11	23	34		34	
		Same	Same		4698	13	39	52	71	123	
			Grand total loss			1422	3044	4445	555	4867	9715

Engagements between the Americans and Indians.

PLACE OF ACTION.	WHEN FOUGHT.	COMMANDER'S NAME.	SPECIES OF FORCE.	AMERICANS.						
				Total force.....	Killed.....	Wounded.....	Killed & wounded.....	Missing.....	Prisoners.....	Total loss.....
1 Tippecanoe	November 7, 1811	Gov. Harrison	U. S. Infantry	350 }	800	37	151	186		186
2 Massassinewa	Dec. 17 & 18, 1812	Col. Canby	Vol. Caval. & Rifle	450 }	600	10	26	23		36
3 Tallushatchicowus	November 3, 1813	Gen. Coffee	Vol. and militia		900	5	41	46		46
4 Talladega	— 8, —	Gen. Jackson	Vol. cavalry and riflemen			15	15	30		30
5 Hillabee towns	— 18, —	Gen. White	Volunteers							
6 Autossee	— 29, —	Gen. Floyd	Vol. cav. l. & mounted men							
7 Ecananahawo	December 23, —	Gen. Claiborne	Georgia militia	950 }	1390	11	54	65		65
8 Camp Defiance	January 27, 1814	Gen. Floyd	Indians	350 }			1	6	7	7
9 Enotachopco creek	Jan. 22 & 23, —	Gen. Floyd	Vol. cav. rifle and inf.			17	132	149		119
10 Bend of Tatapoosie	March 27, —	Gen. Jackson	Vol. Caval. Infantry Artillery and Indians		1230	20	75	95		95
			Vol. Inf. & art. Indians	930 }						
			U. S. Inf. mil. and Ind.	300 }		26	106	132		132
			Grand total loss			142	665	745		748

NOTE—The numbers marked thus (*) are doubtful, but may be considered as nearly correct.

LAND BATTLES.

BRITISH.

No. referring to notes	COMMANDEER'S NAME.	SPECIES OF FORCE.	Total force.....	LOSS					Total loss.....	References to the Weekly Register for Details, &c.	
				Killed.....	Wounded.....	Killed & wound.....	Missing.....	Private & militia.....			
1	Major Moir	Indians and militia								Vol. III. p. 55	
2		Regulars, vol. and Ind.	800	50	*75	125		4	129	Vol. III. p. 56	
3	Maj. Gen. Brock	Indians 600 Regulars 330 Canadian militia 400	1300							Vol. III. p. 13, 54, 265	
4	Maj. gen. Brock	Regulars and Indians		*50	*100	150			150	Vol. III. p. 133, 156, 169	
5	Major Reynolds	Regulars 100 Indians 400	500	*30	*50	80		3	83	Vol. III. p. 380 Vol. IV. p. 49	
6	Col. Proctor	Regulars 300 Militia 150 Indians 1000	1500	150	155	305			305	Vol. III. p. 380, 396, 403, 409 Vol. IV. p. 9, 29	
7	Gen. Sheaffe	Regulars and mil. 700 Indians 100	800	*100	*300	400			295	695 Vol. IV. p. 178, 180, 193, 219, 225, 238	
8		Regulars and mil. 350 Indians 450	800						43	Vol. IV. p. 190	
9	Brig. gen. Proctor	Regulars and Indians		*15	*45	60			60	Vol. IV. p. 192, 271, 272	
10	Gen. Vincent*	Regulars		108	163	271			286	547 Vol. IV. p. 239, 271	
11	Sir Geo. Prevost	Regulars	1200	29	*100	*129			35	164 Vol. IV. p. 241, 250	
12	Gen. Vincent	Regulars and Indians		*26	*30	50			50	Vol. IV. p. 262, 272, 306	
13	Admiral Warren	Marines, &c.	2500	*75	*125	*200			22	*222 Vol. IV. p. 291, 324	
14	Col. Bishop	Regulars and mil. 480 Indians 500	980	*30	*35	65			65	Vol. IV. p. 324, 372, 387 Vol. V. 300—Vol. X. 119	
15	Brig. gen. Proctor	Regulars 490 Indians 500	990	*50	*100	150			20	176 Vol. IV. p. 388 Vol. V p. 7	
16	Brig. gen. Proctor	Regulars 650 Indians 1200	1850	12	22	34			601	63 Vol. V. p. 131, 186, 283	
17	Col. Morrison	Regulars	2170	*22	*147				12	Vol. V. p. 233, 252 Vol. VIII. p. 568	
18		Regulars		11	47	58				58	Vol. VI. p. 131, 149
19	Lieut. gen. Drummond	Infantry 800 Marines 600 Seamen 350	1750	70	165	235				23 1/2	Vol. VI. p. 211, 212, 223
20	Capt. Popham	Seamen and marines	200	13	23	41			133	*200	Vol. VI. p. 242, 265, 280
21	Maj. gen. Riall	Regulars and Indians		199	328	527			46	15	588 Vol. VI. p. 344, 344, 389, 399 Vol. VIII. p. 127
22	Lieut. gen. Drummond	Regulars and militia	5000	*200	559	*759			193	169	1111 Vol. VI. p. 392, 412, 423, 439 Vol. VIII. p. 10
23	Lieut. gen. Drummond	Regulars	2000	222	379	531			147	67 1/2	Vol. VI. p. 437 Vol. VII. p. 19—Supt. to do. 118
24	Lieut. col. Tucker	Regulars	1200	10	20	*30				30	Vol. VI. p. 439
25	Maj. gen. Ross	Regulars	5000	*180	*300	480			*250	730	Vol. VI. p. 442 Vol. VII. p. 7, 244, 277
26	Sir Peter Parker	Seamen	230	13	20	33				33	Vol. VII. p. 11
27	Maj. gen. Ross	Infantry 5000 Seamen 2000 Marines 2000	9000	60	300	300				*500	Vol. VII. p. 23, 122, 179
28	Gov. sir Geo. Prevost	Regulars	14000								Vol. VII. p. 32, 44, 60, 63 Vol. VIII. p. 6
29	Lieut. gen. Drummond	Regulars				*400			385	*73 1/2	Vol. VII. p. 47, 99, 100
30	Hon. Wm. H. Percy	Regulars and marines		*150	*100	250				250	Vol. VII. p. 9
31	Marquis of Tweedale	Regulars	1200								Vol. VII. p. 172
32	Maj. gen. Keane	Regulars	3000	100	230	330			70	400	Vol. VII. p. 315, 357, 373, 386 Vol. VIII. p. 55, 117
33	Lieut. gen. Pakenham	Same	9400	120	*150	270				270	Vol. VII. p. 358, 385 Vol. VIII. p. 113, 177
34	Same	Same									Vol. VIII. p. 351, 385 Vol. VIII. p. 113, 177
35	Same	Same		700	1400	2100			500	2000	Vol. VII. p. 373, 396 Vol. VIII. p. 113, 133, 177, 199
Grand total loss				2084	5393	8133	251	2994	11769		

Engagements between the Americans and Indians.

INDIANS.

1	Shawanoë Prophet	Indians	700	120	180	300			1	301	Vol. I. p. 235, 255 Vol. II. p. 31
2		Indians	500	40						37	Vol. III. p. 370
3		Creek Indians		186						81	Vol. V. p. 218
4		Same		290							Vol. V. p. 257
5		Same		61					250		Vol. V. p. 243
6	Autosse King	Indians		200							Vol. V. p. 283
7	Wetherford	Indians		30							Vol. V. p. 422
8		Indians		37							Vol. V. p. 411
9		Indians	900	189							Vol. V. p. 427
10		Indians	1000	557						250	Vol. VI. p. 130, 146, 148, 165
				1710						622	

NOTE.—The numbers marked thus (*) are doubtful, but may be considered as nearly correct.

A comparative view of the aggregate loss of the American and British armies, in the several campaigns.

CAMPAIGNS.	AMERICAN.						BRITISH.					
	Killed.....	Wounded.	Killed and Wounded.	Missing.....	Prisoners.	Total.....	Killed.....	Wounded.	Killed and Wounded.	Missing.....	Prisoners.	Total.....
Of 1812, (ending with the second battle at Frenchtown)	495	367	862	92	3537	4438	280	1380	660	12	1308	667
1813, (ending with the battle at Williamsburg)	422	986	1388	126	1160	2564	461	1067	1359			2624
1814, and to the end of the war,	503	1691	2196	337	170	2713	2068	3946	6224	239	1669	8468
Grand total	1422	3044	4446	555	567	9715	2809	5303	8183	261	2994	11759

From a view of the foregoing tables, the progressive efficiency of the American army, as it advanced in discipline and experience, as exhibited in a comparison of the aggregate loss of the American and British armies in each campaign and in the result of the several engagements, must be obvious to all, and truly gratifying to every real American; as it cannot fail to strengthen his confidence in the entire ability of our country to defend itself, under the most trying circumstances, against the most formidable foreign invasion.

The *first campaign*, ending with the second battle at Frenchtown, was little else than a series of defeats and disgrace. We beheld, in the very outset, an American army of nearly 2,000 men, strongly posted, capitulate without firing a gun, to a British force little more than half their number. In the *second campaign*, our arms were in a considerable degree successful. But still the "failure" of the northern division was disastrous. The aggregate result, however, was in our favor. But it was not until the *third campaign* that discipline began to give effect to American bravery. The fame which our arms acquired on the plains of Chippewa and Niagara, was heard where our existence as a nation was scarce known before. It was here that a well organized division of our army, met, and defeated with great slaughter, in fair and open contest on the field, the veteran columns of the enemy, long bared to war, and accustomed to victory. The battle of Bridgewater (or Niagara) was, perhaps, the most severe regular field engagement fought during the war. The British columns, conscious of superiority, advanced to the attack, and were met on the open plain by our gallant little army. The hostile ranks, each eager for the contest, are quickly in close contact—

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

What with the clashing of bayonets, the firing of small arms, the tearing of the flags, the thundering of artillery, the shouts of the alternately advancing columns, and the groans of the wounded and dying with which the plain was strewed, the conflict was most terrific! The British batteries were charged directly in front, under a most galling and destructive fire, with a firmness and impetuosity irresistible, and carried at the point of the bayonet. A British officer, speaking of this, passed a very high encomium upon the American army, and emphatically observed, that "the Americans really did not know when they were defeated!"

"Great, he who call him, for he conquered me!"

From this period our arms triumphed almost every where; and a series of splendid victories followed. Those of *Fort Erie*, of *Baltimore*, of *Plattsburg*, of *Fort Erie* (again), of *Fort Bowyer*, and *New-Orleans*, will fill a proud page in history. The memorable defeat of the British army at the latter place, "capped the climax" of our military glory. The formidable expedition sent against New-Orleans, was composed of the choicest troops of the *British* European army—"Wellington's invincibles,"

—the "conquerors of the conquerors of Europe." Opposed to them was a militia force, mostly undisciplined and inexperienced; hastily drawn together from the scenes of domestic life. But they were men whose bravery and devotion to their country was of no ordinary character; and they were generally well acquainted with the use of the rifle, and excellent marksmen. Many of them had "seen some service" in the late Creek war; and the habits of discipline and subordination which these carried into camp, doubtless aided very essentially in that organization and disposition of the whole, which, under the direction of that inimitable commander, general Jackson, presented such an impenetrable front to the invading army. The battle of the 8th January, 1815, furnished a glorious example of the efficiency of this species of military force, under proper organization. On this memorable day, a last and desperate effort was made by the British army to accomplish the great object of the expedition. This whole force was precipitated upon the American line, covered only by a temporary breastwork. The reception which they received is still fresh in the memory of every one; the deadly rifle, aimed by the skilful marksman, carries death and destruction into the ranks of the invaders, which were literally mowed down. Consternation and dismay seized the British "invincibles," and in the utmost confusion they precipitately fell back to their encampment, leaving the field covered with the heaps of their slain and wounded.

Thus the close of the war was more glorious to our arms than its commencement was disastrous. The fame of our victories has acquired for our country an elevated rank among the nations of the earth, not less mortifying to the pride of Great Britain than it is gratifying to ourselves.

NOTES.

(Referred to by the numbers in the first column.)

1. No account is given of the force of the British in this battle, nor of their loss.
2. For the surrender of this important post, general Hull was sentenced by a court-martial to be shot; but pardoned by the president of the United States and dismissed the service.
3. The British loss is not given; but the best account of the action says "it is considerably less than ours." I have therefore supposed it may amount to 50 killed and 100 wounded.
4. Frenchtown is on the river Raisin, and near to its entrance into lake Erie, in Michigan territory. The British loss not known, but supposed to be at least 30 killed and 50 wounded.
5. The amount of the British force, and the number of their wounded, are taken from their own accounts. The *missing* of the American force are included with the *killed*, as in general Winchester's report. The massacre and burning of the American prisoners taken in this engagement will still be recollected by every one.

7. The British force was stated by an American field officer, in a letter to the secretary of war, to be 1,000, and the number of prisoners 500. Our loss was occasioned, principally, by the blowing up of the enemy's magazine, whereby the gallant and lamented PIKE was killed, and 250 officers and men killed or wounded. General Dearborn writes to the secretary of war that "a *scarp was found in the executive and legislative council chamber, suspended near the speaker's chair, in company with the mace.*" (Vol. IV. p. 193.)

8. This engagement was brought on by a sortie from the fort, under the immediate command of colonel Miller, of the 19th regiment of infantry.

9. The British loss in this engagement is taken from their own accounts.

10. By the report of the American adjutant-general, it appears the total loss of the British, including militia paroled, amounted to 893. (Vol. IV. p. 271.)

11. The British loss in officers was severe, and it appears that "many were killed and wounded in the boats, while effecting a landing," and a number carried off the field previous to their retreat.

12. Generals Chandler and Winder and some other officers were made prisoners. Stoney creek is near the head of lake Ontario.

13. Crancy island is in the Chesapeake bay, near Norfolk.

14. Among the British killed was lieutenant-colonel Short, who led on the assault.

15. Moravian town is situated on the Thames, in Upper Canada, about 80 miles north of Detroit.—General Proctor fled precipitately at the commencement of the engagement, and escaped to Burlington heights. His carriage, papers, baggage, &c. were captured.

16. The British loss is taken from their official account; but it is evidently greatly underrated.

17. General Wilkinson states the British force at 2,500; the British official accounts state it at 500, and the number killed 11, and of wounded 47, as in the table.

18. Notwithstanding the great disparity of force, the British suffered severely. Captain Mulcaster of the "royal navy" and a captain of marines were stated to be killed, and several other officers wounded. They acknowledge a loss of 19 killed and 75 wounded. [See Vol. VI. p. 225.] General Brown gives the British force in this affair at 3,000.

19. Among the British prisoners were two post-captains, and several other officers. Five gun-boats with their armament were also captured. A Montreal account states the British loss at 19 killed and 50 wounded. Sandy creek is about 16 miles from Sackett's Harbor.

20. Chippewa creek lies on the west side of the Niagara straight into which it falls. The British officially acknowledge a loss of 133 killed, 328 wounded, and 46 missing—total 512. [See Vol. VI. p. 402.]

21. This engagement, more generally known, perhaps, as that of "Bridge-water," was fought at the falls of Niagara; and was probably the severest regular field engagement fought during the war.

22. Conjocta creek falls into the Niagara straight on the American side, a few miles below Buffalo.

23. Moore's fields, near Georgetown cross roads, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. The British force consisted of the crew of the Menelaus frigate, and was commanded by captain sir Peter Parker, who was killed in the engagement.

24. The British acknowledge a loss, in the action near Baltimore, of 39 killed and 251 wounded.—Major-general Ross, the British commander, was

killed. [The enemy's loss was much greater than this—his night attack in boats was very disastrous; but what the amount was we do not expect ever to know.]

25. Cook's mills, on Lyon's creek, a branch of the Chippewa creek. The British loss not known.

26. In the British official account of the several engagements near New-Orleans, they acknowledge a loss, in the whole, of 393 killed, 1514 wounded and 1552 missing—total loss 2,459, (see Vol. 8, p. 180.) General sir Edward Pakenham, the "commander of the forces," and general Gibbs were killed, and general Keane severely wounded.

Indian Department.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR THEREON.

Department of War, March 13, 1816.

In obedience to the resolution of the senate, of the 2d of March, 1815, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed documents, which exhibit the general expences of the indian department, embracing annuities and presents; and the general and particular views of the indian trade, called for by the resolution.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, exhibit the amount of annuities due and payable, and the sums actually paid to the several indian tribes within our limits; the presents made to them, and the general expences of the indian department, during the four years preceding the 3d of March, 1815.

In the sum exhibited as presents, is included a great quantity of provisions furnished the friendly tribes during the war, who, on account of their attachment to the United States, were compelled to abandon their country, and take refuge within our settlements. The same cause prevented their engaging in the chase, the principal source of their supplies in times of peace. The embarrassments produced by a state of war, prevented the regular payment of the monied part of their annuities, and in many cases rendered it impossible to discharge that portion which was payable in merchandize.—This circumstance presented a strong inducement to furnish them liberally with those supplies which we had at command, and which were even more necessary to them than the merchandize which we were bound to furnish. It is, however, believed that these supplies have been swelled to an unreasonable amount, by extensive impositions, which have been practised upon the government, in the issue of provisions to them, which renders it necessary to discontinue the practice, or to devise new and suitable checks to guard against their repetition.

The statements marked from A to Z, exhibit the state of the fund set apart for the indian trade, during the four years preceding the 31st of March, 1815. It appears from these statements, that from the commencement of the trade, to the 31st December, 1809, a loss of \$44,538 36 had been incurred, and that during the period designated in the resolution, the sum of \$15,906 45 had been gained, notwithstanding the loss of \$43,369 61 from the capture of several of the trading posts by the enemy, during the war. These two items, forming the aggregate sum of \$59,275 66, may be considered as the commercial profit of the establishment, during that period, which would give an annual profit of nearly \$15,000. But the annual expences paid out of the treasury, in support of the establishment, exceed \$20,000, which presents a specific loss of more than \$5,000 annually. The difference in the result of the management of this fund antecedent to the 31st of December, 1809, from that which is exhib-

ed in these statements, during the four years preceding the 31st March, 1815, is no doubt, in a great degree, the effect of the experience acquired by the prosecution of the trade. It is probable, that a more intimate acquaintance with the nature of the commerce, a more skillful selection of the goods, and of the agents employed in vending them, and a considerable increase of the capital invested in it, will in a short time, produce a small and gradually increasing profit, after defraying all the expences incident to the establishment, which are now payable out of the public treasury. Under the most skillful management, the profits cannot be any inducement for continuing the system now in operation. That inducement, if it exists at all, must be found in the influence which it gives the government over the indian tribes within our limits, by administering to their wants, increasing their comforts, and promoting their happiness. The most obvious effect of that influence, is the preservation of peace with them, and among themselves. The exclusion of all intercourse between them and the whites, except those who have the permission of the government, and over whose conduct a direct control is exercised, has insensibly contributed to this desirable object.

The amelioration in their condition, desired by the government, has continued to advance, but in so slight a degree as to be perceptible only after a lapse of years. If the civilization of the indian tribes is considered an object of primary importance, and superior to that of rapidly extinguishing their titles, and settling their lands by the whites, the expediency of continuing the system now in operation, under such modifications as have been suggested by the experience already acquired, appears to be manifest. The success of such an experiment requires the exercise of all the influence which the annual distribution of annuities and presents, aided by that which must flow from a judicious supply of all their wants, in exchange for those articles which the chase, and the increasing surplus of their stock of domestic animals, will enable them to procure. This influence, skilfully directed for a series of years, cannot fail to introduce among them distinct ideas of separate property. These ideas must necessarily precede any considerable advancement in the arts of civilization, and pre-suppose the institution of laws to secure the owner in this individual property; because, no man will exert himself to procure the comforts of life, unless his right to enjoy them is exclusive.

The idea of separate property in things personal, universally precedes the same idea in relation to lands. This results no less from the intrinsic difference between the two kinds of property, than from the different effects produced by human industry and ingenuity exerted upon them. The facility of removing personal property from place to place, according to the will or convenience of the owner, gives to this species of property, in the estimation of the huntsman, a value superior to the property in lands, which his wants, as well as his habits, compel him annually to desert for a considerable portion of the year. To succeed perfectly in the attempt to civilize the aborigines of this country, the government ought to direct their attention to the improvement of their habitation, and the multiplication of distinct settlements. As an inducement to this end, the different agents should be instructed to give them assurances, that in any treaty for the purchase of lands from their respective tribes, one mile square, including every separate settlement, should be reserved to the settler,

which should become a fee simple estate, after the expiration of a certain number of years of actual residence upon, and cultivation of it. Perhaps an additional reservation of a quarter or half section of land to each member of such family, would add to the inducements, not only to make such separate settlements, but to the raising of a family. If measures of this kind were adopted by the government, and steadily pursued for a series of years, while, at the same time, a spirit of liberality was exhibited in the commerce which we carry on with them, success, the most complete, might be confidently expected. But commerce with our indian neighbors, prosecuted only upon a contracted scale, and upon the principles of commercial profit, would tend not only to diminish the influence of the government with them, but could not fail entirely to alienate their affection from it. A period has arrived when the trade must be greatly extended, or entirely abandoned to individual enterprise. To reserve the trade in the hands of the government, whilst the wants of the indians are but partially supplied, would be to make them feel its influence only in their privations and wretchedness.

The right of the British North-West company to participate in this trade independent of the will of the government, is now at an end. The settlement of the lands ceded by the Creeks, in 1814, will exclude the southern tribes from all intercourse with the Spanish ports in the Gulf of Florida. The preservation of peace with those tribes, as well as the execution of the plans which may be devised for their civilization, require that this intercourse should not be renewed. The great distance of some of the tribes in the north-west territory, and in the northern regions of Louisiana, from the settled parts of the United States, will probably make it necessary to permit the British merchant, from Canada, to participate in the commerce of those tribes, until more accurate information is obtained as to their situation and numbers, their wants, and their capacity to pay for articles of the first necessity. As this knowledge is gradually acquired, and the mode of conducting the trade better understood, the exclusion of foreigners from all participation in it may be safely effected. If the trade is to be continued in the hands of the government, the capital ought to be increased to 500,000 dollars. The exclusion from all commercial intercourse with the ports in the Gulf of Florida, and the necessity of extending our trading establishments further to the west and the north, with a view to the ultimate exclusion of foreign participation in it, forcibly suggest the propriety of such an increase. This capital will probably be found greatly below what is necessary to supply the wants of the various tribes within our limits. The deficiency, it is believed, will be supplied by the north-west company, and by individual enterprise. At present the governors of our territories are compelled to give licenses to trade with the Indians, to every person who can give security. The power of rejecting the application, on account of the character of the applicant, appears to be necessary. If the licensed traders were compelled to take an oath to observe the laws regulating Indian trade, it might aid in correcting the abuses, especially in vending spirituous liquors, which have too generally been practised by them. It is deemed expedient to establish a depot of merchandise at St. Louis, or its vicinity, under the direction of a deputy superintendent, who should have power, in addition to supplying the regular and established trading houses, to deliver to persons of good moral character, who should be able

to give security, any quantity of goods not exceeding 10,000 dollars, for which peltries, and other articles of Indian commerce, should be received in payment at a fair price and at fixed periods; or that they should be sold by the superintendent, on account of the purchaser. In the latter case, a premium equal to the use and the risk of the capital, should be added to the price of the goods. This, as well as several other important ideas, are more fully developed in the communication of governor Edwards, and of the superintendent of Indian trade, which are herewith communicated, marked R. and Z. Z.

In compliance with that part of the resolution which requires my opinion of the expediency of vesting the general management of Indian affairs in a separate and independent department, I have the honor to state, that an arrangement of that nature appears to me to be highly proper, if the commerce of those nations is to be retained in the hands of the government. The only rational principle upon which it is considered necessary to place the Indian trade under the control of the war department, is the necessity of relying upon it for the small military force which has hitherto been stationed at the different trading posts which have been established. This countenance and support could be given to the department to which it might be confided, with the same facility as if it still remained subordinate to the department of war. The accounts of the superintendent of Indian trade, are now returned to the treasury department, to which, so far, the superintendent is accountable. The accounts of the agents of the government for the several tribes in amity with us are still returned, and settled in the war department. From the payment of annuities to the various Indian tribes within the United States, a new species of jurisprudence has sprung up, which operates as a heavy tax upon the time of the secretary of war.

All losses of property by American citizens from the robberies, thefts, and depredations of those tribes, are to be remunerated out of the annuities payable to them. The evidence in all these cases, is extra-judicial, and requires the examination and approbation of the secretary before remuneration can be made. The presents which are made to them, the allowances to artificers settled among them by the government; in fact, every disbursement of money connected with the Indian departments except in the prosecution of trade with them, has to receive the special sanction of the head of this department. The duties incumbent on this officer, resulting from the control of the Indian department are so multifarious, so impossible to be reduced within general regulation, that a considerable portion of his time is necessarily devoted to them.

The organization of the accountant's office is such as to render it impossible for that officer, by any human exertion, promptly to despatch the business which has been accumulating from year to year until the mass has become so imposing as to render the legislative aid indispensably necessary to correct the evil.

The creation of a separate and independent department, to which all the Indian accounts, including those which are still settled in the accountant's office, will not supersede the necessity of modifications in the organization of that office. The changes which are deemed necessary to ensure the prompt settlement of the accounts of the war department, are respectfully submitted to the senate in paper marked, A. Z.

If a new department be formed, much of the miscellaneous duties now belonging to the department of state, ought to be transferred to it. The changes which ought to be made, in this regard, will obtrude themselves upon the attention of the senate whenever the subject shall be considered.

It is believed, that at the present moment, no plan can be devised for carrying on the Indian trade, that will be equally advantageous to the Indians, although it may be more economical to the public. This opinion is founded, in a considerable degree, upon the fact that those who have a competent knowledge of the manner in which this trade must be prosecuted, to be successful, are destitute of the capital necessary for the prosecution to the extent demanded by the wants of the Indians. The capital of those parts of the union where those persons are to be found, is not sufficient for the purposes of commerce among themselves. It is exposed to no risks, and the profit is great; consequently it will not be employed in commerce with the Indians. The risks to which the capital will be subject, when placed in the hands of these enterprising traders, as well from their casual want of integrity as from the robberies and thefts of the Indians, will prevent the capitalists of the commercial cities from supplying them with the means of engaging in this commerce. The proposition to establish a depot at some point about the mouth of Missouri, for the purpose of supplying those who will be able to give sufficient security with such an amount of goods as will enable them to prosecute the trade to advantage, will, in a series of years, produce a number of persons skilled in the manner of carrying it on successfully, and create a capital in their hands, which will be probably continued in that channel, and eventually justify the government, in leaving it under judicious regulations, which experience will not fail to suggest, entirely to individual enterprise.

These views are substantially founded upon the conviction, that it is the true policy and earnest desire of the government to draw its savage neighbors within the pale of civilization. If I am mistaken in this point—If the primary object of the government is to extinguish the Indian title, and settle their lands as rapidly as possible, then commerce with them ought to be entirely abandoned to individual enterprise, and without regulation. The result would be continual warfare, attended by the extermination or expulsion of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, to more distant and less hospitable regions. The correctness of this policy cannot, for a moment, be admitted. The utter extinction of the Indian race, must be abhorrent to the feelings of an enlightened and benevolent nation. The idea is directly opposed to every act of the government, from the declaration of independence to the present day. If the system already devised, has not produced all the effects which were expected from it, new experiments ought to be made. When every effort to introduce among them ideas of separate property, as well in things real as personal, shall fail, let intermarriages between them and the whites be encouraged by the government. This cannot fail to preserve the race, with the modifications necessary to the enjoyment of civil liberty and social happiness. It is believed, that the principles of humanity in this instance, are in harmonious concert with the true interests of the nation. It will redound more to the national honor, to incorporate, by a humane and benevolent policy, the natives of our forests in the great American family of freemen, than to repulse, with open arms, the fugitives of the old world,

whether their flight has been the effect of their crimes or their virtues.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient humble servant,

W. M. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN GAILLARD,

President pro. tem. of the senate of the U. S.

New Tariff of the U. States.

To have effect from and after the 30th of June, 1816.

ARRANGED BY THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER, FROM THE ACT APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT APRIL 27, 1816.

All articles not subject to any other rate of duty, and not free, are chargeable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

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 merchandise, imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of ten per centum on articles imported from all other places.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

Dying drugs and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty <i>p. ct. ad val.</i>	7½
Gum Arabic	7½
— Senegal	7½
Salt petre	7½
Indigo	<i>per lb.</i> —cts. 13
Copperas,	<i>per cwt.</i> 100

JEWELRY, &c.

Jewelry, gold, silver and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace, embroidery and epaulets; precious stones and pearls of all kinds, set or not set; Bristol stones or paste work, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl and precious stones, *per cent. ad valorem* 7½

LACES, &c.

Laces, lace veils, lace shawls, or shades, of thread or silk— *per cent. ad valorem* 7½

MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Gold leaf—	<i>per cent. ad val.</i>	15
Printing types		20
All articles manufactured from brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which those metals, or either of them, is the material of chief value,—brass wire, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, button moulds, buckles of all kinds, gilt, plated and japanned wares, of all kinds; cannon, muskets, fire arms and side arms		20
Copper rods, bolts, spikes, or nails, and composition rods, bolts, spikes or nails	<i>per lb.</i> cts.	4
Iron and steel wire, not exceeding No. 18	„	5
— over No. 18	„	9
Iron in bars and bolts, excepting iron manufactured by rolling	<i>per cwt.</i>	45
— sheets, rods and hoops	„	250
— in bars and bolts, when manufactured by rolling, and on anchors	„	150
Lead, in pigs, bars or sheets	<i>per lb.</i>	1
— in shot,	„	2
— red and white, dry or ground in oil	„	3
Nails	„	3
Steel	<i>per cwt.</i>	100
Spikes	<i>per lb.</i>	2

EARTHEN WARES AND GLASS, &c.

China ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactures, other than window glass, and black glass quart bottles	<i>per cwt. ad val.</i>	20
Black glass quart bottles	<i>per groce.</i> —cts.	144
Window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches in size	<i>per 100 square ft.</i>	250
— not above 10 by 12	„	275
— if above 10 by 12	„	325

WOOLENS, COTTONS, LINES, CANVAS, &c.

Hempen cloth, or sail cloth (except Russian and German linens, Russia and Holland Duck)	<i>per ct. ad val.</i>	20
Stockings of wool or cotton	„	20
Woolen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the material of chief value—excepting blankets or woollen rugs and worsted or stuff goods	„	25
☞ After the 30th of June, 1819, the duty on Woolen goods is to be only twenty <i>per cent. ad valorem</i>		
Cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value, and on cotton yarn, twist and thread	„	25

☞ For three years next ensuing the thirtieth day of June next, a duty of twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*; and after the expiration of the three years aforesaid, a duty of twenty per centum *ad valorem*: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of chief value, (excepting nankeens imported directly from China) the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places beyond it, or of ten per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost twenty-five cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *Provided also*, that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; and all bleached or colored yarn, the original cost of which shall have been less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be taken and deemed to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *And provided further*, that cotton piece goods, imported in ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have sailed from the United States before the passage of this act, and shall arrive therein between the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the 1st day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the original cost of which cotton piece goods, at the place whence imported, shall have been less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall be admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum on the cost of the said cotton piece goods in India, and on the usual addition of twenty per centum on that cost.

Russia duck, not exceeding 52 archeus each piece	<i>per piece</i> —cts.	200
Ravens duck, as above	„	125
Holland duck, as above	„	250

LICORS.

Ale, beer and porter in bottles	<i>per gal.</i> —cts.	15
the same, otherwise imported	„	10
Molasses	„	5

Spirits—from grain, 1st proof	per gal.—cts.	42	Cocoa	per lb.—cts.	0
— " 2d do.	"	45	Coal	per heaped bushel.	5
— " 3rd do.	"	48	Coffee	per lb.	5
— " 4th do.	"	52	Cotton	"	3
— " 5th do.	"	60	Currants	"	3
— " above 5th	"	75	Fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses	per cent. ad val.	30
— from other materials than grain—			Figs	per lb.—cts.	3
— 1st and 2d proof	"	38	Floor cloths, painted—mats of grass or flags	per cent ad val.	30
— 3d do.	"	48	Fish—foreign caught	per quintal—cts.	100
— 4th do.	"	48	— mackarel	per barrel.	150
— 5th do.	"	57	— salmon	"	200
— above 5th do.	"	70	— All other pickled	"	100
Wines—Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish and Tokay	"	100	Glue	per lb.	5
— Sherry and St. Lucar	"	60	Gun powder	"	8
— Others not enumerated when imported in bottles or cases	"	70	Hats or caps of fur, wool, leather, chip, straw or silk	per ct. ad val.	30
— Lisbon, Oporto and other wines of Portugal, and on those of Sicily	"	50	Hemp	per cwt.—cts.	150
— Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the Western Islands	"	40	Millinery of all sorts	per cent. ad val.	30
— All other, when imported otherwise than in cases and bottles	"	25	Mustard	"	30
Oil—spermaceti of foreign fishing	"	25	Ochre, dry	per lb.—cts.	1
— whale or other fish, do.	"	15	— in oil	"	1 1/2
— olive in casks	"	25	Olives and prunes	"	3
— Sallad	per ct. ad val.	30	Prussian Blue	per cent. ad val.	20
MANUFACTURES OF WOOD, &c.			Pickles, capers, olives, comfits and sweet meats, preserved in sugar or brandy	"	30
Cabinet wares and all manufactures of wood, carriages of all descriptions and parts thereof	per ct. ad val.	30	Raisins, muscatel and in jars	per lb.—cts.	3
MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY, &c.			— all other	"	2
All manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value	per ct. ad val.	30	Salt	per bush. of 56 lbs.	20
Saddles, bridles, harness	"	30	Segars	per thousand	250
Boots	per pair—cts.	150	Soap	per lb.	3
Shoes and slippers, of leather	"	25	Sugar—brown	"	3
— for children	"	15	— white, clayed or powdered	"	4
— of silk	"	30	— lump	"	10
PAPER, &c.			— loaf or sugar candy	"	12
Paper of every description, paste board, paper hangings, blank books, parchment, vellum	per ct. ad val.	30	Snuff	"	12
Playing cards	per pack.	30	Tallow	"	1
CABLES, CORDAGE, &c.			Teas—from China in ships or vessels of the United States	per lb.	
Tarred cables and cordage,	per lb.—cts.	3	— Bohea	"	12
Untarred cordage, yarns, twines, pack-thread and seines	"	4	— Souchong and other black	"	25
SPICES, &c.			— Imperial, gunpowder and gomee	"	50
Cassia, Chinese	per lb.—cts.	6	— Hyson and young hyson	"	40
Cinnamon	"	25	— Hyson skin and other green	"	28
Cloves	"	25	— If from any other place, or in any other than vessels of the U. S.		
Mace	"	100	— Bohea	per lb.	14
Nutmegs	"	60	— Souchong and other black	"	34
Pepper	"	8	— Imperial, gunpowder and gomee	"	68
Pimento	"	6	— Hyson and young hyson	"	56
MISCELLANIES.			— Hyson skin and other green	"	38
All articles not free nor subject to any other rate of duty,	per cent. ad val.	15	Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars	"	10
Artificial flowers	"	30	Umbrellas, parasols, of whatever materials made, sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols	per cent. ad val.	30
Allum	per cwt.—cts.	100	Wafers	"	30
Almonds	per lb.	3	Whiting and Paris white	per lb.—cts.	1
Brushes	per cent. ad val.	30	FREE OF DUTY.		
Bonnets and caps for women	"	30	All articles imported for the use of the U. States.		
Bristles	per lb.—cts.	3	Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching or engraving, specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning.		
Canes, walking sticks, and whips	per ct. ad val.	30	Specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions, plants and trees.		
Cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes	"	30			
Clothing, ready made	"	30			
Candles, tallow	per lb.—cts.	3			
— war or spermaceti	"	6			
Cheese	"	9			
Chocolate	"	3			

Wearing apparel and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States.

Regulus of antimony.

Bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured.

Animals imported for breed.

Burr-stones, unwrought.

Gold coin, silver coin, and bullion.

Clay, unwrought.

Copper, imported in any shape for the use of the mint.

Copper and brass, in pigs, bars, or plates, suited to the sheathing of ships, old copper and brass, and old pewter, fit only to be remanufactured.

Tin, in pigs or bars.

Furs, undressed, of all kinds.

Raw hides and skins.

Lapis calamaris.

Plaster of Paris.

Rags, of any kind of cloth.

Sulphur or brimstone.

Barrilla, Brazil wool, barziletto wood, red wood, cam wood, fustic, logwood, nicaragua, and other dye woods.

Wood, unmanufactured, of any kind, zinc, tennetage or spelter.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandize, on the importation of which in American or foreign vessels a specific discrimination has not been herein already made, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be imported, in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, that this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandize imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties, by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time and in the manner prescribed by the existing laws, subject to the following provisions, that is to say; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties in the case of goods imported in foreign vessels from any of the dominions, colonies, or possessions of any foreign power, to and with which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to go and trade; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties for the amount of the additional duties by this act imposed on goods imported in vessels not of the United States; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback in the case of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salted provisions, fish oil or playing cards; that there shall be deducted and retained from the amount of the duties on goods exported with the benefit of drawback (other than spirits) two and a half per centum, and that there shall be retained in the case of spirits exported with the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon upon the quantity of spirits, and also three per centum on the amount of duties payable on the importation thereof. But, nevertheless, the provisions of this act shall not be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privileges, which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, upon the sub-

ject of exporting goods from the United States, with the benefit of a drawback of the duties payable upon the importation thereof.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That after the thirtieth day of June next, in all cases of entry of merchandize for the benefit of drawback, the time of twenty days shall be allowed from the date of the entry, for giving the exportation bonds for the same: *Provided*, that the exportation shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established for entries of exportation for the benefit of drawback.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the duty on the tonnage of vessels, and the bounties, advances, and drawbacks in the case of exporting pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, in the case of American vessels employed in the fisheries, and in the case of exporting sugar refined within the United States, shall be and continue the same as the existing law provides. *Provided always*, that this provision shall not be deemed in anywise to impair any rights and privileges, which have been, or may be acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, relative to the duty of tonnage on vessels.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and for the allowance of the drawbacks and bounties by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act. And that all acts, and parts of acts, which are contrary to this act, and no more, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States," shall apply and be in full force as to the discriminating duties established by this act on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and the goods, wares, and merchandise therein imported.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President pro tempore of the senate.

April 17, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Presidential Nomination, &c.

Washington City, April 26, 1816.

MESSRS. GALES AND SEATON,

By a resolution of a meeting of republican members of both houses of congress, held on the 16th March last, it was made our duty to ascertain whether the gentlemen recommended at that meeting to the people of the United States as proper persons to fill the offices of president and vice president of the United States, from the 4th of March next, were willing to accept those offices if elected. We

have performed that duty, and request you to publish the enclosed correspondence on that subject.

With sentiments of respect, your obedient servants,
S. SMITH.
R. M. JOHNSON.

Washington City, March 17, 1816.

SIR—On the 16th instant you were recommended to the people of the United States by a general meeting of the republican members of both houses of congress, as a proper person to fill the office of president of the United States for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth March next; and by a resolution of the meeting, it was made our duty to ascertain whether you are willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) S. SMITH, chairman.
R. M. JOHNSON, sec'y.

Col. JAS. MONROE.

Washington, March 22, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive your letter informing me, that I had been recommended to the people of the United States, by a general meeting of the republican members of both houses of congress, as a proper person to fill the office of president of the United States, for the term of four years to commence on the fourth of March next, and that it was made your duty, by a resolution of the meeting, to ascertain whether I was willing to serve in that office, if elected.

Deeply penetrated by this distinguished mark of confidence, emanating from such a source, I can only say, that, should the suffrages of my fellow-citizens call me to that trust, I should feel it a duty to enter on it, with the fullest sense of the obligations it would impose, and with a reliance, that a faithful zeal, in endeavoring to fulfil them, will recommend me to the indulgence, of which I shall stand so much in need.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

General S. SMITH,
Colonel R. M. JOHNSON.

City of Washington, March 18, 1816.

SIR,—On the 16th inst. you were recommended to the people of the United States, by a general meeting of the republican members of both houses of congress, as a proper person to fill the office of vice-president of the United States for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth of March next; and by a resolution of the meeting it was made our duty to ascertain whether your excellency is willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) SAML. SMITH, chairman.
R. M. JOHNSON, sec'y.

His excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, April 6, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 18th of March, I pray leave to inform you of my acceptance of the nomination with which the republican members of congress have been pleased to honor me. Permit me to add a declaration of my high sense of the confidence and regard manifested by them

in designating me as a candidate for the office of vice-president, and to assure you, gentlemen, of my greatest respect and esteem.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Hon. SAMUEL SMITH,
Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

April 29.—The senate were occupied this day in the resolution from the house providing for the collection of the public revenues—[see the resolution below.]

Various attempts at amendment were made, and negatived by yeas and nays.

Mr. Campbell moved to add a clause (substantially) to include in the receivable paper, the notes of all banks which shall pay their notes on demand in the legal currency of the United States, which was agreed to.

The resolution was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Harper, Howell, Macon, Mason, Va. Sanford, Tait, Tichenor, Turner, Vanuun, Williams—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Lacey, Mason, N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Wells, Wilson—11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following were the yeas and nays on the bill as decided on Thursday, the 25th April, for establishing a national currency, *alias* to compel specie payments, as reported by Mr. Calhoun:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Atherton, Bassett, Beteman, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Champion, Chipman, Gilley, Condit, Conner, Creighton, Culbert, DeShaz, Edwards, Griffin, Grosveper, Hale, Hawkes, Huger, Hungerford, Johnson, Ky. Kent, Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Marsh, Marrant, McCoy, McLean, K. Middleton, Nelson, Ms. Norris, Ormsby, Parris, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasant, Reed, Reynolds, Robertson, Ruggles, Shenck, Sharpe, Shepley, Stearns, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, S. C. Tilgham, Tucker, Vose, Ward, N. Y. Webster, Wilcox, Woodward—59.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adgate, Archer, Ber. Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Breckenridge, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwell, Clayton, Clopton, Cooper, Crawford, Crocheron, Culpeper, Darlington, Davenport, Forney, Gaston, Glasgow, Hahn, Hall, Hardin, Helster, Henderson, Herbert, Ingham, Johnson, Va. King, N. C. Langdon, Low, Lewis, Lovett, Lyon, Milnor, Murfree, Newton, Pickens, Powell, Randolph, Roane, Root, Savage, Smith, M. Southard, Stuart, Tate, Throop, Wallace, Ward, Ms. Whiteside, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wright, Yates—39

So the bill was rejected.

Friday, April 26.—After the reception and reference of a few petitions,

Mr. Webster rose, and submitted the following resolutions:

“Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all dues, taxes, imposts and excises, laid or imposed by government, ought, by the provision of the constitution, to be uniform throughout the United States; and that no preference ought to be given or allowed by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to ports of one state, over those of another.

“And resolved further, That the revenues of the United States ought to be collected and received in the legal currency of the United States, or in treasury notes, or in the notes of the bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared.

“And resolved further, That the secretary of the treasury be and he hereby is required and directed, to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States as by law provided and declared; and that from and after the first day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, as aforesaid, 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 as aforesaid."

The resolutions being twice read,

Mr. Lewis moved their indefinite postponement.

A debate of much length and no little warmth followed, occupying, in a great degree, the ground taken on the bill on the same subject which was yesterday rejected—the friends of the resolutions urging the necessity of some legislative act in a matter so deeply interesting to the public weal; the alarming consequences which might and probably would follow from adjourning without doing something on the subject; and the fact that there was a majority yesterday in favor of the bill but accidentally absent when the question was decided; &c.—and the opponents of the measure protesting against it as well from its objectionable nature, as against attempting it when there were so few members remaining, and after the question had been decided by the house in the rejection of the bill yesterday. The gentlemen who spoke against postponement and in favor of the resolutions, were Messrs. Webster, Calhoun, Grosvenor, Alexander, Mosely, Pickering, Lyon, Culpepper, Goldsborough, and Shellef; those who opposed the resolutions were Messrs. Lewis, Smith of Md. Wright and Hardin.

At the close of the debate, Mr. Lewis withdrew his motion for postponement; and

Mr. Webster, after observing that it was in compliance with the wishes of gentlemen friendly to the general object of the resolutions, but averse to the adoption of the two first, withdrew those two.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to strike out the "1st of February," and insert the 1st of March. Negatived—ayes 52, noes 53.

After a variety of propositions, all which were rejected, or withdrawn,

The question on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read a third time was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Baer, Cassett, Ross, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Clippman, Ciley, Condict, Craigton, Culpepper, Cutlbert, Davenport, Edwards, Forney, Gaston, Goldsborough, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hardin, Harvis, Henderson, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford, Inglish, Johnson, Van Johnson, Kent, Langdon, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, McKee, McLean, K. Middleton, Mosley, Nelson, Mass. Nelson, Va. Newton, Noyes, Omsby, Parris, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Reynolds, Russell, Schenck, Simp, Shellef, Smith, Md. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Tiggart, Taul, Taylor, S. C. Tellair, Vose, Ward, N. Y. Webster, Wilcox, Willoughby, Woodward—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwell, Clayton, Clendenin, Clifton, Cooper, Crawford, Darlington, Hahn, Hall, Hester, Irwin, Pa. Lewis, Lyle, Milnor, Pickens, Roane, Root, Savage, Southard, Tate, Throup, Ward, Mass. Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, T. Wilson, W. Wilson, Wright—35.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time to day, and was forthwith read a third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baer, Ross, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Ciley, Condict, Craigton, Culpepper, Cutlbert, Davenport, Edwards, Forney, Gaston, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hal, Hayes, Henderson, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford, Inglish, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kent, Langdon, Love, Lovell, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, McKee, McLean, K. Middleton, Mosley, Nelson, Va. Newton, Noyes, Omsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Reynolds, Russell, Schenck, Sharp, Shellef, Smith, Md. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Tiggart, Taul, Taylor, S. C. Tellair, Tucker, Vose, Webster, Wilcox, Willoughby—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bennett, Birdsall, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwell, Clayton, Clendenin, Clifton, Cooper, Crawford, Darlington, Hahn, Hall, Hester, Irwin, Pa. Lewis, Lyle, Milnor, Pickens, Randolph, Roane, Root, Savage, Southard, Tate, Throup, Ward, Mass. Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, T. Wilson, W. Wilson, Wright, Yates—34.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the order of the day—but a quorum not being present, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Johnson of K. moved a call of the house—but a quorum appearing soon after, the chairman again took the chair, and the committee proceeded.

Several bills were passed through the committee and ordered to a third reading.

The bill fixing the peace establishment of the marine corps, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Pleasants, who remarked that it had been ascertained that the secretary of the navy had already placed the corps on the establishment contemplated by the bill, and further that it was believed the corps might be made still more efficient than as it was at present constituted, if organized differently from what was contemplated by the bill.

The bill respecting the patent rights of the representatives of Robert Fulton, deceased, was also, on motion of Mr. Culpepper, indefinitely postponed.

And the house adjourned after four o'clock.

Saturday, April 27. The house was chiefly occupied this day in the various minor business belonging to the intended adjournment—passing some unimportant bills, postponing others, &c.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the bill concerning vaccination.

Mr. Condit moved amendments authorising the vaccine agent to send portions of the genuine matter to certain post offices in the several states, for distribution, free of postage, and for introducing its use in the army and navy; in support of which, Mr. C. adduced some facts to shew the mortality which had sometimes occurred on board our ships of war in foreign ports, &c. from the small pox, particularly the instance of the Guerriere, which lost sixty men in the Mediterranean, by the ravages of that contagion. These amendments were agreed to; as well as one offered also by Mr. C. to extend the duration of the act to seven instead of three years.

The amendments were reported to the house; when

Mr. Hardin moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. After some debate, this motion was negatived by a large majority; and

The house adjourned.

Monday, April 22—Mr. Thos. Wilson, from the select committee appointed at the request of gen. W. H. Harrison to enquire into the expenditures made for the use of the north western army while under the command of gen. H. reported their progress therein, which from the delay in waiting the production of evidence by persons implicated, had been very limited; and moving the reference of all the papers to the secretary of war to report thereon to the next session; which was agreed to, and the subject referred accordingly.

Mr. Culpepper, after expressing his desire that the house would go into consideration of the subject and pronounce some opinion upon it—moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the report of the committee of investigation into the fiscal affairs of the general post office; that the same might be brought at once before the house.

Considerable debate arose on this proposition, which we wish we had room for, but probably shall insert hereafter. Mr. Culpepper's motion was finally agreed to, and the report laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the president of the United States communicating certain information called for respecting the number of American prisoners at Darinmoor, which had been impressed, &c. which, with the documents, was ordered to be printed.

The bill supplementary to the act to encourage vaccination was indefinitely postponed—49 to 48.

Several private bills were called over, and postponed.

The bill to increase the salary of the register of the treasury [from 2400 to 3000 dollars] and to

compensate him for signing treasury notes, passed through a committee of the whole house, in which the allowance for signing treasury notes, was, on motion of Mr. *Jawvdes*, stricken out. The house concurred in the amendment, and ordered the bill to a third reading; which was subsequently read a third time and passed.

The amendments of the senate to the bill allowing drawback on spirits distilled, and refined sugar, passed through a committee of the whole, and were concurred in by the house.

Mr. *Pickering* submitted resolutions to amend the rules, by limiting the number of each standing committee, except the committee of ways and means, to five members; to prevent a member from being on two standing committees at the same time, to regulate the daily distribution of the journals; and to keep the post office of the house shut during the hours the house is in session. These resolutions lie on the table one day of course. The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, April 30.—Mr. *Randolph*, from the committee appointed some time ago, to enquire into an illegal traffic in slaves, carried on through the medium of this district, by persons in different states, reported various testimony collected by the committee, in the course of their investigation of the subject; but without other reports of facts or opinions. The documents containing the testimony, were ordered to lie on the table.

A bill was received from the senate, making some additional appropriations for the service of the year 1816; which was twice read, passed through a committee of the whole house, was amended, read the third time and passed.

The house took up the amendment of the senate to the resolution for collecting the public revenues in the legal currency of the country, and concurred therein.—*ayes 68, noes 23.*

The house then took up the amendments of the senate to the invalid pension bill, striking out the pensions to various persons, inserted in the bill by this house. The consideration of these amendments produced a good deal of discussion on the merits of particular cases. The amendments were all finally agreed to.

A message was received from the senate, announcing the appointment of Mr. *Varnum* and Mr. *Roberts*, a committee on their part, to join such committee as the house might appoint, to wait on the president of the United States, and inform him that congress had acted on all the subjects before them, and that if he had no further communication to make, they were ready to adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs *Crawford* and *Reed* were appointed on the part of this house.

Mr. *Nelson* of Va. moved a resolution to authorise an extra allowance of fifty dollars each to the messengers and keeper of the post-office of the house, in consideration of their faithful services; which was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. *Crawford*, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the president, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the president had informed them he had no further communication to make.

The *Speaker* then rose and addressed the house with some brief but cordial valedictory expressions; after which he adjourned the house *sine die.*

☞ The proceedings of the senate, at length, with a list of the acts passed, and a variety of other congressional matter, *must lay over* for our next and future papers.

Foreign Articles.

BONAPARTE.—Accounts from *St. Helena* shew us, conclusively, that *Cockburn* is admirably calculated for all the offices and duties of a *jailer*—a quality that we always supposed he as eminently possessed as for—*exploits in the Chesapeake!* But the subject of his care appears in good health, and to despise the proceedings against him. In my opinion, Napoleon never shewed himself more fully as a hero than he now does, in the *contempt* with which he treats his enemies, though in their power.

“**RESTORATION.**”—*Rome, October 11.* A spectacle worthy of the times of the primitive church, has been witnessed here. Father *Bergamaschi*, a Theatin, after having undergone the public penitence, which he had voluntarily imposed on himself, in order to expiate his conduct during the troubles of the church, died suddenly on entering the church of *St. Andrew delle Fratte*. In the morning he had made a general confession of his offences against the church in a loud voice, shedding tears and beating on his breast. He then felt great weakness. In the evening he wished to return and pray to *St. Andrew*. It was then he dropped down dead. The people whom such a pious spectacle must always collect together, immediately made a saint of father *Bergamaschi*, and desired that his body should be exhibited for public veneration. Mothers made their children kiss his feet: and his clothes were converted into relics. The governor of the city was obliged to send an armed force to prevent disorder. The cardinal pro secretary of state, on a report being made to his holiness of this event, sent forth an order for prohibiting public penances and confessions!!

PROTEST OF LORD HOLLAND in the house of peers, against the address in approbation of the treaties, on Monday, 19th ———.

“Because the treaties and engagements contain a direct guarantee of the present government of France against the people of the country; and in my judgment imply a general and perpetual guarantee of all European governments against the governed. I hold such a design to be unlawful. I believe it to be impracticable, and recollecting the principles on which the revolution of 1668, and the succession of the house of Hanover was founded, I cannot give the sanction of my vote to a system which, if it had prevailed in those times, might have deprived this kingdom of all the benefits that have resulted from a national government and a free constitution.

(Signed) “**VASSAL HOLLAND.**”

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL.—The prince regent has issued an order in council, prohibiting all persons whatever, excepting the master general of ordnance, from transporting to any place on the coast of Africa, or in the West-Indies, or in any part of the continent of America, except to a port or place in his majesty's territories or possessions in the continent or in the United States, or ship or lade any gun-powder, or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition on board any ship or vessel, for the purpose of transporting the same to Africa, or in the West-Indies, or on the continent of America, except as above stated, without leave first obtained from the privy council. Nothing contained in this order, is to affect an order in council of 20th May, 1813. This prohibition extends to six months from the 13th February last.

The *Danes*, having settled their differences with *Tripoli*, are now at peace with all the Barbary powers. They pay the *Tripolitans* a tribute of \$30,000 a year.

It is now said that *Lucien Bonaparte*, finding himself obstructed in his attempts to come to America, has returned to Rome, apparently abandoning the project. His movements were announced to the British ministry by two messengers from Italy!

Spain.—There is a report that a conspiracy has recently been discovered in Spain which had for its object to kill the king and prince Charles. A Frenchman who is said to have been at the head of it, with two Spanish generals, and thirty-six other persons, chiefly military, were arrested and put into close confinement. The Spanish general Renovales, one of those ordered to the dungeon, escaped. It may be that such a conspiracy has existed—but from the opinion we hold of the morality of Ferdinand and his priests, we think it is quite as probable that they may have affected it for the purpose of murdering certain offensive persons under the semblance of law.

British stocks, March 1.—3 per cent consols 61 1/2-2 1/4-3-8.

The *London Courier* of the 18th of March, says—Just before our paper was put to press we received letters from Paris of the 13th and 14th. One of the latter date is important. It is as follows—

“*Paris, March 14*.—The fermentation which still unhappily prevails, and the menacing attitude of Lyons and several of the contiguous departments, have excited just apprehensions in the ministers of the allied powers. Since I wrote you last, M. de Polignac was deputed to the duke of Wellington, whom he met at Elyse Bourbon, with M. Fagan, ambassador of the king of the low countries, and intimated the intention of the court to operate a change in the ministry in favor of the ultra royalists. The duke gave no conclusive reply, but in conjunction with M. Pozzo di Borgho made shortly after an energetic representation to the king himself. M. Pozzo di Borgho’s was, I understand verbal; his grace, I have every reason to believe, conveyed his sentiments by letter.

Extensive slave trade.—The emperor of Russia has obtained of the king of Prussia about two millions of white slaves inhabiting the country between the Rhine and the Meuse, which he gives as a marriage portion to his sister, lately united to the prince of Orange.

Lord Castlereagh gave notice, in parliament, that he meant to bring in a bill for “the better securing of the person of Napoleon Bonaparte?” This excited a laugh amongst the members, but it was soon found, that a large establishment is to be formed for this purpose, and that the keeper of Napoleon’s person is to be rewarded with 12,000*£*. per annum. About 50,000*£* a year will be handsome reward to the admiral for his vigilance.

The establishment at St. Helena already costs the English nation 300,000 pounds sterling per annum.

The elector of Hesse Cassel has issued an order, making an important change in the uniform and equipments of the officers and soldiers of the army. The most considerable changes are, that *quenes* shall be resumed as soon as possible, that powder shall be worn, and that *chapeaux* shall not be worn with the back part in front.

The intended marriage of the princess Charlotte of Wales with the prince of Saxe-Coburg, has been announced to the British parliament—and at the same time application was made to give them 60,000*£*. sterling a year of the people’s money for a beginning; about half as much to maintain these two “legitimate” persons as it costs us for the whole civil list of the United States.

The Congo steam boat has sailed from England

for Africa, to explore the Congo river. The Liverpool frigate, a new vessel “built to match the large American frigates,” has been lost in the Downs.

A fleet carrying out 4000 troops, has recently sailed from Lisbon for the Brazils—2000 men had left that city with the same destination a short time before, and there is a prevailing opinion that the prince regent is about to return to Portugal. These troops are doubtless sent out to keep down the people of the Brazils, among whom liberal principles have made great progress. From what I have heard of the state of that country from several private sources, I expect daily to hear that the flag of freedom flies on the prince’s [late] palace.

Scraps. The debates in the British parliament paint the distresses of the agricultural and commercial interests in the most sombre colors, and there is great opposition to the continued heavy expences. Lord Cochrane has exhibited articles of impeachment against lord Ellenborough. *Merlin* was about to proceed for the United States from Antwerp.—Admiral *Linois* has been acquitted, and col. Boyer found guilty and sentenced to death. We have further rumors of some commotions in Spain. *Maria Louisa* is to reside at Parma. King George is in good health, “without any abatement of his disorder.” *Massena* is to be sacrificed. *Drouet*, *Leferve*, *Desnouets* and *Grouchy* were summoned to appear on the 10th of February, preparatory to the sentence of outlawry. Gen. *Bulow*, the saviour of *Wellington*, and victor at Waterloo, died on the 25th of Feb. in Prussia, in the 61st year of his age. An armed force is stationed near Lyons to keep the affections of the people to their king. Gen. *Beliard* has been set at liberty. *Charleroi* is to be made a very strong fortress, to keep a watch over the French. It would appear from the bill before the British parliament, that a detention of the suit of Napoleon Bonaparte is not contemplated.

The Boston Centinel says—One of our last letters informs that the prince regent was ill of a dropsy, and that his life was considered at hazard.—His decease it was anticipated would create much agitation, and an intire change of the administration.

The aggregate of British advances to Spain is about 17,000,000 of dollars.

It is said the emperor of Austria has offered madame Ney an asylum in his dominions, and restored certain estates which belonged to her husband.

Bonaparte’s favorite, Bertrand, has caused 16,000*£*. in the British funds to be purchased for him; and 16,000 have been purchased for Cambaceres.

Four of the French Regicides who sought an asylum in England, are said to have been ordered to leave that country.

It is said 200 Swiss ribbon-weavers intend emigrating to the U. S. in the spring.

France has paid England upwards of a million of dollars towards her indemnity.

A Coal mine, which exploded in England about a year since, has been opened, and 50 human bodies have been found. As they were discovered in a dry part of the mine, and the horses had been eaten, it was evident that this number of the miners had been starved to death, after ineffectual attempts to extricate themselves.

The plague has extended its ravages to Wallachia.

A committee of the house of commons has been appointed on the distressed state of the agricultural classes.

Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs Bruce and Hutchinson, were to be tried about the 20th of March, before the French chamber of Peers.

The British government, has instructed the am-

bassador at Paris, to abstain from all official interference in the proceedings of the French tribunal, relative to sir R. Wilson, and his *imprudent* companions.

Sir. R. Wilson, and his fellow sufferers, are still held in duress, and denied a view of the documents, on which their indictment is founded.

The French budget presents a total expenditure of nearly 826,000,000 of franks for the current year; and a total receipt of 827,000,000.

Important.—By an arrival at Baltimore, London papers have been received. It is considered as a matter of some importance that the *opposition* has succeeded, by a majority of 37, in carrying the question against the ministry in favor of a repeal of the property tax; inasmuch as the ministry, it is calculated, will thereby be compelled to resign. A private letter to the editor of the Register, from London, speaking of the state of things there, says—“they are very fast drawing to a most *momentous crisis.*”

NATURALIZATION. It was stated in our paper of the 30th March, page 77, that Cambaceres on being ordered by the French government to quit the country, produced a diploma from the emperor of Russia, which protected him as one of his imperial majesty's privy council, &c. The *Southern Patriot* says—“It was CAUXOT, (and not Cambaceres) who, being ordered to quit Paris, replied, he would not leave the city, until ordered to do so by his *new sovereign.* Upon being asked “who was his new sovereign,” he replied—the emperor of Russia, to whose embassy he was attached in the capacity of counsellor.—We have this anecdote from good authority.”

If these be facts, and we believe they are, it has been shrewdly asked, what becomes of the “*clear and undeniable doctrine of perpetual allegiance, as asserted by Great Britain and her friends?*” Which doctrine, however “*clear and undeniable*” as it is, *Great Britain* herself denies by exercising a sovereign power in the *naturalization* of foreigners—There is a baseness and meanness in some of our politicians that I know not of language strong enough to speak of, as it deserves. *She* never will suffer impressment from her ships—and it is notorious that during the late war, perhaps one *fourth* of the seamen in her employ were foreigners, voluntarily or involuntarily in her national or merchant service. The simple fact of being two years on board a British ship *naturalizes* a person by statute. What a contemptible *thing* is it, that will concede to one nation as a *natural right*, what he will not claim for his own. The creature must be divested of every thing like a natural feeling by *foreign* predilections, or be a *purchased man*—if a *man* he may be called. But there are some willings to “swallow” *any thing* if it be well “gilded.”

It would establish a principle of no little importance, if the fact was clearly ascertained respecting *Canon*. The patrons of royalty—the American-Englishmen—who have boasted and orated so much about the “magnanimous Alexander,” will hardly dispute his construction of national law. *He cannot do wrong.* It is high treason to “*legitimacy*” to suppose it. IF THE ALMIGHTY especially elected him to rule over so many millions of his creatures, he certainly, at the same time, delegated a sort of viceregal powers to him, and with it a knowledge of HIS law. *What stuff!*

It ought to be a *sine qua non*, lasting as time, that the American people should never concede as a *right* to a nation, any matter soever, except that they themselves also possess and may enjoy it, if they

please. Wretched is the “rule that will not work both ways.” Miserable and debased is he that would not contend for it, for his country's honor and his own feelings as a *mere man.*”

ECONOMY.—From a late London paper—“You may rely on every disposition on my part to concur in measures of economy.”—*Regent's speech.*

Sir Robert Heron—“I wish to know whether it is in contemplation to *increase the salaries* of the commissioners of the revenue in Scotland?”

Chancellor of the Exchequer—“*It is.*”
Mr. Tierney—“I wish to know whether, as we are now at peace, there is to be any reduction in the office of *secretary of state for the war department*, or whether it is, as it ought, to be abolished?”

Lord Castlereagh—“We must not be questioned in this unparliamentary manner.”

Mr. Brougham—“I wish to know whether it is in contemplation to *increase the salaries* of the law-officers in Scotland?”

Chancellor of the Exchequer—“I will answer no more questions.”

Now, John Bull, if you do not look about you, shut your eyes for ever!

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—*Mitchellstown, Ireland, Feb. 12.*—A most melancholy event took place yesterday-morning near this town. A farmer of some respectability in the neighborhood, whose daughter was married the previous night, invited a number of his friends, &c. to the wedding. After supper all the young people retired to a large barn to dance—There was a fire in the barn, as the night was cold, and after they had been dancing for some time, they wished to have the fire extinguished, when one of the young men went into the dwelling house for some water as he supposed (but it proved to be spirits) brought it into the barn and threw it on the fire. The barn immediately took fire, and as it had no outlet except the door, which was locked, and could not be opened, dreadful to relate, a number of them were burned to ashes; and such as found their way out were miserably scorched. Sixteen have been already interred, and about twice that number is despaired of; among the latter number is the bride—the bridegroom is severely scorched, but he will recover. A young gentleman who has just come from the melancholy scene, says he never saw so dreadful a sight—men and women lying on the outside of the ruins, so disfigured that their parents even could not recognise them! The uncle of the young man who was married, and his daughter, are among the dead. They have not got out all the bodies from under the ruins yet, but from every account it is supposed that about twenty persons were burned to death!

CHRONICLE.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISK.—On the 29th and 30th ult. a large spot (or spots) was observed on the sun's disk, exciting much curiosity and speculation in many. The following notices of the phenomenon, the first from the *National Intelligencer*, and the second from the (Philadelphia) *Daily Advertiser*, of the same date, are interesting:

A large spot appears this day on the sun's disk. Viewed through a telescope its figure is *irregular*—it consists of several *nuclei* or dark parts, and the whole is surrounded by an *aura*. Its general appearance is not unlike that of a cluster of islands—for example, the *Bermudas*, surrounded by a belt of rocks, the outline of which conforms to the general figure of the cluster. It is conjectured that the longest line that can be drawn within this cluster,

is at least 40,000 miles, or about five times the diameter of our earth.

Various opinions have been suggested relative to the cause of these spots. They are not unfrequent; 50 at one time have been seen; they gradually *increase* and gradually *decrease*, and, after a certain period, *disappear*. It is probable that they are *fixed* and not *floating*.—From many observations made on the apparent motion of these phenomena, the sun's diurnal rotation on his axis is found to be performed in about 23 days 6 hours. Z.

Washington City, April 30.

Solar spot.—There is now a very large spot on the sun, visible to the naked eye; when viewed through a small spy-glass (which magnifies 15 times) it appears in shape like a bee, the black part, or nucleus, representing the body, and the lighter shaded parts, or umbra, resembling the wings expanded. The length of the nucleus appears to be about equal to a twenty-fifth part of the sun's diameter, which would make 35,320 miles; the umbra is doubtless of much greater extent. It has advanced about two-thirds across the disk from the eastern side, and seems to have passed rather above the centre.

It will probably be visible three or four days longer, and will gradually move to the western side, and then disappear behind the sun. Should it continue, it will be seen again, (after being invisible for 13 or 14 days) when the sun's revolution on its axis will bring it round to the eastern side, and will again travel across the disk. Solar spots of so large a size have been rarely seen; Dr. Herschell saw one in 1779, which he estimated at 59,000 miles in diameter. The present one is, including the umbra, probably quite as large.

The steam boat Franklin, 140 tons, was launched Pittsburg on the 17th ult. intended for a regular trader between that place and New-Orleans.

Political changes.—In the year 1813, the aggregate federal majority in the five New-England states was upwards of 30,000.—In the present year the parties may be considered as balanced, if there be not, fairly, a majority on the side of the republicans.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—In a late electioneering speech at New-York, Mr. Maxwell, in refuting the assertion that we had gained nothing by the war, said—“In the isles of the Pacific and the Indian ocean, from Cape Horn to Nova Zembla, the “star-spangled banner” was hailed as the symbol of valor, and freedom, and glory.”

SECRET.—Two millions five hundred thousand dollars, which had been reposing, *otium cum dignitate*, at Columbia, S. C. being the property of the banks in the city of Charleston, during the war, left that place for their former home on the 16th ult. escorted by a detachment of cavalry.

Generals Davis and Swift.—We are sorry to observe that the bill which passed the senate of New-York, for the relief of the families of gens. Davis and Swift, of the militia of that state, killed in the service of their country, (which has been noticed in the Register) was negatived by the assembly.

“*Any port in a storm*.”—Lloyd's (London) lists inform us that the schooner Caroline, of Virginia, from Norfolk for New-York, being blown off the coast of America, had put into Nantz, (France) on the 29th of February!

The war department is prepared to pay to the owners the damages sustained by the vessels sunk to prevent the enemy from passing Fort M'Henry, in 1814.

Appointments by the president and senate.—To be directors of the Bank of the United States [on behalf of the United States]—William Jones, Stephen

Girard, Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, James A. Buchanan, of Baltimore, John Jacob Astor, of New-York.

Richard Bland Lee, to be commissioner for the settlement of claims for private property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the service of the U. States, during the late war.

Samuel Lane, to be superintendent of the public buildings, &c. in the city of Washington, under the act lately passed.

American navy. The London Monthly Magazine for October last, says—“The rapid increase of the American navy has, it is said, led to enquiries and remonstrances.

However ridiculous the above may appear, we cannot but admire the *impudence* of the man who could suppose it possible that a “remonstrance” on such a subject could be made to this republic.

Lieut. Connor, of the navy, who was severely wounded in the battle between the Hornet and Penguin, was publicly entertained by his fellow-townsmen of Lewiston, Pa. on the 23d March. Thus are our heroes honored every where by a grateful people.

Diad, on Sunday, the 31st of March, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the 72nd year of his age, the venerable Francis Asbury, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Earthquakes, &c. The city of Lisbon has been exceedingly agitated by an earthquake which lasted from two and an half to three minutes. Some violent shocks were felt at Madeira on the 2d of Feb. which damaged many of the houses. A vessel at sea, about three hundred miles from the Azores, is stated to “have got almost on end, and appeared as if run aground.” The crew were dreadfully alarmed. In the Indian ocean, at a vast distance from any known land, two of the East India Company's ships fell in with a great quantity of lava floating on the surface of the sea. The following account of the phenomena is interesting, being an extract from one of their journals;

“On the 1st of October our latitude at noon was 13 deg. 35 min. S. longitude 84 deg. 0 min. E. we observed quantities of stuff floating on the surface of the water, which had to us the appearance of sea weed; but were quite astonished to find it burnt cinders, evidently volcanic. The sea was covered with it during the two next days: our latitude on the 3d Oct. at noon, was 10 deg. 9 min. S. longitude 84 deg. 20 min. E.

“The surface of the water was so completely covered with the volcanic matter, that I should think it very unlikely to have been drifted any considerable distance; as it is probable it would have been much more scattered. In an old chart I had on board, there is a submarine volcano placed in the same longitude, and latitude about 8 deg. 30 min. S.; and from the great distance from any land where we found this curious phenomenon, I think there can be no other way of accounting for it, than the probability of a submarine volcano existing in that neighborhood.”

THE PLAGUE.—A London paper observes—A Dutch mail has arrived. It communicates the most melancholy details of the ravages of the plague in the province of Bosnia, which it has nearly depopulated. This Turkish province, which had hardly a million of inhabitants, has lately lost 500,000 persons by the plague. Three years ago, upon an exact enumeration of the Catholics, they were found to amount to 112,000 souls, of whom scarcely the half are now remaining; and the disease has not yet ceased to rage.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 11 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 245.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

It is with great pleasure the editor has to state, that, although a "compliment worthy of his acceptance" has not been presented to com. *Rodgers*, on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, in gratitude for his important services in September, 1814—yet that such a compliment has been for some time in preparation, and will soon be ready to be tendered to the veteran. We admire this quiet way of doing things of the kind, and should not have mentioned it now but to check an erroneous impression, and as an act of justice to the liberality of our high-spirited citizens—who, as commodore *Porter* elegantly complimented them, "give graves to their invaders, and to their defenders a monument."

While on a subject so honorable to our citizens, we cannot refrain from mentioning, that a superb piece of plate, representing a *bomb-shell*, to serve as a great bowl by lifting the cover—with appropriate supporters, inscriptions and devices, is to be presented in ample form this day at fort *McHenry*, to the gallant defender of that fortress, lieutenant-col. *Armistead*, in the presence of those of the citizens he commanded when it was attacked by the enemy, on the 13th September, 1814—after which there is to be a splendid banquet, for all present, at the cost of the donors.

And that—in addition to the paintings ordered to be executed by the city council of Baltimore, of which an account has already been given, (see page 68, of the present volume) they have passed a vote (observes the *Federal Gazette*) requesting major-general *Smith*, brigadier-general *Stricker*, and lieutenant-colonel *Armistead*, to sit for their respective portraits, which are to be placed in the council chamber of the first branch, until a suitable building is prepared for the accommodation of the corporation. A vote of thanks has been passed and transmitted to brigadier general *Winder* and commodore *Rodgers* for the important services rendered by them during the late attack of the enemy upon Baltimore. And a permanent fund has been in part provided for the support of the families of the killed, and for the maintenance of such as were disabled at Bladensburg, North Point and Fort *McHenry*, by appropriating for that purpose the amount receivable for licencing theatrical performances in the city, producing about eight hundred dollars a year. In addition to this fund, the sum of two thousand dollars has been appropriated by a joint resolution of both branches for the same humane purpose.

The sweat of the poor.

London, March 16, 1816. This day the *chancellor of the exchequer* moved, in the house of commons, that a grant of 60,000*l.* a year, be voted, in order to provide a suitable establishment for her royal highness princess *Charlotte Augusta*, and his serene highness prince *George Leopold Cobourg de Saxe-Coburg*, to be continued during the lives of their highnesses, and that his majesty be enabled, in case of her royal highness' demise, to settle the sum of 50,000*l.* a year on his serene highness the prince of Cobourg.

The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

In the conversation on the subject, Mr. *Vansittart* (the chancellor of the exchequer) mentioned, that

it was proposed to grant their royal highnesses an out-fit of a year's salary—40,000*l.* for the various expenses of state, carriages, wine, &c.—10,000*l.* for dresses, and 10,000*l.* for an addition to her royal highness's jewels. Lord *Castlereagh* also mentioned, that the right of residence of the princess where she pleases had been provided for in the marriage settlements; and whenever the princess chuses to visit the continent her residence might be shortened at the will of the king or of the prince regent.

We should not hold ourselves guiltless if we suffered these sweeping paragraphs to pass without remark. It is true wisdom to profit by the folly of others; and the waste and extravagance, with the misery and distress, that follow in the train of monarchy, reflect the blessings of God on the people of this republic in a light that cannot be too often presented to the view of the American citizen.—Fathers of families! direct the attention of your children to these things—that the next generation may love their country, and feel that they have a home!

It is not pretended that our government is perfect, and that we are without some grievances. But they are like mole-hills to the *Andes*, compared with those of kingdoms. The press is free—every man's conduct is liable to the severest scrutiny; and the ballot-box is the silent corrective of abuses. A remedy is in the people for any error or vice in their rulers. But in monarchies, the press is *damned*—truth is a libel, and the ballot box exists not, or has lost its virtue—To imagine a change of rulers is death! The unhappy European held in bondage by the sword, can relieve himself only by the sword—to purge and to purify his government he must destroy it! *High treason and rebellion*, in the construction of "legitimates," is to desire, or labor to obtain, a change that may redress the wrongs of the people! Deplorable state of misery and degradation! But *magna est veritas, &c.*

To proceed—and by figures shew the extent of the profligacy of the things stated above.

Their "royal highnesses" are to have	£60,000,	equal
		to \$266,400 per annum, the capital of which at
		6 per cent. is £1,000,000 sterling, or \$4,440,000
Their "outfit" or year's salary	266,400	
To which add the princess's former allowance, to be retained as heir of the British kingdoms, being, if I recollect rightly,	£16,000 or \$71,400	
per annum, giving a capital of		1,190,000

Dollars, 5,796,400

Five millions, seven hundred and ninety six thousand four hundred dollars, wrested from the hard earnings of the poor, to support one young man and one young woman, who have not, really or nominally, any thing to do with *business of the state*, but to keep up a kingly breed! But the "royal pair" cannot live on this sum, vast as it is—they must have at least £100,000 per annum; and we shall soon hear of some office or offices being conferred on the prince in which there is nothing to do but to pocket and squander the salaries. £100,000 gives us a capital of nine millions of dollars—money enough to unite the great lakes with the Atlantic, and carry

he whole American coast! Strange, that two papets should consume of the people's money—money that they have never labored one hour to earn—such an immense amount. The procedure will send about fifteen thousand to the poor house. But what of that? It is needful to the system of the government that the poor houses should be filled!

As a contrast to the splendor in which these two are to live, observe the following—

One-fifth of the whole population—that is, twenty out of every hundred of all the people of England, are paupers; and by a return to the house of commons of the poor rates paid in the year ending the 25th March 1815, it appears that the amount paid by 12,889 parishes of England, and 1,035 parishes of Wales, was £7,023,889 18s. 8d.—773 parishes of England and 81 parishes of Wales have made no return. So that the sum total paid by this part of the united kingdom cannot be less than eight millions sterling per annum.*

It is not easy for an American to imagine a state of things like this. The best way to get an idea of it, is to suppose, if he can, one-fifth of all the persons in his own particular district—county, city town or township, to be dependent on what is called "public charity," for support. If he can carry the idea in his mind as far as I can, his fancy will sicken at the picture he must draw. It is useless to enlarge on a subject that has been so amply treated of in this paper, and which must be familiar to most of our readers.

The poor taxes of England, (in which there is not more tax-contributing individuals than there are in the United States) will support the general and all the state governments of all the United States and their territories, including the army and navy, &c. &c.; pay the interest of the national and all the state debts; discharge all the road and poor and other county or township levies of all the states, of what nature or kind soever they may be—and leave millions on millions of dollars for a surplus. What an exhibit!—and it is true.

The 'legitimate government' of France attempts to rival the profligacy of that of England. The imbecile thing called the duke of Berri, a nephew of Louis de Bourbon, (the king that rules under foreign bayonets) is to marry a grand-daughter of the king of Naples. The chamber of deputies, as they are called, have voted for him, in addition to his present pension of 1,500,000 francs, another million a year, with an outfit of two millions—that is, he is to have of the people's money, about \$500,000 a year, and nearly \$400,000 just to set him a-going in the world—besides the emoluments he may derive from his offices! This is style!

500,000\$ per annum, at 6 per cent. is equal to a capital of	:	:	:	:	\$2,340,000
His outfit,	:	:	:	:	400,000
					<hr/> \$2,840,000

"Let the people rejoice!" that they have thus to pay their princes for being in France, while they have to pay the foreigners for keeping them there!

But in monarchies, it is absolutely necessary that this state of things should more or less exist; and it is especially so in England. [See present vol. of the WEEKLY REGISTER, page 13.] That government, as at present constituted and carried on, could no more exist without this misery, than the Israelites

* I put this at £7,800,000, by calculation, long before I saw or heard of the preceding—see vol. ix. p. 232.

make brick, without straw, or I print my paper without being paid for it. Heavy taxes, and the waste of public money fill the poor-houses; and the filling of the poor-houses (by throwing the mass of the wealth into the hands of a few) facilitates the collection of heavy taxes. This is a perfect corollary—a matter not to be disputed. The British taxes have been paid and loans effected on the same principles that built up the pyramids of Egypt and erected the great wall in China—which is, by casting all the product of the labor of the many (over the value of that which was necessary for their mere subsistence) into the pockets of the few—and by the extinction of what is called the middle class of society, once the boast and glory of England, in that country, afforded the means of subsidizing and bribing half the world, Pagans, Turks or pretended Christians, to murder for "religion." SUCH IS THE FRUIT THAT THE TREE OF MONARCHY BEARS.

To return one moment to the subject on which we sat out, and to conclude by relating a characteristic anecdote of the girl who has cost the British people so much money. Lately, when cruising off Weymouth in her yacht, having come near to the Leviathan of 74 guns, she resolved to go on board of that ship. The bishop of Exeter remonstrated against this visit, but in vain—go she would, and go she did. When she came to the side of that large ship, she rejected the use of the state chair, and said she would go up like a sailor—having ordered capt. Nixon to follow and take care of her petticoats, up she went with the agility of an experienced seaman, and let the bishop and her ladies come up in the chair. She went through every part of the ship, cockpit, powder room, store room, &c.—The sailors were delighted with her, to whom she gave a purse of money—she then descended to her yacht as she went up, and again left the chair for the use of the bishop and the ladies.

Naturalization.

In our last paper we inserted a brief article that we thought had some considerable point on the subject of naturalization. Another case has occurred of a more certain and tangible character, and deserves particular notice. The London papers, speaking of the preparations going on for the "doubling," as the Yankee phrase is, of Charlotte Augusta Guelph with George Leopold Cobourg, exultingly tell us, that THE BILL FOR THE NATURALIZATION OF THE LATTER PASSED THROUGH PARLIAMENT IN THE SPACE OF SIX MINUTES.

There is, then, a "clear and undeniable right" in the British parliament to naturalize foreigners. There could be no question about the matter, seeing the whole business was done in six minutes. There is nothing in the law of God or of nations, by which the right can be effected by a quality in the persons claiming its exercise—Cobourg and Cockburn are the same as to the justice or propriety of the thing done. Does this act of the parliament release George Leopold Cobourg of the allegiance he owed to a petty German prince, being his "natural born subject?" Some of the would-be-thought great men, even in the United States, have declared the doctrine of "perpetual allegiance" to be unquestionably correct. Let these say whether said Cobourg is now a British subject or not. If he is a British subject, by this act of parliament, might we not as easily and as rightfully have made him a citizen of the United States by act of congress? I think so—for I have a notion that if it were lawful for England, it would also be lawful for us, to do it. But if by this act,

George Leopold be not to all intents and purposes as a "natural born subject" of the British empire, then has parliament violated a first great principle of the law of nations. This procedure will put the "legitimizes" in an unpleasant predicament, be the fact argued and twisted as they please: for it shews, in a way that cannot be mistaken, their base and detestable hypocrisy, and holds up their impudence and falsehood to the scoff of the world. Who will contend hereafter that we may not as legally naturalize Mr. *Teague O'Ragan*, if we like, as the parliament invest this Dutchman with the rights of a British subject? I think that none will be hardy enough to prate about it in future—the question is at rest; and what was so "clear and undeniable," is found to be exceedingly obscure or absolutely false.

The truth is, the British have always supposed they had a right to naturalize foreigners—they have several statutes on the subject; and we must certainly admire that modesty in their friends which would refuse an exercise of it to other sovereign and independent nations: but we should especially esteem that manly sense of honor in those of our own citizens, who, granting it, by the laws of nations, to England, would refuse it, by the same laws, to the United States!

No man, unless he puts his fellow-creatures on a level with the brute creation, can advocate their perpetual allegiance, and deny them the privilege of locating themselves, as they feel most needful to their happiness and comfort. It is the most abominable doctrine that ever was held forth; but that affected opponents of the trade in black slaves and of negro slavery should hold it, is really too impudent to be borne with patience.

Letter from Mr. Wm. Cobbett.

TO MR. NILES,

Proprietor of the *Weekly Register* at Baltimore,
IN ANSWER TO A LETTER FROM HIM; AND ON THE
PIRACIES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From *Cobbett's Weekly Political Register*, of January 20, 1816.

LONDON, January 16, 1816.

Sir,—I am exceedingly obliged to you for your letter of the 4th of November, and for the volumes of your valuable work, which you have been so good as to send to me. No time will be lost in sending to your friend the things which you desire to have sent to him for you*. Before this can reach you, you will, in all likelihood, have seen, in, or from, the pages of the Register, that a plan has been resolved on to defeat the wishes of all those, who, by whatsoever motives actuated, and by whatsoever engines they may work, are desirous to keep America and all the world, but especially America, ignorant of what is passing in England.

In the meanwhile I am exceedingly gratified by the contents of your letter. It is impossible for me not to be proud at hearing what you say of the circulation of my essays throughout your country. The fact is some compensation for past, and an encouragement to future, exertion. But, I am, if

* I have in my library the first 17 volumes of Mr. Cobbett's Register, and an exchange was solicited to complete the set to the present time. The plan he speaks of has already been extensively circulated in our papers, but shall have a place in this work. The "public letter" he alludes to, our readers will recollect was published in the last volume, which I do not know if he has yet received, and which I expect he "dares" not publish.

possible, still more-pleased with the intelligence, that you "have collected the materials, necessary to write to me, publicly, a letter that shall exhibit to me a great variety of Statistical facts, which you hope will be useful in both countries; and that you shall word the said letter, with the fear of God before your eyes, for yourself; and with the fear of God and the attorney general before your eyes, for me." Be assured, that, as far as my ability goes, your matter shall not be seed sown in barren soil; and that nothing which I am able to do, and dare do, shall be left undone to communicate to the people here the facts, which it is your intention to publish.

I am not at all surprised, that the *Cossack faction*, amongst you, is now cut down. The events in Europe; the treatment of the French under the Bourbons; the restoration and the acts of the pope; the famous work of Ferdinand and his Monks; the butchery of the loyal protestants in France, who, like your Cossacks, put up thanksgivings and made triumphal processions for the restoration of the descendants of Charles the 8th and Louis the 14th. These things, and some others that I will detail in another place, must have made your Cossacks hide their heads for shame, if shame had not long been a stranger to them. I am glad to hear you say, that the *Federalists* are not to be confounded with these people. It would have been shocking indeed if great numbers of sensible and virtuous men, bred up in the very lap of liberty, could have been, by party prejudice and animosity, carried to so disgraceful a length: Indeed, I am quite satisfied, that though party spirit must always exist in America, the events in Europe, and especially the condition of some European countries, if properly made known there, will, in a very few years, not leave in your republic a single man, who will dare openly to hold principles hostile to those institutions, which have produced you so much happiness in peace, and which have led you unhurt through the fiery trial of war. To do this, in part, at least; to make your countrymen well acquainted with what passes here; with the state of this country; with measures, motives, intentions, characters, and views; with the very peps and wires of the machine; shall be one of my principle objects. Something of the manner, in which this is to be done, has been stated in former numbers of the Register; the remainder of the plan will be hereafter fully detailed.

In my former letter to you I gave you some information about our press. I told you the state in which the London press was. I explained to you how the country news papers acted as gutters to convey about, or distribute, the emptyings of these grand sewers of falsehood and baseness. I promised more fully to describe some of the principal actors in these scenes; that is to say, to name them and their employers, to specify the mode and the amount of the remuneration of some of the leading literary hirelings; in short, to exhibit to you the *English press in its true colours*. This promise I shall fulfil in due time, and, I trust in "grand style." The history of this press will be far more amusing than that of *JONATHAN WILD*, or of any other of those knights of the post or the pad, whose adventures have at once entertained and shocked mankind.

But, for the present, I shall confine myself, as to the press, to the noticing of a singular turn, which things have taken since my last letter to you. I then told you, that a state of things was approaching, which would make people feel; and that, in spite of the press, feeling would open their eyes. Though it is only six months and two weeks since I wrote

to you, this state of thing has already arrived. This has produced an inclination in great numbers of people to *hear what I have now to say*; and this inclination in their readers has led the conductors of a great part of the news-papers in England, Scotland, and Ireland to commit acts of *piracy* upon me, as audacious and base as any of the acts of piracy ever committed by the pirates of Barbary, or the pirates of any other nation. In short, there are, I believe, more than one hundred news-papers in this kingdom, the proprietors of which now owe, in part the bread they eat to my pen. To be the means of assisting in the feeding of these men and their hundred families is, at first sight, a pleasing reflection; but, upon second thought, it is neither moral nor humane to aid in the support of robbers; and, perhaps, of all the robbers that ever existed, literary robbers are the most to be detested.

Some of these pirates regularly take my essays, as they come out, and republish them *entire*, with date, signature and all; and, as their papers contain advertisements, *paid paragraphs*, list of bankrupts, tittle-tattle, and news besides, they can sell their papers for little more than half the price of mine, and can supply, by means of inserting my essays, all sorts of readers at once. Others take the essays and leave out the *name*, leaving their readers to suppose, that they originate with themselves. Others insert the essays with the *name*, and, having thus provided for those whom they know to be the sensible part of their readers, they insert, in their own name, some dozen or two of lines containing *mere personal abuse of me*. This latter is a bait for the foolish and corrupt; and thus they secure the custom of the whole circle. But, there is one, who inserts the *whole* of my essays *under a false name*. This paper is published at *Reading*, and is called the *Mercury*. The God Mercury is said, I believe, to have had the protection of robbers committed to him; and, really, this paper seems to be worthy of the patron whose name it has chosen. There are, perhaps, 400 or 500 proprietors of periodical publications in your republic; and, though to become a beggar in that country would be dreadful to think of, I verily believe, that there is not one out of the 500, who would not rather beg his bread from door to door, than gain it by means like those by which these men are gaining their bread from me.

If, indeed, it was, or ever had been, a practice with me, to steal from other publications, the case would be different; but, this is what I have never done in the whole course of my life. I never take even an extract from any original matter, except for the purpose of commenting thereon; and, upon all occasions, I *name* the author, or the work. Besides, I have no advertisements, I have never in my life, received money for inserting any thing in this work. I am compelled to make my work *light*, having no other means of obtaining a remuneration for my expenses, to say nothing of remuneration for my time and labour. Under such circumstances, is it not base to the last degree, to commit those acts of piracy, of which I have spoken above?

I ought to feel, and I really do feel, great satisfaction, at seeing that the *public sentiment* have induced these men to pirate upon me; and thus to become the trumpets of him, whom, for so many years, the greater part of them have been abusing. But, I can allow them no share of the merit of doing the good. That same self-interest, which before induced them to be calumniators, has now made them pirates. The same motive, from which they endeavoured to murder my reputation, has now induced them to

steal my property. It certainly is a proud reflection, that the public feeling has, at last, induced the former opponents of my opinions to become the circulators of those very opinions; but though a particular hive may justly be proud, that the superior flavor of its honey has attracted all the wasps and drones of the vicinage, it does not follow, that the bees should not dislike, and endeavor to drive off; the wasps, who, if left to themselves would rob the hive of the whole of the profit of their skill and labour. I shall endeavour to drive off these literary wasps, by legally securing the copy-right of my essays, seeing that to all restraints "beyond the letter of the law" they are wholly insensible.

"What!" some corrupt slave will exclaim, "it is *gain*, then, that you have in view, after all your professions of desire to promote the *public good*!" And, he may repeat the sentiment of SIR VICARY GRUBB, that a man ought to be more severely punished for writing what is called a libel, when he derives "*base lucre*" from his writings. I beg you, Sir, to pay attention to this; because you will find, that it strikes at the root of all literary independence; that it aims at the degradation of literary talent, and at the extinguishment of all liberty as far as the press is concerned.

I will leave you to determine, whether those who plead at the bar be wholly divested of all objects of *gain*, because that is a point upon which I will not trust my pen, on this side of the Atlantic. But, Sir, what moves the physician to visit the sick? What moves the priest to administer the sacrament? In both cases a desire to do others good may have great weight; but, the physician takes his fee, and the priest his salary, or his fees, or both. The physician and the priest will tell you, that they and their families must eat and be clad. And must not you and I and our families eat and be clad? The physician and the priest will tell us, that mere food and covering are not a sufficient reward for the exertion of their talents. And, are you and I and our families to be content with mere food and covering as a reward for the exertion of our talents? But, it will be said, that we profess to have *public good* principally in view. And does not the priest more especially profess to have public good principally in view? The physician and the priest (in your country), as well as you and I tender the use of our talents to the public, leaving to that public to accept of it, or not, as it may choose, upon the conditions which we prescribe; but, there is this distinction in favour of literary talent, that, while the physician and the priest are employed from *necessity*, whether real or imaginary, those who avail themselves of the use of our talent do it from mere choice, unurged by any necessity either imaginary or real.

If a writer were to publish a book of a few pages and make the price of it a thousand pounds; no one would have a right to find fault. It would be worth the thousand pounds a copy, or it would not. If it was, it would be sold; if not, no one would buy it. In either case no injustice would be done to any body. There is a small pamphlet now published in London, containing instructions how to *destroy rats*, the price of which is a *guinea*. This pamphlet has and professes to have *public good* for its object. But, nobody has yet thought of accusing the author of being actuated by a love of "*base lucre*," though it is clear enough that he did not rightly understand his own interest; for the price of 2s. would have brought him much more money as a reward for his discovery.

We have, and so have you, I dare say, *patents* for

discoveries of all sorts. These discoveries really are frequently of great national importance. But, do not the patentees keep the benefit of them, as much as possible, to themselves? Is it not the very object of the patent to enable them to do this? Do they not *sell* the permission to use their discovery? Do they not punish those, who pirate upon them? And has there ever been any just man who reproached them for this; who, on this account, accused them of a want of public spirit; or, who laid to their charge a pursuit of "*base lucre?*" But, why need we go farther than the law of copyright itself, as it exists in America as well as in England? By this law, the principle I contend for is fully sanctioned; and shall it be said, that a man is actuated by a love of base lucre, because, in acting upon this principle, he endeavours to obtain something beyond food and raiment? It was one of the greatest glories of England that POPE became rich by the labours of his mind.

But, besides all these arguments, there is one of still greater force; namely, that by a man's securing to himself ease and plenty from the labours of his mind, he also secures to himself the best possible protection against the temptations to subject that mind to trammels. Had not Johnson and Burke been needy men, do you think, that the former would have written in favour of the stamp-act, or the latter against the first dawning of the revolution of France? Both, by industry and economy, might have possessed large fortunes and enjoyed perfect independence; and both, at their death, relieved their country from the payment of a pension. It is, therefore, for the interest of society at large; it is for the interest of the rights and liberties of mankind, that all literary men, and more especially those who write on the subject of what is generally called politics, should receive *from the public* freely paid them, the *full worth of their labours*; and it is very clear, that the richer they become, *from this spontaneous source*, the better it must be for the public to whom they address their writings; because they are hereby stimulated to further exertions, and are, at the same time, made proud in their independence.

The value of a book, a pamphlet, or paper, if these be left to work their way, unaided, on the one hand, and unchecked, on the other, by the government of a country or by its agents, will be sure to be speedily ascertained. If this value be very small the writer must, and ought to be, as a writer, poor; but, if the value be very great, ought he not to be rich? We set no bounds to the riches of merchants or farmers or land-dealers or loan-makers. We say that judges, governors, and officers of state should be *well paid*. And why? That their purity may be preserved, that their dignity may be upheld. And why not apply this sound and excellent reason to literary men, when the latter desire to possess nothing but the fruits of their own earning? Why grudge them, and them only, that which their talents bring them without the aid of any government, or any tax-gatherer? Your PRESIDENT, in his dignified, elegant, and modest message of the 5th of December, recommends the establishment of a "National Seminary of learning, as the means of advancing knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed or long preserved." Useful as such a seminary may possibly be in securing the object here contemplated, I much question, whether great spontaneous reward to literary talent, and the consequent independence of individual writers, are not of much greater importance to the cause of freedom. It is said, that the persons employed in the high offices of govern-

ment, ought to have large salaries, because, otherwise the nation would not *secure the services of all the most able men*. And, why should it? Why should not some, at least of the able men, be left to watch over the people's rights, and to instruct them in these rights, through the channel of the press? And, why should not these able men become as rich, and be held in as high estimation, as the officers of government?

To return, for a moment, before I conclude, to my particular case; I am resolved, if the law will bear me out, to put a stop to the piracy, of which I complain. Yet, that no one may have just grounds to accuse me of any thing like selfishness or illiberality, I hereby offer to give any body permission to re-publish in any newspaper, out of London, any part of, or all, that I publish in the Register, provided that the proprietor of such news paper agree before-hand to pay *ten shillings* a week for such permission, the contract ceasing at any time that such proprietor shall choose. I do not include *this present letter*, which they have my free consent to insert for nothing.

Were I to consult *solely* my interest, I should grant no such permission. But, at any rate, if the permission be not worth this trifle to a proprietor of a news-paper, he can hardly say that the prohibition will deprive him of any thing. That which is not worth his buying at the price of ten shillings, can, surely, never be worth his stealing. Either the readers of his paper will desire the insertion of my essays, or they will not. If the former, he must derive advantage from the insertion; if the latter, he suffers no injury from not inserting them, and he has only to stick to the sale of his own property, leaving me in quiet possession of mine. All this is so reasonable and so fair, that, really, unless those persons trump up some doctrine about "*a right of search*," which is to justify them in impressing my essays into their service, I cannot see what they can have to urge in the way of objection.

Your account of the prosperous state of your country agrees with all that I hear from other quarters of the United States. But, amidst increasing commerce, navigation, manufactures and population, while new towns are rising up and new states are crowding forward, I hope you will not forget to *build ships and cast cannons*; for, I am well convinced, that to build ships and to cast cannons are the best, if not the only, security that you can have for lasting peace. Therefore, again I say, *build ships and cast cannons*. I am, sir, your most humble and obed^t servant, WM. COBBETT.

P. S. Since the above was written, there has been tendered to the publisher of the Register a parcel of *American newspapers*, from whom I know not. They were brought by the post-man from the post-office in London, marked with the *Gravesend* post-mark, sealed safely up with the *post-office seal*, and charged with *postage* to the amount of *five pounds, three shillings, and ten pence*; or about *twenty-one dollars*. They were not received, of course. You will see, in the pages of the four or five last numbers of the Register, the history of several other parcels of American newspapers, which have been presented and refused in like manner. I do not know who has the goodness to send me this last parcel; but whoever it is my best thanks are due for the endeavour to oblige me. This evil will not now be of long duration. I and my readers are, by these impediments, deprived of a great deal of useful information; but we should have lived in England for the last quarter of a century to very little purpose not to have learnt to submit with becoming resignation and humility to such trifling crosses in life.

List of Acts

Passed at the first session of the fourteenth congress.

AN ACT to authorise the president of the United States to lease, for the term therein mentioned, the new building on capitol hill, for the better accommodation of congress.

Making additional appropriations to defray the expences of the army and militia, during the late war with Great Britain.

For the relief of Jonathan B. Eastman.

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

For the relief of Charles Markin.

Rewarding the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, for the capture and destruction of the British sloop of war Penguin.

To enlarge the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property, subject to the direct tax, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Henry Fanning.

To regulate the commerce between the United States, and the territories of his Britannic majesty, according to the convention, concluded the 3d July, 1815, and the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 22d December, 1815.

For the relief of William Morrisset.

For the relief of John Redman Coxe.

For the relief of Martin Cole, John Pollock, George Westner and Abraham Welty.

For the relief of Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, surviving executors of John Ross, deceased.

To enable the people of the Indiana 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.

To incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

For the relief of certain purchasers of public land in the Mississippi territory.

To authorise the president of the United States to lease the Saline, near the Wabash river, for a term not exceeding seven years.

For the relief of Jonathan White.

For the relief of John G. Camp.

To amend an act for the relief of Edward Hallowell.

For the relief of Jonathan Rogers, jun. of Hartford, Connecticut.

For the relief of Wm. Hamon.

Providing an additional compensation to the District Judge of the southern district of New-York.

Making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes.

Making further provision for settling claims to land in the territory of Illinois.

For the relief of certain claimants to land in the district of Vincennes.

To continue in force the act, entitled "An act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise, imported from any foreign port or place.

To continue in force an act, entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries."

To repeal so much of an act passed on the 22d December, 1814, as imposes additional duties on postage.

Continuing in force certain acts laying duties on bank notes, refined sugars, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Joseph Wheaton,

For the relief of the heirs of Alexander Roxburgh. Authorising the payment of a sum of money to James Levins.

Granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers.

For the relief of a company of the 20th brigade of Virginia militia, commanded by captain Jonathan Wamsley.

Making appropriations for ordnance and ordnance stores, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

For the relief of Samuel Dick, Wm. Bruce and Asa Kitchel.

Concerning Pharoah Farrow and others.

To repeal the duties on certain articles manufactured within the United States.

For the relief Charles Levaux Trudeau.

Rewarding the officers and crew of the Constitution, for the capture of the British sloop of war Levant.

For organising the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States.

For the relief of the widow and children of Charles Dolph, deceased.

To reduce the amount of the direct tax upon the United States, and the district of Columbia, for the year 1816, and to repeal, in part, the act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," &c.

For the relief of Charles Todd.

For the relief of Thomas H. Boyle.

For the relief of Erastus Loomis.

Concerning the titles of certain purchasers of land, who purchased from the board of trustees of the Vincennes University.

For the relief of Young King, chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians.

For the relief of William Flood.

Placing certain persons on the list of navy pensioners.

Authorising the payment of a sum of money to John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison, or their legal representatives.

In addition to the act to regulate the post-office establishment.

For the more convenient arrangement of times and places of holding circuit courts of the United States, for the districts of South Carolina and Georgia.

Granting to Amos Spafford the right of pre-emption.

For the relief of Ephraim Shaylor.

For the relief of Patrick O'Fling, and Abigail O'Fling and Edmond O'Fling.

For the relief of Thomas Ap Catesby Jones.

To authorise the sale of lands, forfeited to the United States, in the district of Jeffersonville, at the land office in said district.

Providing for the sale of a tract of land at the British fort at the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the Rapids, and for other purposes.

Providing for the sale of the tract of land at the lower Rapids of Sandusky river.

For the relief of Thomas Farrer, William Young and William Moseley.

For the payment of the militia, in the cases therein mentioned.

For the relief of John M. Forbes.

For the free importation of stereotype plates, and to encourage the printing and gratuitous distribution of the scriptures, by the Bible Societies within the United States.

- Directing the discharge of Ebenezer Keeler and John Francis from imprisonment.
- Directing the discharge of Moses Lewis from imprisonment.
- For the remission of certain duties on the importation of books for the use of Harvard College, and on the carriage and personal baggage of his excellency William Gore, governor of the British province of Upper Canada.
- To change the mode of compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives, and the delegates from territories.
- Authorising and requiring the secretary of state to issue letters patent to Andrew Kurtz.
- For the relief of Joseph Wilson.
- For the relief of Gustavus Loomis.
- For the relief of Paul D. Butler.
- To increase the pensions of invalids in certain cases; for the relief of invalids of the militia, and for the appointment of pension agents in those states where there is no commissioners of loans.
- To repeal the act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches."
- 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 spiritous liquors.
- For the relief of John T. Wirt.
- Authorising the payment for the court house of Hamilton, in the state of Ohio.
- To regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.
- To alter the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States, for the district of Vermont.
- Making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1816.
- For the relief of Rufus S. Reed and Daniel Dobbins.
- Supplementary to the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.
- Providing for the distribution of one hundred thousand dollars, among the captors of the Algerine vessels, captured and restored to the dey of Algiers.
- Allowing pay to certain persons made prisoners with the revenue cutter Surveyor.
- For the benefit of John P. Maxwell and Hugh H. Maxwell.
- For the relief the president and directors of the Washington Bridge Company.
- Continuing the salaries of certain officers of government.
- Making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year 1816.
- To fix the commissions of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and to revive and continue in force "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."
- For the relief of Asher Palmer.
- For the relief the supervisors of the county of Clinton in the state of New-York.
- For the relief of John Crosby and John Crosby, jun'r.
- For the relief of Taylor and McNeale, Evans and McNeale, and Henry and John McCluster.
- For the relief of certain owners of goods entered at Hampden, in the district of Maine.
- To increase the compensation now allowed by law to inspectors, measurers, weighers and gaugers employed in the collection of customs.
- For the relief of Joseph S. Newell.
- Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of the state of Virginia.
- Making appropriations for rebuilding light houses and for completing the plan of lighting them, according to the improvement of Winslow Lewis; for placing beacons and buoys; for preserving Little Gill Island, and for surveying the coast of the United States.
- To authorize the building of three light houses, viz. one on Race Point, one on Point Gammon, and one on the island of Petit Manon, in the state of Massachusetts.
- To authorize the surveying and making a road in the territory of Illinois.
- Making appropriations for repairing certain roads therein mentioned.
- Supplementary to an act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers."
- For the relief of Samuel Manac.
- Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to John Rogers and others.
- Providing for cases of lost military land warrants and discharges of faithful services.
- For the relief of George T. Ross and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and crew lately under their command.
- To enable the levy court of the county of Alexandria to lay a tax for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting a jail and court house.
- For the gradual increase of the navy of the U. States.
- Making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States, and the Cherokee tribe of Indians, concluded at Washington on the 22d day of March, 1816.
- Making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square, near the capitol, and to abolish the office of commissioners of the public buildings, and of superintendent, and for the appointment of one commissioner for the public building.
- For the confirmation of certain claims to land in the western district of the state of Louisiana.
- Supplemental to the act, entitled "An act regulating and defining the duties of the judges of the territory of Illinois, and for vesting in the courts of the territory of Indiana, a jurisdiction in chancery cases arising in the said territory."
- Authorizing the comptroller of the treasury to cancel certain export bonds executed by Casper C. Schutte.
- Authorizing the judges of the circuit court, and the attorney for the district of Columbia, to prepare a code of jurisprudence for the said district.
- To provide for the appointment of a surveyor of the public lands in the territories of Illinois and Missouri.
- To authorize the survey of two millions of acres of the public lands, in lieu of that quantity heretofore authorized to be surveyed, in the territory of Michigan, as military bounty lands.
- Concerning pre-emption rights given in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the state of Louisiana, and in the territories of Missouri and Illinois.
- For the relief of David Coffin, Samuel and Wm. Rodman, and Samuel Rodman, jun.
- Supplementary to an act making alterations in the treasury and war departments, passed the 31st day of May, 1792.

Declaring the consent of congress to acts of the state of South-Carolina, authorising the city council of Charleston to impose and collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports; and to acts of the state of Georgia, authorising the imposition and collection of a duty on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's.

Providing for the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio, formerly set apart for refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.

For the relief Elizabeth Hamilton.

Regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.

For the relief of Morris Turner.

Authorising payment for persons captured by private armed vessels.

Authorising the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

To establish a land district in Illinois territory, north of the district of Kaskaskia.

For reducing the duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandizes.

To indemnify Jabez Mawry and others.

For the relief of Manassah Miller and Isaac Denison.

To alter certain parts of the acts providing for the government of the territory of Missouri.

Making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1816.

For the relief of William Crawford, Frederick Bates, William Garrard, and Thomas B. Robertson.

Supplementary to the act passed the thirtieth of March, 1802, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

Resolution to indemnify the sureties of com. John Rodgers.

Requesting the president of the United States to present medals to capt. Stewart, and the officers of the frigate Constitution.

Requesting the president to present medals to captain James Biddle and the officers of the sloop of war Hornet.

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.

An act for the relief of lieut. col. Wm. Lawrence, of the army, and the officers, &c. composing the garrison of Fort Bowyer in 1814.

Further supplementary to the act entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

Supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads within the district of Columbia."

To increase the salary of the register of the treasury, providing for the settlement of certain accounts against the library of congress, for extending the privilege of using the books therein, and for establishing the salary of the librarian.

Authorising the sale of a lot of ground, belonging to the United States, situated in the town of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Resolution authorising the president of the U. States to alter the road laid out from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of lake Erie to the western line of the Connecticut reserve.

To authorise the legislature of the state of Ohio to sell a certain part of a tract of land reserved for the use of that state.

To limit the right of appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Columbia.

Authorising a subscription for the printing of a second edition of the public documents.

Concerning the entry of vessels at the ports of Middletown and Plymouth.

To extend certain privileges as therein mentioned, to Bernard Edme Verjon and Robert Low Stobie.

Relative to evidence in cases of naturalization.

Relating to settlers on the lands of the United States.

In addition to an act "in relation to the navy pension fund."

Confirming to the navigation company of New-Orleans the use and possession of a lot in the said city.

Establishing a port of delivery at the town of the Bayou St. John.

Further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and for other purposes.

Respecting the late officers and crew of the sloop of war Wasp.

Concerning certain courts of the district of New York.

To increase the pensions of Robert White, Jacob Wrighter, John Young and John Crampersy.

Concerning invalid pensioners.

For the relief of Peter Audrain.

To allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled and sugar refined within the United States.

To fix the compensation of the secretary of the senate, clerk of the house of representatives, and clerks employed in their offices.

Concerning the annual sum appropriated for arming and equipping the militia.

For settling the compensation of the commissioners, clerk and translator of the board for land claims in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

For the relief of Edward Wilson.

To increase the pension of W. Murray.

Fixing the compensations of the chaplains of congress.

For the relief of John Holker, formerly consul general of France, to the United States.

Resolution for printing the laws relative to naturalization.

For the relief of Xaverio Nandi.

For the relief of Richard Mitchell.

Concerning field officers of the militia.

Making further appropriations for the year 1816.

For the relief of Joseph Anderson.

Resolution directing copies of documents to be transmitted to the judges of the supreme court.

Resolution respecting the collection of the public revenue in lawful money of the United States.

Resolution authorising the president of the United States to employ a skilful assistant in the corps of engineers.

To increase the compensation of the superintendants of the manufactories of arms at Springfield and Harper's ferry.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

April 22. Several bills were passed. The yeas and nays on the bill for organizing a general staff for the army, were as follows:

For the passage—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, Howell, Lacoek, Mason, Va. Morrow, Roberts, Sanford, Tait, Turner, Williams—15.

Against it—Messrs. Daggett, Goldsborough, Horsey, King, Macon, Mason, N. H. Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Wilson—11.

Mr. Barbour communicated to the senate a resolution of the legislature of Virginia, adopting the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of North Carolina, to provide an uniform mode of choosing members to congress, and electors of president and vice president of the United States; and

Mr. Mason of Va. communicated a resolution of the legislature of Virginia rejecting the amendments proposed to the constitution on the same subject, by the legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut. [The Hartford convention propositions.]

April 23. After disposing of some minor business,

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill, making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1816.

Mr. Lacoek moved to insert an appropriation of 200,000 dollars for building and completing vessels on the lakes; which motion was negatived, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barry, Chace, Lacoek, Mason, Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Tichenor, Turner, Varnum—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, King, Macon, Mason, N. H. Tait, Thompson, Wells, Williams, Wilson—17.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, read a third time by unanimous consent and passed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1816.

Mr. Barbour proposed to amend the bill, by inserting an appropriation of 1,250,000 dollars, to defray the expenses incurred by calling out the militia during the late war, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object; which amendment was agreed to by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Bibb, Brown, Condit, Fromentin, Horsey, Howell, Lacoek, Macon, Mason, Va. Roberts, Tait, Turner, Wells, Williams, Wilson—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Campbell, Chace, Daggett, Dana, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Gore, Harper, King, Mason, N. H. Morrow, Ruggles, Sanford, Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum—16.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading.

April 24. The bill, supplementary to the act granting bounties in land to certain Canadian volunteers, passed through a committee of the whole, was read the third time by general consent and passed.

The bill to reward the officers and crew of the Constitution, for the capture of the British sloop of war Levant, was ordered to a third reading—ayes 19, noes 6.

The bill to authorise the issue of a grant to major general Andrew Jackson, for a tract of land bestowed on him by the Creek Indians, was on motion of Mr. Lacoek, postponed beyond the session, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barry, Daggett, Dana, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Lacoek, Mason, Mason, N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Thompson, Turner, Wells, Wilson—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Fromentin, Harper, Howell, Mason Va. Sanford, Tait, Varnum—12.

April 25. The bill authorising the people of Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, was, on motion, postponed beyond the session.

Thirty-six bills (announced as laws in the list of acts) were severally read the third time and passed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill

to increase the compensation of the clerk of the house and secretary of the senate, &c. After the discussion and disposition of various amendments—Mr. Varnum moved to insert a clause authorising an addition of 200 dollars to each of the clerks in the several departments whose salaries do not exceed 1300 dollars, which motion was negatived, ayes 7 noes 21.

Mr. Lacoek moved to allow all the clerks in the departments who receive less than 800 dollars, an addition of 25 per cent.—those between 800 and not exceeding 1250, twenty per cent.—those between 1250 and not above 1500 dollars, fifteen per cent.—and the respective messengers 20 per cent. addition; which motion was also negatived as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Condit, Daggett, Gaillard, Howell, Lacoek, Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tait, Turner, Varnum, Williams—13.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Dana, Fromentin, Goldsborough, Gore, Harper, Horsey, King, Macon, Mason, N. H. Mason, Va. Thompson, Tichenor, Wilson—18.

Mr. Varnum moved to add a provision to allow the chaplains to congress at the rate of 1000 dollars each per annum; which motion was also negatived, ayes 13, noes 17.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of the late general Alexander Hamilton, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to a third reading—ayes 20, noes 6.

April 26. The joint resolution to ascertain the longitude of the capitol, was taken up, and rejected.

Forty bills (announced in the list of acts) were read and severally passed.

The bill appropriating the sum of 2,500 dollars to captain Stewart and crew for a vessel captured in the Tripolitan war and converted into a U. S. vessel by the captors, without selling the prize; was read a third time, and on the question whether the bill should pass, it was negatived as follows:

For the passage—Messrs. Barry, Brown, Daggett, Goldsborough, Horsey, Howell, Sanford, Tait, Wells—9.

Against it—Messrs. Bibb, Campbell, Condit, Gaillard, Gore, King, Lacoek, Macon, Morrow, Roberts, Tichenor, Turner, Varnum, Williams, Wilson—15.

April 27. Mr. Fromentin laid before the senate the disagreement of the legislature of the state of Louisiana to the amendment of the constitution limiting the service of the senators of the United States to four years.

Mr. F. also laid before the senate the disagreement of the same legislature to the amendments of the constitution proposed by Massachusetts and Connecticut, (the Hartford convention propositions.)

Various bills were acted on and ordered to a third reading, without the discussion or decision of any principle of importance.

The senate spent some time in considering executive business.

April 29. This day was chiefly occupied by the senate in reading and passing bills, &c.

April 30. The sitting of this day was occupied in consummating business previously decided; passing various bills already announced as laws, and in consideration of executive business.

Messrs. Varnum and Roberts, the committee appointed this day on the part of the senate to wait on the president and inform him of the completion of the public business, reported that the president had no further communication to make; whereupon

The senate adjourned, *sine die*.

British Parliament.

"THE HOLY LEAGUE."

London, Feb. 8, 1816.—House of Commons.

Mr. Brougham said, that he should move for the production of two papers, which, though he had every reason to believe they existed, were not to be found in the great mass of matter already before the house. The first of these papers he could not help considering with a great degree of jealousy and alarm, coupling it with the speech made from the throne, and certain declarations of the noble lord. It was a treaty (dated the 25th of September, 1815) between Austria, Russia and Prussia—a treaty to which this country was not a party, nor France, nor, he believed, any other power; it was ratified the 25th of December—a day ostentatiously mentioned in it as the birth day of our Saviour. The treaty itself was of a very general nature, and seemed to have no definite, practical, or secular object; but professed to relate to the interests of the great Christian nation. He suspected that more was meant by this than met the eye, and that it was in truth no other than a combination against powers who do not belong to the Christian nation.

Lord Castlereagh believed the treaty had no evil views whatever.

Mr. Brougham proceeded to say, that the other treaty he had in view, was entered into between France, Austria, and some other power; it was dated the 6th of Jan. 1815, and, like the former, seemed to have no definite or secular object whatever.

Lord Castlereagh said, from the description of the treaty given, he could not exactly understand what was meant, and therefore was not prepared to give any answer. But with regard to the first, this country need not view it with any fear or jealousy; it was concluded with benevolent intentions, and in all the spirit of peace, but in a form in which this country would not join. No hostility whatever was intended to states not within the pale of the Christian church; but the whole treaty was couched in the mildest spirit of *Christian toleration*; and though it was drawn up in a manner rather unusual, yet there were no grounds whatever for entertaining the slightest jealousy.

Mr. Brougham, observing, that this was no reply as to the subject of the treaty of January 6, 1815, he was at a loss what inference to draw from the noble lord's silence. Was the noble lord not aware then, of that treaty? Was there not a treaty of guarantee against Russia?

Lord Castlereagh submitted to the house, that there were no grounds for such questions as had been put. If papers were called for they would be produced; but it was not to be endured, that he was to be thus questioned as to the manner in which foreign treaties might affect this country; this was really going too far.

Imports and Exports.

Message from the president of the United States, transmitting a report of the secretary of state, made in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives, of 17th February last, requiring information relative to duties on imports from the United States into Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick; of the duties on articles exported to the United States from said provinces, &c. &c.—April 18, 1816.—Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

I transmit to the house of representatives a re-

port from the secretary of state, complying with their resolution of the 17th February last.

JAMES MADISON.

April 18th, 1816.

REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives, requesting the president to cause to be laid before that house information relative to the duties laid on articles imported from the United States into the British provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, relative to the duties on articles exported to the United States from the said provinces; the duties laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the British West-India islands, or any of them, from the United States, or from colonies in America owned by other foreign European powers; and likewise, as to the duties on imports and exports to which vessels of the United States are subject in the ports of the British East-Indies; has the honor to state, that as the information received by the department, on the subject of these inquiries, since the peace, from public agents, has been very defective, he has been under the necessity of resorting to the collectors of the customs, and other respectable sources, within the reach of the department, to enable him to comply with the call of the house, which produced inevitable delay in making this report. He begs leave further to state, that the accompanying tables, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, embrace all the information that he has been able to obtain relative to the objects of the resolution. It is believed that it is substantially correct, though less particular and precise than might be wished. From these tables it will be seen that the vessels of the United States are excluded from all participation in the trade, by sea, of the provincial or colonial possessions of Great-Britain, in America, with the exception of Bermuda and Bahama islands, where they are restricted to a very limited commerce, particularly designated in the table numbered 4. It will be moreover seen, that this trade is confined exclusively to British vessels, and in most instances to British merchants, and articles of minor value as respects both imports and exports. Whether, under the existing regulations in Canada, the trade by inland navigation between the United States and those provinces is confined to British vessels, is not distinctly understood.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE.

Department of state, April 17, 1816.

No. 1.

Information relative to the duties laid on articles imported from the United States into the British provinces of Canada.

On the 29th of May, 1815, the intercourse between the United States and Canada was regulated by an order in council in Canada at that date.

This order directs, "that duties shall be paid and collected on all goods and commodities imported from the United States, agreeably to the following tariff, viz.

"All kinds of wood and lumber, seeds and grain of every sort, all kinds of provisions, and live stock, flour, pot and pearl ashes, furs, skins, pig iron, and tallow, may be imported duty free.	
Castings of iron,	at 32½ per cent. ad valorem.
Rolled and slit iron	1d. per pound.
Spikes, nails and brads,	2d. do.
Wax candles,	7d. do.
Spermaceti, tallow, or part wax	2d. do.
Hats, hat bodies, or caps,	32½ per cent. ad valorem.

Paper of all kinds,	27½ per cent. ad valorem.
Blank cards,	2s. 6d. per pack.
Boots and baotees,	7s. 6d. per pair.
Saddles and bridles,	30 per cent. ad valorem.
Manufactured tobacco,	7d. per pound.
American segars,	2)s. do.
Snuff,	1s. do
Leather, including all hides or skins, tanned or dressed,	32½ per cent. ad valorem.
Shoes and gloves, of all kinds,	32½ do.
All gold or silver plated ware, jewelry and paste work,	32½ do.
Spirits, of American ma- nufacture,	3s. per gallon.

"All other articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, over and above such duties as are chargeable by law."*

No. 2.

Information relative to the duties laid on articles imported from the United States into the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

Horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, boards, heading, hoops, planks, scantling, shingles, and squared timber, are admitted	free.
Barley, beans, biscuit, bread, flour, oats, peas, potatoes, rice, red oak staves and wheat,	10 pr. ct. ad val.

Note.—No American vessel is now admitted into Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick. The governors of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia are empowered to permit the introduction into those colonies, by proclamation, of certain articles. Such proclamations have been always issued every three months: the last was issued on the 6th of February, 1816, and authorizes British subjects to import into Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, from the United States, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated agreeably to the laws of Great Britain, for the space of three months from the date, the articles mentioned in the preceding table.

No. 3.

Information relative to the duties on articles exported to the United States from the British provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick.

	Canada	Nova-Scotia	New-Brunswick.
Codfish,		no exp. duty.	no exp. duty.
Pickled fish,	do.	do.	do.
Salmon,	do.	do.	do.
Mackerel,	do.	do.	do.
Dried and smoked herring,	do.	do.	do.
Tongues and sounds,	do.	do.	do.
Plaster Paris,	\$1 00 p. ton.	\$4 00 p. ton.	

Note. The preceding are the principal articles, which are the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and which are exported from those colonies to the United States.

*It is understood that this tariff of duties was to continue until April, 1816. It is now stated that the above order in council is no longer in force; and that the produce and manufactures of foreign countries are not admitted into Canada from the United States; and that all manufactures or produce of the United States which are admitted, except provisions, pay a duty of thirty-three and one-third per centum.

† The imports into the United States from Canada are not very great now, it being cheaper to import directly from Great Britain.

All articles are permitted to be thence exported to the United States, except salt petre and munitions of war. On the articles exported, which are the products of Great Britain or her other colonies, there is a duty imposed, on their importation into the provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, of five per cent. which is nearly all drawn back when the goods are exported to the United States. There are a few articles, however, which are an exception to this rule: rum, if imported into the colony, being, to the amount of two-thirds of its value, bought with the produce of the colony, pays 20 per cent. and has a drawback of 18. Rum, otherwise bought pays 25 per cent. and has a drawback of 22 per cent. Sugar, if purchased as the first mentioned rum, pays 70 per cent. and has a drawback of 59 per cent. All other sugar pays 125 per cent. and has a drawback of 109 per cent. Coffee, if purchased also to the amount of two-thirds of its value, with the produce of the colony, pays 2 cents per pound, and has a drawback of 2 cents. Other coffee pays 4 cents, and has a drawback of 3 cents 6 2-3 mills. Molasses pays 2 cents per gallon, and has a drawback of 8 1-3 mills. Wines pay 40 cents per gallon, and have a drawback of 34 cents. Gin pays 34 cents per gallon, and has a drawback of 29 cents. Brandy, the same duty and drawback. There is besides, what is called a king's duty on wine from the islands, of 15 dollars per pipe, and from Great Britain and ports in the Mediterranean, not French, of 244 cents per pipe. In the year 1815, the government of Nova-Scotia laid a duty of a dollar per ton on plaster of Paris landed to the northward and westward of Cape Cod. Recently, a duty of 4 dollars per ton has been imposed by the government of New-Brunswick on plaster of Paris landed in the United States north of Cape Cod.

No. 4.

Information relative to duties laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the British West India Islands, or any of them, from the United States.

Note.—Where, in this table, an article of import is stated as "not admitted," it is an inference drawn from the absence of that article in the list of articles admitted.

	Jamaica.	Tobago.
25 cts. per 100 lbs.	Beans,	12½ cts. per bushel.
100 cts. per 100 lbs.	Biscuit,	not admitted.
100 cts. per 100 lbs.	Bread,	50 cts. per cwt.
200 cts. per bbl.	Flour, wheat,	100 cts. per bbl.
75 cts. per 1000.	Hoops, of wood,	lhd. 83 1-3 cts. per 1000.
10 per ct. ad. val.	Horses, neat cattle, and other live stock.	10 per ct. on the value at the place of importation.
25 cts. per bushel.	Indian corn,	12½ cts. per bushel.
300 cts. per 1000 ft.	Lumber, pine,	150 cts. per 1000 ft.
450 cts. per 1000 ft.	Lumber, pitch pine,	225 cts. per 1000 ft.
450 cts. per 1000 ft.	Masts and spars,	not admitted.
100 cts. per bbl.	Meal, of rye, peas, beans, or Indian corn.	not admitted.
25 cts. per bushel.	Peas,	12½ cts. per bushel.
450 cts. per 1000 ft.	Planks,	not admitted.

	<i>Rice,</i>	
100 cts. per 100 lbs.	38 cts. per 100 lbs. neat.	
	<i>Rye,</i>	
not admitted.	12 cts per bushel.	
	<i>Shingles, not more than 12 inch,</i>	
100 cts. per 1000.	"Boston chips" 50 cts per 1000.	
	<i>Shingles, more than 12 inch,</i>	
200 cts. per 1000	100 cts. per 1000.	
	<i>Staves, red oak,</i>	
300 cts. per 1200.	300 cts. per 1000 pieces.	
	<i>Staves, white oak,</i>	
225 cts. per 1200, head-	225 cts. per 1000 pieces.	
ing same as w. o. staves.		
	<i>Timber,</i>	
450 cts. per 1000 ft.	not admitted.	

Note.—The trade of Jamaica, to and from the United States, according to recent British regulations is to be carried on in British vessels only, and the articles admitted into that island must be the property of British subjects; the importation of the products of the United States from other colonies in the West Indies is not allowed. Every description of fish is prohibited admission into the island of Jamaica. Rum, molasses, and pimento alone, can be exported therefrom, paying a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

At present vessels of the United States are not allowed to import into the island of Tobago any kind of merchandise whatever, nor to go there in ballast and bring away cargoes of any sort.

Lumber and provisions have been recently permitted to be imported into Antigua, from the United States, in British vessels.

Generally speaking, since the peace, vessels of the United States have been prohibited an entry at all the British West-India islands. Into Bermuda, which, strictly speaking, is not regarded as one of the West Indies, vessels of the United States may carry flour, rice, corn, and lumber, upon paying a duty of five and a half per cent. Rum, sugar, molasses, and salt, may be exported on paying a duty of five per cent. Port charges, about 20 dollars.—No tonnage or light money. But Bermuda is a mere place of entrepot, at which the United States have little or no trade.

From the Bahamas, American vessels were, by proclamation of the governor, on the 15th of April last, excluded, unless they resorted to the ports of those islands in ballast, for the purpose of loading with salt: in that case they are required to pay a king's tonnage of two shillings and six pence sterling per ton, and a colonial tonnage of twenty cents per ton; also, an export duty of a half penny sterling on each bushel of salt. At this time no kind of salted provisions is permitted to an entry in the Bahamas from the United States. Flour and corn pay no duty. Rice, bread, peas, and lumber, pay a duty of five per cent. if from the United States.—There is no export duty on articles exported in British vessels, excepting Braziletto, which pays one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

As to the Newfoundland trade, it may be proper to mention, that it is understood to be restricted to the colonies and the mother country by act of parliament; but that licences are granted by the king's council in Great Britain, permitting certain persons in certain British vessels, to be named in the license, to import into the colony, direct from the United States, bread, flour, corn, rice, and live stock. Fish of all kinds, oil, and the produce of Great Britain, can be exported from Newfoundland, into the United States, in British vessels only.

No. 5.

Information relative to duties laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the British West India Islands, or any of them, from the United States, through colonies in America, owned by other foreign European powers, &c.

The information received in relation to this point leads to the general impression, that the importation of the products of the United States into the British West-Indies, from other foreign colonies in that quarter, is not, at this time, allowed. As far as it regards the island of Jamaica, it has been distinctly stated, from an authentic source, that the governor's proclamation, permitting the importation of the productions of the United States from the Spanish, or other neutral colonies, having expired on the 30th of November last, the importation is prohibited in any other than a direct manner, and that, as will be seen in table No. 3, must be in a British vessel only. When the products of the United States were admitted, from the other European colonies in America, into Jamaica, the duties were the same as if they had been imported direct from the United States.

As to duties laid in the British West-India islands on goods, wares, and merchandise, other than those of the United States, when imported from colonies in America owned by other foreign European powers, the department of state is not furnished with any information.

No. 6.

Information as to the duties on imports and exports to which vessels of the United States are subject in the ports of the British East Indies.

IMPORTS.

DUTIES.

The articles usually imported into Calcutta and Bombay from the United States, are brandy and Holland gin, which pay 25 cents per gallon. Naval stores, spars, and wines, which pay 20 pr. ct. ad valorem.

Note. The preceding particulars have been communicated from one source; from another, a general remark has been made, that all articles from the United States imported into Bengal, are subject to 20 per centum duty, except naval stores, which pay 10 per centum. This duty is paid on a valuation of the articles as they are landed from the vessels. The duty on tonnage is not precisely known. On one hand it is represented to be not exceeding one per centum on the value of the vessel; on the other, it is said American vessels pay more than double the duties that the English do, both on imports and exports, and double pilotage; and that the British ships in the East India colonies have an advantage over those of the United States of at least ten per centum on imports and exports. On the 15th of last September, it is said, new regulations with regard to duties on imports and exports were published in Calcutta, which places British vessels on a still more favorable footing than they were before, compared with foreign vessels. The port charges are alleged to be very expensive at Calcutta, amounting to about two and a half per centum on the articles exported from thence to the United States, exclusive of brokerage and commission, which amount to about two and a half per centum more. Of the

Exports.

Duties.

Assafoetida, coffee, cotton and silk goods, drugs and medicines, ginger, the gums Ara-

bic, Senagal, and copal, sal-ammoniac, sugar, and tumeric, pay 7½ per ct. ad. val. Indigo pays, per cwt. 378½ cents.

English ships, it is stated, receive a drawback on silk goods and indigo, of five per cent.

By a recent arrival from India, information has been received that all goods there imported, under the American flag, pay a duty of 20 per cent. on the invoice, naval stores excepted, which pay 10; under the British flag, 2½. All silk goods, and cotton piece goods, made in the territories entirely subject to the India company, pay 7½ per cent. on a valuation made by the collector at the port of exportation; the British flag nothing, and is, perhaps, allowed some drawback. On cotton goods made in districts not entirely subject to British power, the American flag is allowed a drawback of 2½ per cent. But it is represented that there is so much difficulty attending the passing the goods when the drawback is claimed, that it is often relinquished. The British flag receives a drawback of 7½ per cent.—Dollars are now taxed at the mint 2½ per cent. and will not probably sell for more hereafter than 2½ per cent. profit.

With respect to imports into the cape of Good-Hope, and the isles of France and Bourbon, from the United States, it is understood that naval stores, provisions, brandy, wines, fish, flour, gin, and specie, pay a duty of 6 per cent. ad valorem. The exports from those places to the United States, are cotton, cloves, salt-petre, coffee, sugar, pepper, spices, and hides, which are subject to a duty of 1½ per cent. ad valorem.

From Batavia, Manilla, and Sumatra, the articles of export are sugar, coffee, camphor, spices, cotton, indigo, and pepper, the duties on which are varied at the pleasure of the governor, according to the demands for the current expenses of the different colonies. No tariff has been received.—Nothing but specie is exported from the United States to those places.

Foreign Articles.

Two great Russian houses have failed at St. Petersburg—one of them for 5,000,000 rubles. Many of the country banks of England have failed, and some bankers in London—the amounts are enormous. The differences between Austria and Bavaria are not yet settled, though it is said the latter is disbanding her army. The report of a great barter of slaves between Russia and Prussia, as noticed in our last, is contradicted. Savoy is organizing according to the same system as before the revolution. The depression of the laboring classes in Scotland, of the weavers especially, is very severe. On an average, they cannot earn more than *six shillings* a week.

There died at Naples in the course of 1815, twelve centenarians, from the age of 101 to that of 107.

A journal announces, that according to new directions to the centinels, no persons, excepting members of the king's household, can cross the court of the Thuilleries after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Such is the scarcity of work that hands are employed on the Plymouth Dock lines at 9s. a week, and great numbers cannot get engaged, even at this miserable pittance.

The war's devastation. As a proof of the mortal effects of the late war, it is stated, that from the year 1797 to the battle of Waterloo, the 42d regiment (Scotch highlanders) had been filled up from

time to time with 13,427 men.—There are now only three men in the regiment who fought in Egypt.

The theatre of St. Charles, at Naples, late the largest and most beautiful in Europe, has been reduced to ashes. The account of the conflagration says "the king and prince Leopold displayed the greatest *coolness* and *intrepidity*; remaining close to the flames, and did not depart until the danger was over." Astonishing! what it is to be a king and a prince! Why I have had my hair curled by the flames, and never leave a fire until the danger is over; and yet, I dare say, the people of Naples have not heard of me, or my exploits, in this way!

Bonaparte. Speaking of the imprisonment of Bonaparte, lord Castlereagh observed in the house of commons, on introducing a bill for his detention, that "doubts had been entertained whether it was competent to the crown to detain a prisoner after the war, and though he did not partake of those doubts himself, he proposed the bill with a view to remove them.

Some of the Barbary powers have latterly been deprecating even on the subjects of the "mistress of the sea." But Tripoli had made restitution, and it was supposed that Tunis would also do it by negotiation.

The second wife of a butcher of the name of Law, of Portglenne, in Ireland, was lately delivered of a daughter. The veteran of the cleaver is now in the 98th year of his age; his son, by his former marriage, has just attained his 76th year; and his infant daughter is great-aunt to nearly 70 men, women and children.

The British papers are filled with cases of *crimen. elopements*, and the like. Why do they thus trumpet their own shame? There is more of *this business* done, or at least spoken of, in England only, than in all the rest of the world. Some of the cases noted are peculiarly *bestial*.

Apres and imprisonments are still numerous in France, and the most arbitrary and unjust measures are resorted to under pretence of preserving the public tranquility. Still a *disturbance* every now and then takes place. The people are oppressed and discontented, and will shew it.

It seems that the British merchants are pressing their claims on the Danish government for property wrongfully condemned. The British government have prohibited the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms and ammunition to Spanish America.—The Portuguese government are said to give a bounty to the young unmarried men of their country to emigrate to the Brazils.

Gen. *Debele*, charged with having assumed the command of a district without authority, on the return of Napoleon to France, and of raising troops and marching them against the forces of the king, has been found guilty at Paris, and sentenced to death. Gen. *Travot* and col. *Boyer*, also sentenced to death, had had their punishment changed to imprisonment for 20 years. Late accounts say that *Debele* has been pardoned.

Sovereignty of France. The duke of Wellington (says a London paper) has written by permission of Louis XVIII, on the state of public affairs in France. He tells the king "Europe abides in peace by my word, and on my responsibility; yet but one word would be requisite to rouse it from its inaction.—The word will be uttered if more stability and prudence are not introduced into the government. *The tranquility of this country depends entirely on the presence of the allied troops; their removal would be the signal of a new and inevitable convulsion.* The ultra-royalist majority of the chamber, foment dis-

sentions and distrust. Your majesty may rest assured that the greatest evil has its source in your own palace." Since the receipt of this letter the language of ministers towards the chamber of deputies has assumed a firmer tone.

What a picture! How clearly does it show that Louis is not the *desired* of the people of France. His title to the throne, as founded upon the affections of his subjects, does not appear half so well established as that of an East India prince, the British were governing in pretty much the same way—four over land despatches being received in London, the 24th March, from the East Indies, stating that the Mahrattas had refused to maintain the *subsidiary troops intended to be forced upon them, which, it was supposed would produce a general war in India.*

Several persons of distinction, early in March, were arrested in Madrid by the Inquisition; one of them, an Englishman, on whom an enormous sum in gold was found, without discovering what use he intended to make of it. All the booksellers have been required to give a list of all the works in their magazines to this tribunal, which solicits the prohibition of every description of books from foreign countries.

Glasgow. A London paper says—To a list of 14 houses which have been under the necessity of stopping payment at Glasgow and the neighborhood in the course of the week, the post of Wednesday added 12 more.

Very violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in England, on the 17th March. The earth seemed to undulate like water. The undulations were distinctly felt and seen for several seconds, to the great terror of the people.

Bonaparte. A letter from St. Helena, published in one of the London papers, speaking of Bonaparte, says—"He wanted eight able seamen, and one of the ship's boats to amuse himself round the island, but this was immediately refused. Centinels are placed at different stations; and one night in a studious mood, he overreached the boundary assigned him. In this situation, the centinel on duty stopped him. Surprized to be somewhat roughly addressed, he asked the man if he knew who it was he detained, and was answered by the centinel in the affirmative. Bonaparte, regardless of the caution of the centinel, advanced further beyond his limits, when the latter discharged his musket at him but missed him. Of this conduct of the soldier, Bonaparte complained to the governor; and the man was asked if he meant to shoot general Bonaparte, when he replied that he did: he was honorably acquitted."

British stocks.—London, March 23. 3 per cent. consols 61 1/4 1-8.

WHITE SLAVES. The king of England has purchased of the government of Hanover, 25,000 white men for soldiers, at 11l. 2s. sterling per head. "*Dog cheap!*"

The British East India company are fitting out a splendid embassy to China, the expense of which is estimated at 150,000 pounds sterling.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE.

House of commons, March 15. It was moved that a bill be brought in respecting the intercourse with the United States, agreeably to the resolutions lately adopted.

Sir J. NEWPORT would not object to the convention, but thought there was a complete abandonment of all that was so much insisted on particularly as far as regarded the protection of British shipping interest.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that it was advisable and equitable to cement good understanding with America. The U. States had a previous law, enacting that any country that would adopt a system of equalization towards her, should be met on the same principle. It was of this, in the present instance, that we had availed ourselves.

Mr. ROSE said, that though the former treaty had the semblance of fairness, yet it threw the whole navigation into American ships; highly manufactured goods were carried out and gross produce returned home: He considered the present treaty quite fair.

Mr. BARRING agreed that the arrangement was wise, but objected to the shortness of its duration, which was limited to one or two years. Upon the whole he thought the advantage was on our side.

Mr. FORBES asked whether the Americans would have the power of interfering with our East-India trade?

Mr. ROBINSON replied, that if the hon gentleman would read the convention, he would see that though the Americans were not prevented from going to the East-Indias by a circuitous route, yet they were prevented from returning in that manner.

A bill conformable to the resolutions was then ordered to be brought in.

In London, Mrs. MELISSA FREEMAN, of Olney, Bucks, was delivered of four children, and a few days after, she was buried in the same grave with the whole of her offspring. The children were of considerable size, inasmuch that the mother was under the necessity of keeping her bed for several weeks previous to her delivery. Melissa Freeman was a widow, and had had two husbands, by neither of whom had she any child. The father of these children is a married man, who likewise has no child by his wife.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

The Congo, accompanied by the Dorothy transport, are now at the Nore ready to sail the first fair wind, on a voyage of discovery, up the river Zaire, into the heart of Southern Africa. The Congo is about 90 tons, schooner rigged, and draws about five feet water, she is fitted up entirely for the accommodation of officers and men, and for the reception of the objects of natural history, which may be collected in her progress up the river. The gentlemen engaged in this interesting expedition, in the scientific department, are.

Mr. Professor Smith, of Christianna, Botanist and geologist; Mr. Tudor, Comparative Anatomist; Mr. Cranch, collector of objects of natural history, and a gardener to collect plants and seeds for his majesty's gardens at Kew; besides Mr. Galway, a gentleman volunteer. There are also two fine blacks, natives of the Kingdom of Congo, one of whom was born about 800 miles up the Zaire.

The officers are captain Tucker, commanding the expedition; lieutenant Hawkey, Mr. Fitzmaurice, master and Surveyor, Mr. McKerrow Assistant surgeon; two master's mates, and a purser.

In addition to the Congo, the transport takes out two double whale boats, so fixed together, as to be able to carry 18 or 20 men each and accommodate them under an awning with three months provisions; these boats are intended to be drawn up to the upper part of any rapids or cataracts, that may occur to obstruct the passage of the Congo. With these means there is very little reason to doubt that the source of this extraordinary river will not much longer remain a secret.

PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER. The national work, the Breakwater at Plymouth, will probably be soon com-

pleted. On the prince regent's birth day in the present year, making three years since the first stone was laid, 615,057 tons of marble had been deposited in blocks from a ton to nine tons. The Breakwater stretches across the Shovel Rocks; the length of the whole when finished, will be 1700 yards; its base 100 yards, and ten yards in breadth at the top or finished parts. The average depth is 35 feet at low water spring tides; slopes very much to seaward and but little within, and is opposed to an immense sea, which extends from the Azores islands to the Channel. It will cover a secure anchorage in the Sound for about 30 sail of the line.

LONDON, March 8.—A dreadful snow storm has recently done immense injury in Hungary. The inhabitants of adjoining houses could not get at each other for four days together. In the county of Bergh, 20,000 sheep were lost; and a farmer in that country, whose loss was, perhaps, not the greatest, had 1200 fat oxen frozen to death.

The last Irish papers are filled with accounts of tumults and outrages in that country, which but too fully justify the military force asked by ministers to ensure its tranquility. Three baronies in the county Louth have been proclaimed—Upper and Lower Dundalk, Ardee and Louth; and we lament to add, that several other districts in Wexford and elsewhere are ripe for similar severe measures.—

Latest from France—papers to March 31.

The king is unwell; the court was about to remove to Fontainebleau. The excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum are to be continued. A house is prepared for the duke of Wellington at Cambray. Blucher is said to be in a state of mental derangement. The pope has made 22 new cardinals, on which occasion the city of Rome was illuminated. The diplomatic snuff-boxes presented to several ambassadors at London, cost 15,310*l.* 1*s.* The prince regent is recovering very slowly.—The charge of keeping Buonaparte is 300,000*l.* per annum.

The following singular article appears in a late Paris paper—

“The Baltimore report of the Spanish minister don Onis leaving Washington in a rage, and a war between Spain and the United States supposed certain, is false, as we now learn by Boston papers. We considered from the first moment we learnt of a war between Spain and America, that such a declaration on the part of either, was *insulting* to the rest of Europe—we could not conceive how they would *dare* to break the peace of the world, and fancy themselves so secure—so independent—that no other powers were to be consulted upon it.”

The late account of the fate of *Peypouse* is pronounced to be a fabrication—and we believe it is so.

CHRONICLE.

The United States' brig *Boxer*, recently arrived at New Orleans, in the beginning of April, fell in with and captured the schr. *Cowey*, commanded by the famous Pirate, MERCHANT, (one of the crew of the British frigate *Hermione*) and another small vessel laden with ammunition, &c. for the use of the Pirate, and carried them into New Orleans. The Pirate had on board specie, jewelry, &c. amounting to 150,000 dollars.

A Carthaginian privateer has arrived at Newbern, N. C. with about 60,000 dollars in specie.

The prize brig *Harmony* has lately arrived at New-York from London, with a cargo of old port wine. She was captured off the coast of England, by the letter of marque *Le Bon*, fitted out of France

immediately after the treaty of peace was signed; re-captured, sent into England, and restored to the original captors.

The Washington 74, com. Chauncey, is ordered round to Annapolis, to carry out Mr. Pinkney to Naples. Her appearance at the capital of that kingdom, will, doubtless, give great weight to the remonstrances of our able and accomplished minister.

The Macedonian frigate, capt. Warrington, with Mr. Hughes on board, has sailed for *Carthage*, to have a hearing with Don Ferdinand's folks there.

New-York election. The city of New-York, last year represented in assembly by federal members, gives an average majority of 1113 to the republican ticket—a majority of the corporation officers are also republican—last year federal. There is every reason to believe that there has been, generally, a great change in favor of the republicans throughout the state, and that gov. *Tompkins* is re-elected by an increased majority. Returns hereafter.

By the returns which have reached us there is a net republican gain of 1726 votes for governor—all of the republican senators are elected, and there will be a large majority in the assembly.

Exports and imports. It is probab'ly that as much value of goods have been received in the single port of *New-York*, as the whole exports of the United States have amounted to, since the peace. The balance against us may be estimated at more than one hundred millions of dollars.

Died, on the 3d inst. at the village of Athens, in the state of New York, after a very short illness, the hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, esq. the democratic candidate for governor, at the late election in Massachusetts. It is understood that Mr. Dexter arrived at Athens in perfect health.

Died, on the 19th ult. in Talbot county, Maryland, a negro slave named Deborah, of the extraordinary age of 129 years. There were five negroes in the family of her master (including herself) whose united ages amounted to 420 years.

Steam boats and steam frigates excite great attention in England and France. They honor us by imitating our improvements. A London paper advertises a steam boat for sale called the *Eagle*, fitted on a principle similar to the American steam frigates.”

Another steam-boat has been launched at Savannah, intended as a ferry-boat between that city and S. Carolina. The steam-boat *Enterprise* arrived at Augusta, on the Savannah river (340 miles by water from Savannah) the latter end of last month, making the voyage without difficulty or accident.

The “*Aurora*” of the 18th inst. says, that “the Turkish minister at a foreign court has intimated to one of the ambassadors of the United States, that the grand seignor is desirous of receiving an ambassador from America, at Constantinople.”

Excellent. The legislature of New York passed an act at their last session to increase the salary of the governor. Governor *Tompkins* has declared that he would not accept the additional salary lately granted him by the legislature—but would give it to the quarter-master's department, for the benefit of those persons who have performed services in the detached militia of that state without compensation, during the late war, there being no money appropriated by law for that purpose.

Emigration. Almost every vessel that arrives from Europe has a considerable number of passengers. By adding to the labor, they will increase the wealth of our country as well as strengthen it—and they are welcome.

Spanish outrages. We have many details of the barbarities and outrages of the Spanish authorities in South America, on the persons and property of our people. Never were there proceedings less lawful or more base and detestable. It appears that several of our citizens are yet in confinement, if they have not died of hard usage. They are held as prisoners without a shadow of justice, most of them having voluntarily entered the port of Carthagena, knowing it to be in the hands of the royalists, for the purposes of trade. We hope for a good account of these things on the return of the Macedonian frigate. It is certain they will much add to the labor of adjusting our heretofore accumulated demands for redress upon Spain.

Norton, the Indian chief, celebrated for his murders on our frontiers during the late war, has the brevet commission of major from the British government.

Nathan Hyde, an American seaman, impressed into the British service ten years ago, made his escape last February, and arrived in Baltimore about ten days since. He gives the names of several impressed Americans yet remaining on board the Northumberland 74.

Indian claim extinguished. The governor of South Carolina, in pursuance of a resolution of the legislature, and according to an arrangement made between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, has purchased of the latter, for 5,000 dollars, all the lands they owned in South Carolina, say from 4 to 500,000 acres—some of it said to be excellent.

Swindlers. On Saturday fortnight, were apprehended at Harrisburg, Pa. four men, having in their possession, notes to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, purporting to be notes of the Miami Exporting Company of Cincinnati, signed Daniel Sharp, president. It being ascertained that there was no such bank, they were committed by John Kain, esq. to goal, on a charge of swindling.

Sugar. Mr. Robertson, member of congress from Louisiana, has stated, in a speech, on the necessity of laying a high duty on imported sugar, that that state, from its happy climate and fertile soil, is competent to furnish the United States with all the sugar they may require; and that the capital employed in its manufacture amounts to nearly 20 millions of dollars, one-third of the agricultural and manufacturing wealth of the nation;—a manufacture in which more capital is embarked, in relation to the state, than in any other in any state of the union, in regard to its wealth and resources.

"Fire in the mountains." There have been very extensive fires in the mountains near Easton, Penn.—also in the mountains of Catskill, N. Y.—And in the woods in Long Island, and near Emmitsburg, Md. The flames have made great ravages.—Whole forests are laid in ashes. The spring has been exceedingly backward, and the season for some time past uncommonly dry.

We also notice a destructive fire occasioned by burning brushwood, spread over several farms and through the woods, near Providence, on the 1st inst.—consuming a great quantity of piled firewood, &c.

It is a curious fact, says the Rhode-Island American, that several hundred rabbits, those shy and harmless tenants of the woods, ran from their perilous situation, as the fire approached them; but encountering the face of man, they retreated (such is the blindness of instinct) and perished in the flames.

Xenia, O. April 16. By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, we learn that seven soldiers belonging to fort Harrison had been recently killed by a party

of Indians: the tribe to which they belonged had not been ascertained. Will government let such an act of atrocity pass with impunity?

New-York, April 26. A monument is now erecting in Trinity Church, to the memory of the much lamented LAWRENCE. It represents a broken column of white marble of the Doric order, the cap of which is broken off and rests on the base. On the plinth in front is the following inscription:

In Memory of
Captain JAMES LAWRENCE,
of the United States Navy,

Who fell
on the first day of June, 1813, in the 23d year
of his age,
In the action between the frigates Chesapeake
and Shannon.

He distinguished himself on various occasions; but particularly, when he commanded the

sloop of war Hornet,
By capturing and sinking
His Britannic majesty's sloop of war Peacock,
after a desperate action of 14 minutes.

His bravery in action,
Was only equalled by his modesty in triumph;
And his magnanimity to the
vanquished.

In private life,
He was a gentleman of the most generous
and endearing qualities,
And so acknowledged was his public worth, that
The whole nation mourned his loss;
And the enemy contended with his countrymen
Who most should honor his remains.

[ON THE REVERSE.]

The Hero,
Whose remains are here deposited,
With his expiring breath,
Expressed his devotion to his Country.

Neither the fury of battle;
The anguish of a mortal wound;
Nor the horrors of approaching death,
Could subdue his gallant spirit.

His dying words were,
"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"

From the Cincinnati Gazette of April 15. Came to anchor before this place on last Saturday evening, the schooner Maria, capt. Lovell, of and from MARIETTA, Ohio, bound to Boston, Mass. full cargo, pork, flour and lard. The Maria is 50 tons burthen, has 31 feet straight rabbit, 18 feet beam, and draws 6 feet water. She was built, rigged, and loaded at Marietta, and is owned by Messrs. Mosca, M-Farland and Edmund B. Dana—the latter gentleman on board. The Maria sailed hence yesterday at 11 o'clock. The present state of water is favorable to her descent of the river. May prosperous gales waft her to her port of destination.

As a Commercial and Exporting Company is now formed at Marietta, this spirited enterprise we hope is but the harbinger of others of greater magnitude!

THE JESUITS.—A German Gazette has the following article:—"We are informed that the Jesuits emigrate from Rome by dozens and hundreds, to go into the several colleges which are opened for them in Spain, in Naples, in Sicily and Parma, &c. Lately 300 left for the first of these kingdoms. As the order has been suppressed about fifty years, namely, in 1759 in the Kingdom of Portugal, in 1767 in Spain, and in the year 1763 in the estates of Naples and Parma, the members of the order must have been very long lived, or they must have recruited in secret, to be able to produce so great a number as at once appears."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 12 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 246.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Honor to the Brave.

In our last paper we briefly noticed the proceedings of our corporation and certain of our citizens to honor the brave men who assisted so much to defend Baltimore in Sept. 1814. The addresses, replies, &c. which those matters gave rise to, are inserted below. On Saturday last the committee proceeded to Fort M'Henry, and presented the vase to lieutenant-col. *Armistead*, with an elegant sword to lieutenant *Webster*, famous for the services he rendered us at the "six-gun battery" in the night of the 14th; which guns, we have the testimony of the British engaged in the expedition, were fired with unprecedented expedition and no little effect—though officially, they have not noticed the failure of their enterprise. Indeed, perhaps, since the first use of cannon, heavy pieces were never discharged with such terrible rapidity as the six guns under lieutenant *Webster*, with those of fort *Covington*, under the command of lieutenant *Newcomb*, of the United States' navy; and they did great execution although the night was too dark to distinguish objects, judging by the groans and confusion that immediately prevailed in the enemy's boats, with the instant abandonment of their object. The same committee have a sword prepared for lieutenant *Newcomb*, but have not at this time an opportunity of presenting it to that gentleman.

"The design for the plate, adopted by the committee as most appropriate, was a Vase, of the shape and size of the largest bomb thrown by the enemy into Fort M'Henry during the bombardment, being thirteen inches in diameter, supported by four eagles with wings expanded; on one part of the Vase is represented a perspective view of the bombardment; the fort, with the enemy's ships and bomb vessels arranged in front of it; the "star-spangled banner" flying, and the course of the bombs falling, whole or in fragments, over the fort. The edge of this perspective view is ornamented with appropriate military and naval emblems and devices.

On the opposite side is the following inscription:

"Presented by a number of citizens of Baltimore to lieutenant-col. George Armistead, for his gallant and successful defence of Fort M'Henry, during the bombardment by a large British force on the 13th and 14th of September, 1814, when upwards of 1500 shells were thrown, 400 of which fell within the area of the fort, and some of them of the diameter of this Vase."

The lid of the Vase, forming a part of the globe, is a frustum of about one-fourth of its diameter, and the feet of the Vase, on which the eagles stand supporting the globe, represent a lion's claws. The vase was accompanied by silver cans and ladle, and the whole placed on a large silver stand or tray.

The two swords were mounted with gold and finished in the most elegant manner; on that presented to lieutenant *Webster* was the following inscription:

"Presented by a number of citizens of Baltimore to lieutenant Webster, of the U. S. Chesapeake Flotilla, for his gallant defence of the six-gun battery, during the attack on the city by a large British force, on the 13th and 14th of September, 1814."

A similar inscription is on that intended for lieutenant *Newcomb*. The workmanship of the vase and swords is executed in a very superior style, by Messrs. Fletcher & Gardiner, of Philadelphia."

SIR—The citizens of Baltimore having seen the great preparations of the enemy to attack the city, and being aware that its safety depended in a considerable degree, on the defence of Fort M'Henry, viewed with the greatest anxiety the bombardment of that place during the whole of the day and through the succeeding night of the 14th of Sept. 1814; impressed with the most lively sentiments of gratitude to you, and the brave garrison under your command, they appointed us a committee, to procure and present to you, some testimonial of the admiration with which they viewed this gallant and successful defence. In discharging this duty, the committee feel the greatest satisfaction in now presenting to you a piece of plate, bearing an allusion in its form and devices to the bombardment, and they beg you to accept it, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore.

We feel great pleasure in reflecting, that the gallant defence of Fort M'Henry by your brave garrison, will long be remembered, and will hereafter have a happy influence in exciting others to imitate their example.

The committee beg you to accept the assurance of their highest personal regard and to assure you of their best wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN E. HOWARD,
THOS. TENANT,
WM. LORMAN,
ISAAC M'KIM,
ROBT. GILMORE, Jr.
F. LUCAS, Jr.

To lieutenant-col. *Geo. Armistead*.

Fort M'Henry, 11th May, 1816.

Gentlemen—I cannot adequately express the high sense of the obligation I feel myself under to you, for presenting this flattering testimony of my services on the 13th and 14th September, 1814, at this post. As the offering of free born citizens, cherishing the pure principles of independence and civil liberty, it is the richest boon that could be bestowed upon a soldier emulous of fame: As such I am proud to receive it, and glory in this opportunity of transmitting to my posterity, so distinguished a mark of a country's gratitude; giving thereby, to that country, an undisputed claim to their talents and exertions in support of that free and happy constitution and laws, under which we live. I do not claim to myself an exclusive right to this rich reward; great merit is due to the officers and soldiers with whom it was my good fortune to be associated, in the important occasion you have sought to commemorate; and to their united, cordial and patriotic exertions, aided by the interposition of Divine Providence, in a great measure do we own the safety and prosperity of our beloved city.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept for yourselves and the citizens of Baltimore, the assurance of my regard and esteem.

GEO. ARMISTEAD.

To Messrs. J. E. Howard, Thos. Tenant, Wm. Lorman, Isaac M'Kim, R. Gilmore, Jr. F. Lucas, Jr.

Sir—The citizens of Baltimore, with the most lively sentiments of gratitude to you and the brave men under your command, during the attack of the British on this city, on the 13th and 14th of September, 1814, appoint us a committee to present you

some testimony of it for your gallant and successful defence of the *Six Gun Battery*.

The committee, in discharging this duty, have sincere pleasure in now presenting you with a Sword, bearing an inscription, commemorative of the event for which it is presented, and beg your acceptance of it in the name of the citizens of Baltimore.

In common with our fellow citizens, we have great pleasure in remembrance of your gallant conduct, and hope it will have a happy influence on others similarly situated, to follow so excellent an example.

The committee tender you the assurance of their highest personal regard, and of their best wishes for your health and happiness.

*John E. Howard,
Thomas Tenant,
Wm. Lorman,
Isaac M Kim,
Robert Gilmor, Jr.
F. Lucas, Jr.*

To lieutenant Webster.

Gentlemen—The consciousness of having discharged his duty according to the ability with which he has been endowed by the great Parent of the universe, is full and ample compensation to a virtuous and patriotic citizen, and next to this in the estimation of every good man, must be the assurance of the approbation of his country.

To the brave men whom I had the honor to command, much is due, but not more than to what at all times under similar circumstances American sailors will entitle themselves.

The sword you present, as an expression of the approbation by the citizens of Baltimore of my conduct during the attack by the British on the 13th and 14th of September, 1814, I accept with peculiar feelings of gratification and profound acknowledgment. And permit me to assure you that the courteous and polite manner in which you have executed the duties entrusted to you, has rendered still more dear to my heart the generous indulgence of the City, in the defence of which a kind Providence enabled me to co-operate.

The assurance of my sincere personal regard and best wishes for your individual health, happiness, and prosperity, I have the pleasure to reciprocate.

With consideration, yours,

JOHN A. WEBSTER.

*Messrs. John E. Howard, Thos. Tenant, Wm. Lorman
Isaac M Kim, Robert Gilmor Jr. and Fielding
Lucas, Jr.—Committee.*

May 11, 1816.

The following letter together with the accompanying resolution of the city council, was addressed by the mayor to generals Smith and Stricker, and lieutenant-colonel Armistead respectively—

Dear Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you a resolve of the city council, passed at their late session, in testimony of the high respect in which they hold the meritorious services rendered by you to our city in the hour of her distress and trouble; and hope you will afford me an early opportunity of carrying the same fully into effect. With sentiments of esteem and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWD. JOHNSON,

Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Baltimore, 17th April, 1816.

Resolved, by both branches of the city council, that the mayor and presidents of the two branches be, and they are hereby authorised and directed in the name of the city of Baltimore, to request major-general Samuel Smith, late major-general of the

third division of Maryland militia, and commander in chief of the forces stationed at and near Baltimore, during the campaign of 1814; brigadier-general John Stricker, late brigadier-general of the third brigade of Maryland militia and commanding general at the battle of North Point on the 12th of September, 1814; and lieutenant-colonel George Armistead, of the United States' artillery, commanding officer at Fort M'Henry during the bombardment on the 13th September, 1814, to sit for their respective portraits before such artists as the mayor and presidents abovementioned may select; and to cause the same when finished and framed, to be placed in the council chamber of the first branch, until a suitable building is procured or erected for the accommodation of the corporation.

And resolved, That the thanks of the city of Baltimore, be and they are hereby presented to the officers above named, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and seafencibles, under their respective commands, for the important services rendered by them in defence of this city, against the attack of the enemy, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertion during that trying period.

GENERAL SMITH'S REPLY.

Washington, April 22, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. accompanied by a resolution of both branches of the city council of Baltimore requesting me to sit for my portrait, to be placed in the council chamber of the first branch.

Permit me, through you, to present my sincere acknowledgments to the city council, of the high sense entertained of the honor conferred on me by this mark of their approbation of my conduct, whilst commanding the forces stationed at and near Baltimore for the defence of that important city; and to assure them that I shall ever feel the highest gratitude for the compliment they have paid to my humble exertions on that occasion.

It will afford me pleasure to comply with their request as soon after my return to Baltimore as may be convenient to the artist.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your most obedient servant,

S. SMITH.

Edward Johnson, Esq.

Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

GENERAL STRICKER'S REPLY.

Baltimore, April 18, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, covering a resolve of the city council, approbatory of my services, and those of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 3d brigade of Maryland militia, during the campaign of 1814.

I feel with great sensibility this very distinguished and flattering testimony of approbation from the city of Baltimore, and I receive it with additional satisfaction, as the resolve embraces a very just tribute of praise to the brave officers and soldiers of the brigade whom I had the honor to command during that trying period, and whose constancy and zeal cannot fail to afford a laudable example should our city ever again be placed in a similar situation.

Your request to afford you an early opportunity of carrying the resolve of the council into effect, is duly appreciated, and I hold myself prepared to give my personal attendance whenever it shall be required.

With sentiments of esteem and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN STRICKER.

Edward Johnson, Esq.

Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

COLONEL ARMISTEAD'S REPLY.

Fort M'Henry, April 18, 1816.

To Edward Johnson, Esq. mayor of the city of Baltimore.

DEAR SIR—I had the honor this day to receive through you a resolve of the city council, expressing the thanks of the city over which you preside, to the general and other officers, soldiers and sea-fencibles, who participated in the perils which, in September, 1814, threatened to overwhelm it: and for other purposes contained therein.

Allow me, through the same channel, to represent the high sense of the obligation I feel myself under to that honorable body, for the conspicuous light in which it has been pleased to place my services on that occasion.

I will at any time give every facility in my power, for carrying into effect the resolution you did me the honor to enclose to me.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. ARMISTEAD, Lt. col. U. S. A.

The following letter together with the accompanying resolution, was addressed by the mayor to general Winder and commodore Rodgers respectively.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you a resolve of the city council, passed at their late session, in testimony of the high respect in which they hold the meritorious services rendered by you to our city in the hour of distress and trouble, and I pray you to accept an assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

EDWD. JOHNSON,

Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the thanks of the city of Baltimore be and they are hereby presented to brigadier-general Wm. H. Winder, late a brigadier-general in the United States' army, and commanding general of the regular troops and Virginia brigades of militia, during the campaign of 1814; and to com. John Rodgers of the U. S. navy, commanding officer of the detachment of seamen stationed at Baltimore during the said campaign, for the important services rendered by them, in the defence of this city against the attack of the enemy, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions during that period.

GENERAL WINDER'S REPLY.

May 9th, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I very sincerely regret that a casualty prevented my acknowledgment of the receipt of your letter of the 17th ult. enclosing a resolution of the city council at the time of its receipt.

Permit me, sir, to return, through you, my best acknowledgements to that honorable body for their recognition of my services in defence of Baltimore.

My gratification is much enhanced by finding my name associated with that of an officer so distinguished as commodore Rodgers.

Accept the assurance of the high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WINDER.

Hon. Edwd. Johnson,

Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

COMMODORE RODGERS' REPLY.

Washington, April 18, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, covering a resolution of the corporation, conveying the thanks of the city of Baltimore to brig. gen. Winder and myself—and to ex-

press my conviction, that to the distinguished patriotism of the citizen of that city alone, was owing the repulse of the enemy during the late war.

I beg you, sir, to convey to the corporation of Baltimore, the assurance that I feel a due sense of the unexpected honor now conferred on me, and that I am, with the most respectful consideration, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Edwd. Johnson,

Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Law case—Patent rights.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE REGISTER.

Circuit Court of the United States
May term, 1814—at Boston.

ODIERNE vs. WINKLEY.

Case—for infringement of a patent right of one Jesse Reed for cutting and heading nails at one operation. The plaintiff claimed as assignee of said Reed.

At the trial the plaintiff produced and proved the patent of said Reed, dated February, 1807; and assignments to himself of the whole of Reed's patent right. He also proved that the machine was a highly useful invention, and that the defendant used two machines, which, in the opinion of the plaintiff's witnesses, cut and headed nails at one operation, substantially upon the same principles and by the same mode of operation as the plaintiff's machines, though there was some difference in the structure and operations of some particular parts. The plaintiff also gave evidence of the value of the use of the machines so used by the defendant during the time stated in the declaration, and claimed damages to the amount of the value so proved.

The defendant in his defence relied upon three points: 1, That the machines used by him were not substantially in principle and mode of operation like the plaintiff's. 2, That if they were, still that the plaintiff ought not to recover, because the machines so used by him were the invention of one Jacob Perkins, under whom he claimed, who had invented, used and patented the same long before the invention and patent of the said Jesse Reed. That Reed's patent was too broad, it including Perkins' invention aforesaid, upon which invention Reed had made some improvements, but could not thereby entitle himself to a patent for more than his improvements. 3, That Reed had surreptitiously obtained his patent for the discovery of another man, to wit, of Jacob Perkins. The defendant filed a specification of special matter to be given in evidence upon the general issue.

The defendant then produced and proved a patent to Jacob Perkins, dated the 14th Feb. 1799. And models were introduced and exhibited to the jury of Reed's machine and Perkins' machine; and a number of witnesses were examined by each party to prove the identity or diversity of the two machines, in all substantial respects, in their principles and modes of operation.

One of the defendant's witnesses, Allen Pollock, having been examined, and having testified that, in his judgment, the principles and modes of operation of both machines were substantially the same, and having, with reference to the models before him, explained his reasons for his opinion, and described the powers, principles and adjustments of both machines, the counsel for the plaintiff produced

the model of another nail machine, invented and used by a third person *under whom neither party claimed*, long before either the machine of Reed or of Perkins existed, and proposed to interrogate the witnesses as to the principles and mode of operation of said machine, and how far it coincided with or differed from Perkins' machine; in order (as the counsel stated) to shew by his answers, and by other testimony, the incorrectness of the witness in his preceding examination, and in his knowledge of mechanics, and enable the jury more fully to estimate the testimony of the witness.

SRONJ, J. *I am of opinion that it is an improper enquiry and overrule it.* It cannot at best amount to no more than going into collateral enquiries not relevant to the matter in issue; barely to prove a witness to be incorrect,—and *I hold it a clear rule of law that a witness cannot be asked as to a mere collateral fact, having no relevancy to the issue, in order to draw from him an answer, which might by other evidence be shown incorrect, and thereby to discredit him.* Besides, if the enquiry were gone into, it would embarrass the jury by drawing their attention to the principles of a machine not in controversy before the court, and whichever way the question as to such a machine might be settled, it could have no legal tendency to prove the identity or diversity of the two machines in controversy.

After the testimony was closed on each side, SRONJ, J. directed the jury to the following effect:

The first question for consideration is, whether the machines used by the defendant are substantially in their principles and mode of operation like the plaintiff's machines. If so, it was an infringement of the plaintiff's patent to use them, unless some of the other matters offered in the defence are proved. Mere colorable alterations of a machine, are not sufficient to protect the defendant.

The original inventor of a machine is exclusively entitled to a patent for it. If another person invent an improvement in such machine, he can entitle himself to a patent for such improvement only, and does not thereby acquire a right to patent and use the original machine; and if he does procure a patent for the whole of such a machine with the improvement and not for the improvement only, his patent is too broad and therefore void. It is often a point of intrinsic difficulty to decide whether one machine operates upon the same principles as another. In the present improved state of mechanics, the same elements of motion, and the same powers, must be employed in almost all machines. The lever, the wheel and the screw, are powers well known; and if no person could be entitled to a patent who used them in his machine, it would be in vain to seek for a patent. The material question therefore is, not whether the same elements of motion, or the same component parts are used, but whether the given effect is produced substantially by the same mode of operation, and the same combination of powers in both machines—mere colorable differences, or slight improvements, cannot shake the right of the original inventor. To illustrate these positions: suppose a watch was first invented by a person, so as to mark the *hours* only, and another person added the work to mark the *minutes*, and a third the *seconds*; each of them using the same combinations and mode of operations to mark the *hours* as the first. In such a case, the inventor of the second-hand could not have entitiled himself to a patent embracing the inventions of the other.—Each inventor would undoubtedly be entitiled to his own invention and no more. In the machines before the court, there are three great stages in the

operations, each producing a given and distinct effect: 1. the cutting the iron for the nail; 2. the gripping the nail; 3. the heading of the nail. If one person had invented the cutting, a second the gripping and a third the heading, it is clear that neither could entitle himself to a patent for the whole of a machine which embraced the inventions of the other two, and by the same mode of operation produced the same effect; and if he did, his patent would be void. Some machines are too simple to be thus separately considered; others again are so complex as to be invented by a succession of improvements, each added to the other. And on the whole, in the present case, the question for the jury is, whether taking Reed's machine and Perkins' machine together, and considering them each with their various combinations, they are machines constructed substantially upon the same principles and upon the same mode of operation. If they are, then Reed's patent is void, and the plaintiff is not entitiled to recover; and the finding of the jury upon the first special point stated in the defendant's specification of defence, must depend essentially upon their decision upon this question.

As to the question whether the patent was surreptitiously obtained: There is no direct or positive proof that Reed had ever seen Perkins' machine before he obtained a patent; but there is evidence, from which the jury may legally infer the fact, if they believe that evidence. It is a presumption of law, that when a patent has been obtained, and the specifications and drawings recorded in the patent office, every man who subsequently takes out a patent for a similar machine, has a knowledge of the preceding patent—as in chancery it is a maxim, that every man is presumed to have notice of every fact, upon which he is put upon enquiry by documents within his possession, if such fact could by ordinary diligence be discovered upon such enquiry: it is also a presumption of fact, that every man, having within his power the exact means of information, and desirous of securing to himself the benefit of a patent, will ascertain, for his own interest, whether any one on the public records has acquired a prior right.

The jury will judge under all the circumstances of this case, whether either or any of the points of defence are sustained by the evidence; and if so, they will find their verdict accordingly. If they find a verdict for the defendant, the court will treble the damages.

Verdict for the defendant.

NOTE.—A motion for a new trial was afterwards made, and abandoned; and judgment was entered upon the records of a vacation of the patent.

Fairbanks and Whitman for the plaintiff.—Selfridge and Prescott for defendant.

General Staff of the Army.

Adj. and Ins. Gen's office, March 3, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following appointments, transfers and promotions, have been made for organizing the general staff of the army, in addition to existing arrangements and conformably to the act of April 24, 1816.

Adjutants general.

Colonel Robert Butler, 5th March, 1814
do. Charles K. Gardner, 12th April, -

Inspectors general.

Colonel Arthur P. Hayne, 12th April, 1814
do. John E. Wool, 29th April, 1816

Assistant adjutants general.

Major Charles J. Nourse, 14th Sept. 1814
 do. I. T. B. Romayne, 11th Feb. 1815
 do. Clinton Wright, 29th April, 1816
 do. R. M. Kirby, 29th April, -

Assistant inspectors general.

Major John M. Davis, 1st October, 1814
 do. Francis F. Belton, 18th Oct. 1814
 do. Henry Lee, jr. 29th April, 1816
 do. Wm. McDonald, 29th April, -

Topographical engineers.

Major John Anderson 12th April, 1813
 do. Isaac Roberdeau, 29th do. -
 do. John J. Abert, 22d Nov. 1814
 do. James Kearney, 29th April, 1816
 do. Stephen H. Long, 29th do. -
 do. R. Wilson, 29th do. -

Quarter master's department.

Col. James R. Mullany, Q. M. G. 29th April, 1816
 do. George Gibson, Q. M. G. 29th do. -
 Capt. C. Vandeverter, Asst. Dep. Q. M. G. 26th March, 1813
 do. Benj. Gardner, Asst. Dep. Q. M. G. 19th May, 1813
 do. Milo Mason, As. D. Q. M. G. 29th April, 1816
 do. Mark Hardin, A. D. Q. M. G. 29th April, 1816

Medical department.

James Mann, hospital surgeon, 8th April, 1812
 E. H. Bell, do. 29th April, 1816
 Hanson Catlett, post surgeon, 18th Feb. 1813
 W. A. Wheaton do. do. 28th March, 1813
 Hosea Blood, do. do. 5th May, 1813
 W. N. Mercer, do. do. 22d Nov. 1814
 T. I. C. Monroe, do. do. 29th April, 1816

Judge advocates.

R. H. Winder, 9th July, 1814
 W. O. Winston, 29th April, 1816
 Thomas Hanson, 29th do. -
 E. B. Duvall, 29th do. -

Chaplains.

A. I. Booge, 16th June, 1816
 Cave Jones, 29th April, -
 W. L. McCalla, 29th do. -

Battalion and district paymasters.

Saterlee Clarke, A. H. Snel, Joseph Woodruff,
 David Gwynne, D. S. Townsend, Thomas Montgo-
 mery, W. D. Lawrence, Leroy Opie.

Promotions in the ordnance department.

Major George Bumford, of the corps of engi-
 neers, and brevet lieut. col. to be lieut. col. of orda-
 nance, 9th February, 1815.

Captain A. R. Woolley to be major, 9th Februa-
 ry, 1815.

Captain James Dalaby to be major, 9th Feb. 1815.
 Captain I. D. Hayden, late of the 15th infantry, to
 be captain 9th February, 1815.

First lieutenant Wm. Wade, to be captain 9th
 February, 1815.

Captain M. I. Magee, late of the fourth rifle regi-
 ment, to be captain, 18th February, 1815.

By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. Gen.

Adj. and Insp. Gen's office, May, 3.

GENERAL ORDER.—Cols. Gardner and Wool will
 repair to the head quarters of maj. gen. Brown, and
 report for duty.

Cols. Butler and Hayne are arranged to the staff
 of major-general Jackson, and will repair to his
 head quarters.

Majors Belton and Romayne will repair to Det-
 roit and report to general Macomb.

Majors Davis and Wright will repair to fort
 Hawkins, and report to general Gaines.

Majors Nourse and Lee are arranged to the staff
 of general Scott.

Majors McDonald and Kirby will repair to Bos-
 ton and report to general Ripley.

Doctor Mann will report to major general Brown
 for orders.

Doctor Bell will repair to fort Hawkins and re-
 port to general Gaines.

Doctor Catlett is assigned to the post at Pitts-
 burg and will report to the commanding officer at
 that place.

Doctors Wheaton and Blood will repair to St.
 Louis and report to brigadier general Smith.

Doctors Mercer and Monroe will report to this
 office for orders.

Judge advocate Winder will report to major-ge-
 neral Brown.

Judge advocate Dural will repair to Detroit and
 report to general Macomb.

Judge advocate Winston will report to major-ge-
 neral Jackson.

Judge advocate Hanson will repair to St. Louis
 and report to brig. gen. Smith.

Chaplains Booge and Jones will report to major
 general Brown.

Chaplain McCalla will report to major general
 Jackson.

Quarter masters, topographical engineers, and
 paymasters will report to the war department for
 instructions, preparatory to entering on their re-
 spective duties. By order.

D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. Gen.

Political Correspondence.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

Correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and
 George Logan, on the public affairs of the United
 States.

Monticello, October 15, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for the extract in your's
 of August 16, respecting the emperor Alexander.
 It arrived here a day or two after I had left this
 place, from which I have been absent seven or eight
 weeks. I had, from other information, formed the
 most favorable opinion of the virtues of Alexander,
 and considered his partiality to this country, as a
 prominent proof of them. The magnanimity of his
 conduct on the first capture of Paris, still magnified
 every thing we had believed of him; but how he
 will come out of his present trial remains to be
 seen. That the sufferings which France had inflicted
 on other countries, justified severe reprisals, cannot
 be questioned—but I have not yet learned, what
 crimes of Poland, Saxony, Belgium, Venice, Lom-
 bardy, and Genoa, had merited for them, not merely
 a temporary punishment, but that of permanent
 subjugation, and a destitution of independence and
 self-government. The fable of Æsop of the Lion
 dividing the spoils, is, I fear, becoming true history
 —and the moral code of Napoleon and the English
 government, a substitute for that of Grotius, of
 Puffendorf, and even of the pure doctrines of the
 great Author of our own religion. We were safe
 ourselves from Bonaparte; because he had not the
 British fleets at his command—we were safe from
 the British fleets; because they had Bonaparte at
 their back. But the British fleets and the con-
 querors of Bonaparte, being now combined, and
 the Hartford nation drawn off to them, we have
 uncommon reason to look to our own affairs. This,
 however, I leave to others, offering prayers to heaven,
 the only contribution of old age, for the safety of our
 country. Be so good as to present me affectionately

to Mrs. Logan, and to accept yourself, the assurance of my esteem and respect. TH. JEFFERSON.

DOCTOR LOGAN.

Stenton, Oct. 20th, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I am much pleased with your late letter; because it manifests a sincere desire for the prosperity and honor of our beloved country, distracted by local factions. The love of honest fame, predominant during the revolutionary war, is changed into cupidity; disinterestedness into selfishness; and the public good is sacrificed to personal views of ambition. In this disgraceful situation, it becomes the duty of every genuine citizen, not only to “offer up prayers to heaven for the safety of our country,” but personally to exert himself for its prosperity.

I trust we have a sufficient fund of good sense and prudence in the United States, to preserve internal tranquillity; but it must be brought forward with activity, and solely influenced by the sublime view of enlightened patriotism; discerning and preferring nothing but the public good.

I view with greater anxiety the aspect of European affairs; and the probable effect they will have upon us—which, if we were armed with perfect innocence, I think we might defy. But we have not been so scrupulously just to our neighbors, as to avoid the suspicion, if not the accusation, that republicans, too, can be ambitious, and can avail themselves of the troubles of others, to their own mistaken advantage—for I hold it as a sound political principle, that nothing is permanently beneficial to a nation, either in self-government or in its foreign relations, that is not founded on the broad basis of honesty, utterly disclaiming every species of intrigue. Adopting this correct maxim in our public councils, would save us the trouble of resorting to those diplomatic subtleties which constitutes, too frequently, the machiavelian policy of petty princes or of employing men versed in such arts. Sir Francis Bacon's advice to Sir George Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, is well worthy the attention of all who have the disposal of office—when he says, “I recommend to you, principally, that you countenance and advance able men in all kinds, degrees and professions; and in places of moment, rather make able and honest men yours, than advance those that are otherwise, because they are yours.”

History is the school of statesmen; it is *their duty* to inform themselves of the errors of past ages, in order to shun them. I do not accuse the president of a want of this highly important knowledge; but I apprehend he has too frequently given up his own correct judgement to parasite and clamorous demagogues—he, and not they, will be accountable for his official conduct.

The extent of territory of the United States; its increasing population, and resources, will create a spirit of jealousy in foreign governments. I am assured, from undoubted authority, that a feeling of this nature already exists in some of the European cabinets—to obviate such injurious sentiments, let us act towards all nations with impartiality, justice, and even forbearance to prevent a state of war by which our *republican manners and institutions may be destroyed*. Let us have concise, friendly and reciprocal treaties with all nations with whom we have commercial intercourse, particularly with Great Britain and Russia. From the former, we have not much of real injury to apprehend—for, however blind and corrupt the ministry, the spirit of liberty diffused among the people, supported by many of the most enlightened men in that nation, will secure us from any wanton attack.

Russia is yet in embryo—the astonishing success which some of her sovereigns have had in civilizing her immense population, gives reason to expect, that under the paternal care of Alexander, she will become the arbiter of Europe—La Harpe says, the emperor is a republican; I know he is partial to the United States. Let us therefore, cherish his friendship; it may, under many points of view, be of essential service to us.

Your's respectfully, &c.

GEORGE LOGAN.

Thomas Jefferson.

Laws of the United States.

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.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That from and after the 30th day of June next, the act entitled “An act, to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act, laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, passed the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall cease and determine, excepting inasmuch as the same is applicable to the duty payable for licenses for stills or boilers granted previously to the first day of July next: Provided, That the provisions of the aforesaid act shall remain in full force and virtue, so far as they may relate to the rendering of the accounts of spirits distilled previous to the first day of July next, and to the collection and recovery of all duties laid by the said act, that may have accrued previous thereto, and which shall then remain outstanding, and to the recovery, distribution and remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures, which may be incurred in relation to the said duties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who, after the 30th day of June next, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills, used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, or who shall have such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, under his superintendance, either as agent for the owner, or on his own account, and for which a license extending beyond said day shall not have been previously obtained, and every person who, having such license, shall, after its expiration, use, or intend to use any still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, either as owner, agent or otherwise, shall, before he shall so begin to use such still or stills, or other implements in lieu thereof, for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, apply for, and obtain from the collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled “An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes, and internal duties,” for the collection district in which such person resides (or to the deputy of such collector duly authorised) a license for using the said stills, or other implements as aforesaid; which licenses respectively shall be granted at the option of the proprietor or possessor of such still or stills, for any or either of the terms mentioned in this act, upon the payment in money by such proprietor or possessor, of the duties payable on the said license or licenses, according to the provisions of this act, if the said duties upon such still or stills, or other implements, when added together, if there

be more than one still or other implement for distilling spirits shall not exceed twenty dollars; and if they shall exceed twenty dollars, on such proprietor or possessor executing and delivering to the collector, or to his deputy as aforesaid, a bond with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of such collector or deputy, conditioned for the payment of said duties at the end of twelve months after the expiration of the term for which such licence or licenses, respectively, shall have been granted.— And the said bond shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and in such form, as shall be prescribed by the treasury department. And if any person shall, after the said thirtieth day of March next, use or cause to be used any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, in distilling spirituous liquors, or shall be the owner of, or have under his superintendance, either as agent or otherwise, any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, which shall, after the said day, have been used as aforesaid, without having a licence therefor as aforesaid, continuing in force for the whole time, during which the said still or stills or implements as aforesaid shall have been thus used, or who shall keep, during any period for which a licence has been granted to such person, any still or boiler, or other implement liable to do duty in their fixtures in a situation for use, without having first obtained a licence for the same, agreeably to the provisions of this act, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been payable for the term, during which such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, shall be thus used, or kept in a situation for use, as aforesaid, had the said still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, been entered according to the provisions of this act, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall keep in or about his distillery any beer or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, during any time for which such person shall not have obtained a licence for distillation, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the licenses aforesaid shall and may be granted, for and during the following terms or periods, and on the securing of payment as aforesaid, of the duties undermentioned, namely :

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for a licence for the employment thereof, for and during the term of one week, four and a half cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof; for a licence for and during the term of two weeks, nine cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of one month, eighteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of two months, thirty-six cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of three months, fifty-four cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of four months, seventy-two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for five months, ninety cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of six months, one hundred and eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for one year, two hundred and sixteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: *Provided*, that there shall be paid upon each still employed whol-

ly in the distillation of roots, but one half the rates of duties abovementioned, according to the capacity of such still.

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, for a licence for the employment thereof for and during the term of one month, twenty-three cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still including the head thereof; for a licence for and during the term of two months, forty-six cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of three months, sixty-eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of four months, ninety cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of six months, one hundred and thirty-five cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for and during the term of eight months, one hundred and eighty cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a licence for one year two hundred and seventy cents for each gallon of capacity as aforesaid.

And for every boiler, however constructed, employed for the purpose of generating steam in those distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills, and the action of steam is substituted for the immediate application of fire to the materials from which the spirituous liquors are distilled, for a licence for the employment thereof, double the amount on each gallon of the capacity of the said boiler, including the head thereof, which would be payable for the said licence if granted for the same term and for the employment on the same materials of a still or stills to the contents of which, being the materials from whence the spirituous liquors are drawn, an immediate application of fire, during the process of distillation, is made.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors, within their respective districts, to grant licenses for distilling, which licenses shall be marked with a mark denoting the rate of duty thereupon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same, upon application in writing, and upon payment, or securing payment as aforesaid, of the sum or duty payable by this act, upon each licence requested.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the application in writing, to be made by any person applying for a licence for distilling as aforesaid, shall state the place or places of distilling, the number and contents of the still or stills, boiler or boilers, and whether intended to distil spirituous liquors from foreign or domestic materials. And no person having obtained a licence in one collection district shall be required to take out an additional licence in another district for the same still within the period of the first licence. And every person making a false statement in either of the said particulars, or who shall distil spirituous liquors from materials other than those stated in the application aforesaid, as well as the owner or superintendent of any distillery, still or stills, with respect to which such false statement shall have been made, or which shall be thus unlawfully employed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every such collector, or his deputy duly authorized under his hand and seal, shall be authorized to enter at any time any distillery, or place where any still, boiler, or other vessel used in distillation are kept or used

within his collection district, for the purpose of inspecting, examining or measuring the same, and the other vessels therein. And every owner of such distillery, stills or boilers, or other vessels, or person having the care, superintendance or management of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer as aforesaid, or to suffer him to inspect, examine or measure the same; shall for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in cases in which a license for stills or boilers may have been granted for their employment, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred shall, on or before the said day, pay, or secure the payment, in manner aforesaid, of a sum equal to such proportion of the additional duty hereby imposed on licenses for stills and boilers as said period bears to that for which the said license was granted; the payment of which sum shall be endorsed by the collector on said license. And if any still or boiler shall, after the said thirtieth day of June, be employed in distilling spirituous liquors without the additional duty having been previously paid or secured as aforesaid, the owner, agent or superintendent thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of the said additional duties.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all the provisions of this act shall be deemed to apply to any still or boiler, or other vessel used in distillation, which shall be employed in the rectification of spirituous liquors.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That any license heretofore or hereafter granted for employing a still, boiler or other vessel, in distilling spirits from foreign materials, shall authorize the distilling spirits from domestic materials also.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That a deduction at the rate of eight per centum shall be made from the duty payable for a license to distil spirituous liquors, on the payment thereof at the time of obtaining the same, whether the same be payable on a credit or not, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That in future, it shall be lawful for the distiller or distillers of domestic spirits, and all persons from whose materials such spirits shall be distilled, to sell without a license, by retail, any quantity thereof, not less than one gallon.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the several provisions of "An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall, and are hereby declared to apply in full force to the duties laid by, and to be collected under, this act, the same as if such duties and this act were recognised therein; which said duties shall be collected by the same collectors, in the same manner, for the same commissioners, and under the same directions, as are thereby established in relation to the other internal duties: and all the obligations, duties and penalties thereby imposed upon collectors, are hereby imposed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts; and they are hereby authorised to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to

prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint, information or action of debt, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, unless the breach of this act, for which such fine, penalty or forfeiture may be incurred, cannot be established without the testimony of such collector, or other informant, in which case the whole of such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall be to the use of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 19, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

An act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States, the sum of one million of dollars per annum, for eight years, is hereby appropriated, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum, for three years, or the unexpended balance thereof, appropriated by an act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act concerning the naval establishment."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised to cause to be built nine ships, to rate not less than seventy four guns each, and twelve ships, to rate not less than forty four guns each, including one seventy four and three forty four gun ships, authorised to be built by an act, bearing date on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act to increase the navy of the United States;" and in carrying this act into effect, the president shall be, and he is hereby, authorised, as soon as the timber and other necessary materials are procured, and the timber properly seasoned, to cause the said ships to be built and equipped; or if, in his judgment, it will more conduce to the public interest, he may cause the said ships to be framed and remain on the stocks, and kept in the best state of preservation, to be prepared for service in the shortest time practicable, when the public exigency may require them.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States, the president shall be, and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be procured the steam engines, and all the imperishable materials necessary for building and equipping three steam batteries, on the most approved plan, and best calculated for the waters in which they are to act; and such materials shall be secured in the best manner to ensure the completing such batteries in the shortest time practicable, when they, or either of them, in the opinion of the president, may be required for the public service; and the president is further authorised to cause to be completed, and kept in the best state of preservation, the block ship now on the stocks, near New Orleans.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the monies appropriated by this act shall not be transferred to any other object of expenditure, nor shall any part thereof be carried to the fund denominated "the surplus fund."

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 29—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

State of England.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER OF MARCH 10.*

In several of our former papers we have considered, at some length, the important question of the present general distress; and the actual condition of the farmers is too prominent not to have fallen within our distinct view. But as from the intermixture of other subjects, we are compelled to treat agriculture as only one division of the general distress; and as every day has brought us new information upon this topic, we now return to it. Truly, it is not from an ignorant impatience, that the farmers and landlords are raising one common and general voice against the proposed enormous military establishment. They cry out because they feel.—They are rendered wise enough by experience to know that all taxes ultimately fall upon the land; and that no possible profits can meet the increasing progress of the public waste. They cannot sell their corn at a price to indemnify them for the rent, taxes, rates, and cultivation; they cannot hope that the price will ever permanently rise so as to enable them to do it, and are therefore compelled to seek every means of diminishing this expenditure. The rents have universally fallen; the taxes must follow the example. It is totally impossible that at the peace price of corn the farmer can continue to pay the war taxes.

It is a natural feeling with the country people, and we have always participated in it, to lean rather to the side of government; and knowing the difficulties which any set of ministers must have, we have had more pleasure in approving, and as far as our faculties admit, assisting their measures, than in factiously opposing them. But the errors may become too serious, and may cost the country too much. We very much apprehend that this is the case at present with respect to the proposed peace establishment.

The next burthen upon agriculture are the taxes direct and indirect. The direct taxes should be immediately reduced, if not entirely removed. The instruments of produce should never be deemed suitable objects of taxation. We should never lose sight of the difference between the tree and the fruit; the seed and the crop; the growth and the consumptions. It is ruin to mistake the one for the other,—to eat the seed instead of waiting for the harvest. If we were called upon to give an eminent instance of the folly, the improvidence and the mischief of governments under this head, we would instance it in the stamp of newspapers, which has become so heavy as to render a new daily newspaper an impossible attempt. Thus they have taken a present profit at the expence of the future fund.

The third burthen upon the farmer, and the most grievous of all, are the poor-rates, which in many parishes are as much as ten shillings in the pound of the rent; so that if the farmer pay 15*l.* per an-

num for his rent, he pays 70*l.* for the support of the poor. This weight is the more grievous, because there appears no means of relief. No one could for a moment indulge the wish that the poor laws should be repealed; or even seriously altered;—*for who would risk the possible starvation of millions?* In Ireland, where no such law exist, the scenes of poverty, of famine, of daily perishing from cold and hunger, are horrible to humanity. These laws, therefore, must remain; we should be afraid of bringing down almost a curse upon our heads, if we should think of their repeal. But this consideration only makes the present case of the farmers more calamitous, as it leaves them without the hope of a remedy. A most melancholy fact, under this head, has appeared in the papers. In some parish in Huntingdonshire, we believe, the clergymen, churchwardens, &c. waited upon a neighboring justice, with the purpose of enquiring who were *now* to support the poor; as all the farmers of the parish, but one, had thrown up their farms, and there was actually no one left to pay rents, or taxes. "The next parish must support them," replied the magistrate; "this is the provision of the act of Elizabeth." "But the next parish is nearly in the same state." This example speaks more than many words. In the midst of a civilized country, we see a whole village abandoned, and the whole population, like so many wandering gypsies, quitting their houses, and former settled habitations. Will any one deny, that something must be done, when we see a scene before our eyes which has not been seen in England for many preceding centuries.

To say all in a word, the main root of the evil is in the taxes, and in those enormous establishments, and that expensive civil list, which have rendered such taxes necessary. And as this is the evil, the main remedy is as simple and intelligible;—reduce the expenditure; reduce the establishment;—and let the civil list be brought within the means of the distressed country. This must be done, or the people will speak out.

Statistical Scraps.

AMOUNT OF INSPECTIONS

In the City of Baltimore during the quarter, ending
31st March, 1816.

80,103	barrels	wheat	flour
2,266	half do.	do.	do.
2,614	bbls.	rye	do.
1,388	bbls.	pork	
29	half bbls.	do.	
539	bbls.	beef	
824	do.	mackarel	
3	half bbls.	do.	
213	bbls.	herrings	
40	do.	alewives	
2,544	kegs	lard	
467	do.	butter	
48	lhds	flaxseed	
9,441	casks	domestic spirits	
377	do.	foreign do.	
698	Ullages		
99	casks	oil	
57	do.	molasses	
453	loads	lime	
172	do.	coal.	

JOHN HARGROVE, Register.

Custom-House Emoluments.—The secretary of the treasury has recently transmitted to congress a statement of the emoluments of the officers employed in the collection of customs for the year 1815. The following is an abstract of the information contained in the document—

* "Bell's Weekly Messenger" is a decidedly ministerial paper.

Josiah Hook, the collector of Penobscot district, received as the emoluments of his office, after deducting all expenditures, the sum of \$17,949
 The collector of New-York received 6,335
 The naval officer for the same district 5,293
 The collector of Portland 5,826
 The collector of Memphrenagog, in Vermont 5,158
 The collector of Baltimore 4,180
 The collector of Wilmington, N. C. 4,740
 The collector of St. Mary's, in Georgia, 3,601
 The collector of Boston 3,233
 The naval officer of Boston 3,731
 The surveyor of Boston 2,916
 The collector of Passamaquoddy 3,496
 The surveyor of New-York 3,724

Of the remainder, the emoluments of 8 exceed 2,000 dollars—those of 22 others exceed 1,000—those of 20 exceed 500—and those of the rest, 92 in number, fall short of 500. Oracle.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—It is calculated that in Great Britain, there is at work, spinning cotton, five millions of spindles; spinning, on an average, 80 millions of hanks per week, or 1,777,777 pounds; making a consumption of cotton of about 7,000 bales per week, or 364 thousand bales per annum, the bales weighing about 250 lbs. each.—*Sav. Rep.*

COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON.—Statement of the exports of produce from the port of Charleston, from 1st October, 1815, to 31st March, 1816.

WHERE EXPORTED.	Tierces Rice.	Bales S. Island.	Bales Upland.
London	119	19	50
Liverpool	3,356	5,655	18,879
Cowes and Market	4,275	1	1,630
Falmouth and do.	3,763	224	1,078
Portsmouth	110	.	800
Milford	190	.	167
Ireland	151	91	1,168
Greenock . . . . .	.	2,682	1,920
Havre	4,355	400	4,431
Bordeaux	1,846	97	4,123
Nantz	1,778	148	1,618
Rochelle	554	.	530
Amsterdam	2,920	.	506
Hamburgh	7,141	.	885
Bremen	3,566	.	461
Copenhagen	1,487	.	80
Antwerp	1,068	.	541
Ostend	294	.	270
St. Petersburg	417	.	253
North of Europe	509	.	803
Gibraltar	991	8	202
Cadiz	2,410	.	189
Lisbon	1,774	.	.
Leghorn	1,310	.	.
Malaga	692	.	.
San Lucar	1,012	.	.
Madeira	514	.	.
West Indies	4,059	.	.
Halifax	178	.	.
	50,839	9,527	40,382
Different parts of the United States	13,739	.	6,519
	64,578		46,901

A true copy from the custom-house books.

LONDON, March 6.—By a paper laid before parliament, it appears that the whole sum raised by poor rates and other rates in England and Wales, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1815, is £7,023,386 18s. 8d. The only county marked as having made no return at that date, is Buckingham; but in most

of the counties several parishes or places are stated not to have made returns. The whole of these is, for England 773,—for Wales 81—Total 854.

British Peace Establishment.—for 1816.

Home service	25,000 men.
Ireland	25,000
Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Islands	11,000
American Continent and-Bahama Islands	10,000
West Indies	13,000
Cape of Good Hope	3,000
Ceylon	3,000
St Helena	1,200
African coast	1,000
N. S. Wales	800

Nominally,	99,000
In France	30,000
India	20,000
Total, say	150,000

Expence	£29,398,000
Seamen for 1816—	33,000

Great Britain.—Supply for 1816.

Army	9,300,000
Commissariat	680,000
Barracks	258,000
Extraordinaries	2,000,000

	£12,238,000
Navy	7,000,000
Ordinance	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	2,500,000
India debt	1,000,000

	£24,738,000
Repayment to the bank	1,500,000
Exchequer bill interest	2,000,000
Sinking fund on exchequer bills	260,000
Debentures	900,000
	4,660,000

	£29,398,000
Irish proportion	2,910,354

To which is to be added the interest and charges of the national debt.

Ways and means.

Surplus of grants	3,000,000
Surplus consolidated fund	2,500,000
Lands and malt	3,000,000
Customs and excise war taxes	6,000,000
Property tax	6,000,000
Lottery	200,000
Bank allowance	6,000,000
	£26,700,000

Statement of taxes.

Customs to the 6th Jan. 1815, produced,	£10,487,000
Ditto, to 1816,	11,059,000
Stamps to Jan. 1815	5,598,000
Ditto, to Jan. 1816	5,865,000
Post-office to Jan. 1815	1,460,000
Ditto to Jan. 1816	1,548,000
Assessed taxes to Jan. 1815	6,214,000
Ditto to Jan. 1816	6,017,000

Property tax to Jan. 1815	14,263,000
Ditto to Jan. 1816	14,382,000

Land tax to Jan. 1815	1,079,000
Ditto to Jan. 1816	1,100,000

ENGLISH LAW.—By the laws of England 160 different sorts of human actions are punishable with death. Since Blackstone wrote, Capel Loft estimates the number of felonies without the benefit of clergy at 176, and felonies with the benefit of clergy at 65—Of those who were executed, the solicitor-general declares that 18 out of 20 do not exceed 20 years of age."

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—During the war of 1756, it was disputed, between Brakenridge and Foster, whether the people had increased or diminished, and what was their amount? but without any decision. During the colonial war, Dr. Price reviewed the same question, but was more successfully opposed; he insisted, that there could not be more than 5,000,000 of inhabitants in England and Wales; his opponents shewed, from very sufficient documents, that there were, in England and Wales, upwards of 8,447,000 souls. These contrarieties of opinion, were at length settled by the parliamentary enumeration of 1801, which, in opposition to the doctrine of Dr. Price, found in England and Wales, 9,340,000 souls; but did the population continue to increase during the subsequent war? Yes; as the people had continued to multiply during the wars of 1756 and 1776, so did they multiply during the war of 1803; for the parliamentary enumeration of 1811, found in England and Wales 10,150,615. The state of the inhabitants of Scotland, at successive periods, gives the same results; in 1801 the enumeration found 1,618,303 souls in that country; the enumeration of 1811 found 1,805,000. The same observation equally applies to Ireland—the population of Ireland, when the union was formed, in 1801, was supposed to be 4,000,000; by the late imperfect enumeration in 1814, it appeared that Ireland contained nearly 6,000,000 of people. It is a fact then, that the people of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have increased, during the late long wars, to 17,208,918 souls, and continue to increase and multiply.

London paper.

NEW-YORK CITY.—The following statement may satisfy the curious:

Census of, in	Inhabitants.
1756	10,881
1771	21,863
1786	23,614
1790	33,131
1800	60,489
1805	73,770
1810	93,914

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

For governor—Mr. Smith (Fed.)	11,368
Mr. Wolcott (Rep.)	10,170
Majority for governor Smith	1,198
Lt. governor—Mr. Ingersoll (rep. candidate)	10,494
Mr. Goddard (Fed.)	8,635
Majority for Mr. Ingersoll	1,759

There were 203 "scattering" votes for governor, and 406 for lieutenant governor.

The relative strength of parties in the house of representatives is not stated. The majority is of the federal side, as usual.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	1815.		1816	
	Fed.	Rep.	Jones.	Knight.
Newport,	302	182	271	237
Middletown,	30	58	29	65
Portsmouth,	78	54	104	64
Tiverton,	45	60	50	137
Little-Compton,	117	89	100	91
Jamestown,	17	6	19	10
New-Shoreham,	30	6	59	2
Providence,	580	152	567	165
N Providence,	100	42	88	55
Cumberland,	107	88	132	119
Smithfield,	125	160	121	197
Cranston,	78	115	85	128
Burrillville,	39	92	44	149
Glocester,	68	167	80	203
Foster,	165	121	195	192
Scituate,	83	167	103	214
Woonsocket,	39	131	36	151
Warwick,	165	93	185	123
E. Greenwich,	116	28	111	40
W. Greenwich,	96	65	113	65
Coventry,	177	126	196	155
S. Kingston,	142	42	180	65
N. Kingston,	129	139	126	162
Exeter,	64	89	69	87
Richmond,	62	32	71	41
Charlestown,	64	22	65	42
Westery,	40	12	62	32
Hopkinton,	99	46	106	33
Bristol,	84	111	104	157
Warren,	86	84	76	91
Barrington,	45	14	44	16
	3372	2588	3591	3259
	2588		3259	

Majority, 784

Majority, 332

SALARIES IN NEW-YORK.

Governor,	\$7000
for incidental expenses	3000
Comptroller,	2500
Surveyor-general	2250
Treasurer	2000
Chancellor, chief-justice and judges of the supreme court, each	4500
Reporter of the supreme court	2000
Deputy comptroller and deputy secretary, each	1750
Pay of the members of each house of the legislature, per day,	5

Foreign Articles.

Admiral Malcomb is to succeed Coekburn as commandant at St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. A new war is expected in India between the British and the Mahrattas—"Perish the invaders!" The ex-king of Sweden is preparing for his pilgrimage to the holy land. Seventy-two convents have been established in the duchy of Tuscany—"restoration!" Admiral Exmouth, with a strong fleet, sailed from Leghorn about the 4th of March, with a supposed destination to fulfil certain arrangements of the allied powers in respect to the Barbary states, who are said to have determined that this people shall carry on their wars according to the customs of civilized nations. Mr. Canning is to return from Portugal and have a seat in the cabinet. There is a very extraordinary stagnation of all sorts of business in England; on a certain day in March last there was only one vessel reported at the custom-house, London: a circumstance unprecedented.

The Jamaica parliament is kicking at the regulations of the mother country respecting the slave trade—their proceedings are said to be “factious, if not rebellious”—but their doings cannot amount to anything. The British parliament have voted upwards of two millions of pounds for the repairs of ships of war. Serious disturbances are said to exist in the northern departments of France. Americans are treated with great indignity by the leading men in the English city of Bordeaux—Col. Fenwick, of the U. S. army, residing at an adjacent village for the benefit of his health, has been compelled by the mayor to take out his American cockade—and so they go on. The character of the royalists of this city is ascertained at once in the knowledge of the fact that they celebrated, by a grand fete, the anniversary of the entry of the British there! They hate the flag of the United States, for it contains the *three colors*. The cry of *vive l'Empereur* is sometimes heard in France—and always punished. This is right—whoever bellows for an emperor or a king ought to be whipped. The manufactory of *segars* is monopolized by the French government. There appears to be a prospect of a scarcity of grain in Italy. The recent failures in *Scotland* are said to amount to ten millions sterling—Indeed the whole of the British empire appears to be in unprecedented distress. The New-Castle frigate is about to sail for *St. Helena*—she carries out between 20 and 30 packages supposed to contain books and other property of “general Bonaparte!”

St. Patrick's day was celebrated at *Belfast* in great style, on the 17th March. Among the toasts we notice the following:

“The glorious and immortal memory of Washington; and may the liberty and independence of his country be as lasting as his renown.

“The exiles of Erin—May they continue to find that protection under the wing of the republican eagle, which was denied them under the monarchical lion.”

The manufacturers of Leeds and its neighborhood have had a meeting for the purpose of concerting measures to oppose any proposed tax upon imported wool, rape seed and tallow.

Some agitation has taken place in parliament in consequence of an attack by Mr. Brougham on the personal character of the prince regent.

In Liverpool, Ralph Kinder has been convicted of shipping on board the *Latona* for America, divers articles used in the cotton and silk manufactures; and sentenced to forfeit 200*l.* and be imprisoned twelve months.

In January last, the French consul at Tripoli was on the point of obtaining the release of some German-made prisoners under the white flag, but the consul of a foreign power (what power?) prevented it.

Among the costly presents which will be taken out to the emperor of China, by Lord *Amherst*, is a glass, (in frame) the plate of which admeasures 16 feet by 10: it is the largest ever cast in this country, and its value is 12,000*l.* Two carvers and gliders will proceed with it, to repair any injury which it may receive in going out. Some superior cloth, valued at 5*l.* per yard, also forms part of the presents; the whole is estimated at 80,000*l.*

The following will give our readers a correct idea of the state of the markets in Ireland, in respect to certain articles of provision, &c.

BELFAST, March 15. Out meal per cwt. 10s a 10s 6d; wheat 11s a 11s 6d; first flour 25s; second do. 21s; third do. 13s; firkin butter 100s; leaf tobacco 2s 3d a 1s 6d per lb.; roll do. 3s 8d a 3s 10d; whiskey 1*l.* 3d per gall.; Antigua rum 19s per gall.; Jama-

ca do. 15s 6d, brandy (Cogniac) 26s; geneva 21s; lump sugar 1s 6d a 2s per lb.; scale do. 96s per 112 lbs.; Memil timber 4s 2d per ft.; American 3s 6d; Swedish iron 24*l.* per ton; English 13*l.*; beef per lb. 5d a 6d; mutton 7d a 8d; veal 7d a 8d; potatoes 3d; in other markets only 2d per stone of 14 lbs.

French tariff. It is stated that the French government is about to establish a new tariff of duties which will give a very decided preference to French vessels.

Newspapers in France. Extract of a letter received at New York, from Paris—

“Since my letter of the 27th I have received one from the director-general of the post-office, on the subject of the newspapers you had the goodness to send me, of which the following is a translation:

SIR—I have received the letter of the 16th inst. by which you request me to cause to be delivered to you, at the ordinary rate of newspaper postage, the packet which has been addressed to you from the United States, and which you refused to receive on account of its being charged 107 francs postage.

I have given orders, sir, that this packet should be delivered to you on paying eight centimes per printed sheet. But as the laws do not admit of this diminution of postage, except for newspapers, post paid in advance, and stamped with the French stamp, I announce to you, with regret, that henceforth packages of this nature will be subjected to the rate of letter postage.

“Receive, sir, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

The director-general of the post-office,
(Signed) D'HERBOUVILLE.

Mr. J. Cox Barnet, consul of the U. S. of Amer. at Paris.

This regulation, as you will readily perceive amounts to a complete prohibition of American newspapers in this country, by mail.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
J. COX BARNET.

Important French decrees.—From a file of French papers, we observe (says the *New-York National Advocate*) that on the 8th of February there are two ordinances of Louis the 18th, relative to premiums on the cod and whale fisheries.

For three years all vessels employed in the cod-fishery, near the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and on the coast of Newfoundland, called the great fishery, are allowed a premium of 50 francs per man, from the captain to the cabin boy. Those fishing on the Dogger bank, and the great bank of Newfoundland, have a premium of 15 francs, from the captain to the cabin boy.

There are also various premiums allowed for French vessels exporting from France, or from the fisheries, codfish to the French colonies, into Spain, Portugal, Italy or the ports in the Levant.

As regards the whale fisheries, vessels employed in that trade are allowed a premium of 50 francs per ton; and in case the vessel, having doubled cape Horn, or crossed the straits of Magellan, and fished in the Pacific ocean, having been absent upwards of 16 months and less than 26, the merchant or owner is allowed a premium of 50 francs per ton, on her safe arrival in a port of France.

Merchants engaged in this business are allowed, for three years, to make use of foreign vessels which shall be nationalized French before their departure, without any expense; and two-thirds of the officers and crew are allowed to be foreigners.

Intrigue. Extract of a letter from Bordeaux—“The truths which have come to light in the trial of Mr. Linois, governor of Gaudaloupe, have a little

disconcerted the friends of Britain in this quarter of France. It appears, in that trial, that a dispatch boat, expedited by Napoleon, after his arrival at Paris, fell in, off Guadaloupe, with admiral Durham's squadron, who captured her. That the English admiral wrote governor Linois, informing him of this circumstance. The governor wrote him in return, begging him not to suffer the vessel to enter Guadaloupe, nor to allow the officers of her to set foot on shore; that if he did allow them to land it would be impossible for him to preserve the colony to Louis XVIII. The admiral allowed, and even assisted them to land, which it appears caused all the mischief.

London, March 20. A letter from India states, that a disagreeable circumstance had arisen at Hyderabad, the chief town of our steady friend. The Nizam's sons arrested a servant belonging, it is supposed, to the English residency. Our minister, Mr. Russell, resolved to rescue him by force, and collected a corps called the Russell brigade, with some other troops and two guns, the whole under the command of a British officer of his escort. This detachment marched to the young prince's residence, in the city of Hyderabad. They attacked it, but were repulsed with the loss of one of their guns and many lives, among which was that of the British commanding officer.—This mode of obtaining redress is asserted to have been with the implied permission of the Nizam; but the unfortunate result of it has produced a bad impression on the natives, the attempt having rendered us odious, and its failure despicable. The young prince, after his victory, mounting his charger, galloped with a crowd of attendants about the streets and environs of his father's capital, and exclaimed to the populace in triumphant tones "that it was thus they ought to serve the English tyrants."

March 28. Mr. Vansittart moved yesterday in the house of commons, the continuation of the war imposts—and to continue for five years those added to the excise.

A private letter from Paris says, how truly we know not, that a letter written by Bonaparte, from St. Helena, has been intercepted at Paris. Its contents, and the manner in which it was intercepted, are not mentioned—nothing beyond the circumstance of such a letter having been intercepted.

April 2. We believe we can vouch for the accuracy of the following statement:

As marshal Soult was proceeding along one of the public walks of Hamburg, an old Hamburg merchant, who had suffered severely by Davoust, came boldly up to him and said—"Is thy name Soult?—Hast thou brought back to us any of our bank money?" Receiving no answer to his queries, he struck him a blow, and then caued him most soundly.—The marshal made off, and with difficulty reached his hotel, with the mob at his heels. Post-horses were ordered directly, and he set off for his ulterior destination.—*London Courier.*

Paris, March 24. "I was yesterday at the Champ de Mars, and saw mademoiselle Garnerin ascend into the air by a balloon. It was a most extraordinary and painfully interesting sight. She was seated in a kind of wicker basket, and suspended 20 feet, perhaps, by cords from the balloon, with the parachute floating loose between her and the balloon.—At about 20 minutes after 4, the balloon was set at liberty: the wind was very strong from N. yet the balloon was so well charged that it ascended at an angle of about 60 degrees, and at the rate of about a mile in 3 minutes. In two minutes from the time she started, she disengaged herself from the

balloon, at the height, I should judge, of 2500 feet from the ground, and descended like lightning a short distance, when the parachute opened, and she was gently let down to her mother earth, after an absence of about 5 minutes. She alighted near a mile from the Champ de Mars, and within two or three rods of the bank of the river Seine. Thousands of people immediately surrounded her, and escorted her on horseback, safe and and sound, back to her father and half-distracted mother and sister. There were about 8000 people within the Champ de Mars, who paid one franc admission; a few paid five and even ten francs to go within the enclosures. This money went, it is said, to the distressed inhabitants of Soissons. On the outside of the Champ de Mars, and near it, I suppose there were not fewer than 25,000 more. The lady is about 25 years old, not handsome; and just before she started looked very pallid, and I thought frightened, though I dare say much less so than the thousands who were looking at her; but the moment she began to ascend her composure returned, and she waved two white flags, which she held in her hands, with much grace."

Warsaw, Feb. 20. A strict prohibition has been issued, in Galicia and Poland, against a writing upon the acts of the congress of Vienna, which claims, in terms too violent, the execution of that article in these acts by which Austria is bound, under the guarantee of Russia and Prussia, to give a national and representative government to its Polish subjects.

THE LAPLANDERS.—From a late London paper. Our readers will have observed, by an article on Saturday last, that the three poor Laplanders, whom we stated to be on their way to London, some days since, are now arrived with their game, which is selling by different poulterers in the city.

These poor fellows expected, when they left Gothenburg, that the packet would land them in London, and that they would have no duty to pay, whereas they have been obliged to pay upwards of fifty pounds for duties, &c. besides ten guineas for the freight of a vessel from Harwich to London.

The state of preservation in which these birds are is really surprising, after travelling upwards of 1000 miles.

The manner in which they are preserved is by hanging them up to freeze when killed, and afterwards packing them in cases lined with skins, to keep out the air, which so effectually preserves them, that when the packages are opened, the birds are found frozen quite hard, and those packages which are not opened will continue in this state for some weeks.

The mode in which the small birds are dressed in Sweden, is by stewing them in cream with a little butter in it, after being larded, which gives them a very exquisite flavor. The large ones are roasted and basted with cream, which is afterwards served up as sauce.

The men wear a kind of great coat, made of reindeer skin, with cap and gloves of the same, which gives them a very grotesque appearance, although they are very shy at appearing in the streets in this attire, on account of their attracting so many people round them.

Bank of the United States.

The president and senate have appointed the following named directors of the bank of the United States; to serve until the end and expiration of the first Monday of the month of January next,

William Jones, }
 Stephen Girard, } Of the city of Philadelphia.
 Pierce Butler, }
 James A. Buchanan, of the city of Baltimore.
 John Jacob Astor, of the city of N. York.

The president has appointed the following named commissioners to superintend the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the bank of the U. States:

1. *At Philadelphia in Pennsylvania*, Wm. Jones, Stephen Girard, Thomas M. Willing, Thomas Leiper, Cadwallader Evans, Jun.
2. *At Portland in Maine*, Thomas G. Thornton, Asa Clapp, Nathaniel Gilman.
3. *At Portsmouth in New Hampshire*, John F. Parker, Henry S. Langdon, George Washington Prescott.
4. *At Boston in Massachusetts*, Wm. Gray, John Parker, of Boston, Nathaniel Silsbee, of Salem.
5. *At Providence in Rhode Island*, Seth Wheaton, Ebenezer K. Dexter, James D'Wolf.
6. *At Middletown in Connecticut*, Joshua Stow, Isaac Spencer, Jun. Levi H. Clarke.
7. *At Burlington in Vermont*, James Fisk, Herman Allen, Ozias Buel.
8. *At New-York in the state of N. York*, John Jacob Astor, Peter H. Schenck, of N. York, Isaac Dennison, of Albany.
9. *At New Brunswick in N. Jersey*, Samuel Southard, of Hunterdon county, Silas Condict, Barney Smith, Newark.
10. *At Wilmington in Delaware*, Cæsar A. Rodney, Geo. Miligan, Victor Dupont.
11. *At Baltimore in Maryland*, James A. Buchanan, Robt. Gilmor, Jas. W. McCulloh.
12. *At Richmond in Virginia*, John Preston, Francis Corbin, John Ambler.
13. *At Lexington in Kentucky*, John W. Hunt, John Telford, of Lexington, John Parthier, of Louisville.
14. *At Cincinnati in Ohio*, Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati; Thomas James, of Chillicothe; David Chambers, of Zanesville.
15. *At Raleigh in N. Carolina*, Robert Locke, of Rowan; Sherwood Haywood, Raleigh; John Branch, of Halifax.
16. *At Nashville in Tennessee*, J. Whiteside, John Rhea, James Trimble.
17. *At Charleston in S. Carolina*, Robt. Howard, James Horbeck, James Cursan.
18. *At Augusta in Georgia*, Charles Harris, of Savannah; James S. Walker, George Hargraves, of Augusta.
19. *At New Orleans in Louisiana*, Dominic Hall, Peter Derbigno, Wm. Flood.
20. *At Washington in Columbia*—John Mason of Georgetown, Thomas Swan of Alexandria, John P. Van Ness of Washington.

Internal Improvements.

The following is the bill for improving the internal navigation of the state of New-York, as it finally passed the legislature. It falls far short of what was expected.

An act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of this state.—Passed on the 17th April, 1816.

Be it enacted, by the people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, that Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young, Joseph Ellicott and Myron Holly, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to consider, devise and adopt such measures as may or shall be requisite to facilitate and effect the communication by means of canals and locks, between the na-

vigable waters of Hudson river and lake Erie, and the said navigable waters and lake Champlain; and in case of the resignation or death of any of the said commissioners, the vacancy thereby occasioned shall be supplied by the legislature in the manner in which senators of the United States, from this state, are directed to be chosen.

And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall chose one of their number to be president of their board, and shall appoint a fit person for the secretary, who shall be allowed and paid such salary as the said commissioners shall deem proper and reasonable—and the president of the said board of commissioners shall have power to call a meeting of the same, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires it, & the said board may adjourn from time to time, to meet at any time and place they may deem most conducive to the public good—and further, the said commissioners shall have power to employ such and so many agents, engineers and surveyors, draftsmen and other persons, as in their opinion may be necessary to enable them to fulfil and discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act, and to allow and pay the said agents, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, and other persons for their respective services, such sum or sums as may be adequate and reasonable.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, to cause those parts of the territory of this state, which may lie upon or contiguous to the probable course and ranges of the said canal to be explored and examined, for the purpose of fixing and determining the most eligible and proper routes for the same, and to cause all necessary surveys and levels to be taken, and accurate maps, field-books and drafts thereof to be made—and further, to adopt and recommend proper plans for the construction and formation of the said canals and of the locks, dams, embankments, tunnels and aqueducts, which may be necessary for the completion of the same, and to cause all necessary plans, drafts and models thereof, to be executed under their direction.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall be and they are hereby authorised and required to make application in behalf of this state to the government of the United States, and of such states and territories, as may be benefited by the said canals, or either of them, to the proprietors of lands through or near which the said canals or either of them may or may be proposed to pass, to all bodies politic and corporate public or private, and all citizens or inhabitants of this or any other of the United States for cessions, grants of donations of land or money for the purpose of aiding in the construction or completing of both or either of the said canals, according to the discretion of the several grantors or donors, and to take to the people of the state such grants and conveyances as may be proper and competent to vest a good and sufficient title in the said people to the land so to be ceded or granted as aforesaid, and for the purpose above mentioned, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to open books of subscription in such and so many places as they may think necessary and expedient, and under such rules and regulations as they may from time to time establish—And further, it shall be their duty to ascertain whether to any and to what amount and upon what terms loans of money may or can be procured on the credit of this state, for the purposes aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the

duty of the said commissioners to make or cause to be made with as much accuracy and minuteness as may be, calculations and estimates of the sum or sums of money which may or will be necessary for completing each of the said canals, according to the plan or plans which may be adopted and recommended by them, for the construction or formation of the same, and to cause the said calculations and estimates, and all surveys, maps, field, books, plans, drafts and models, authorized and directed by this act, or so many thereof as may be completed, together with a plain and comprehensive report of all their proceedings under and by virtue of this act, to be presented to the legislature of this state, within twenty days after the commencement of the next regular annual session thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the treasurer shall, on the warrant of the comptroller, pay to the order of a majority of the said commissioners, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any sum or sums of money not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and for which the said commissioners shall account to the comptroller of this state.

And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of this state," passed the 8th day of April, 1811—and the act, entitled "an act further to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of this state," passed June 19th, 1812, be and the same are hereby repealed.

State of New-York, secretary's office.

I certify the preceding to be a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Deputy secretary.

CHRONICLE.

The tide turning. It is stated that certain persons in *New-York* have recently demanded and received of the *Boston* banks, half a million of dollars. This pressure, with an expectation of others of a like nature, appears to have operated almost to a total suspension of business in the latter place.—"Money being the only article in demand, there has been an uniform depression of prices" of merchandise, says the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. The event is rapidly coming about which we warned this wayward people frequently of. It is just as impossible that, in a state of peace and of regular commerce, *Boston* should be the grand depot for the precious metals in the United States, as that "water should run up hill." A little while before the war it was as rare to see a specie dollar in the common business of life in *Massachusetts*, as it was to see an eagle in the middle or southern states—and so it will be again, or like causes will fail to produce like effects, which we do not suppose is very probable. We may forgive, but cannot forget the *enemy*-proceedings of the banks and money men at *Boston*, and trust they will be taught virtue by suffering that which they themselves inflicted on their country and countrymen.

Whales. On the 26th of March, two hump-backed whales were killed and caught by the crew of two boats, near Edgartown, *Mass.* fitted out for the purpose. It is estimated that about 50 bbls. of oil can be obtained from them.

New-York election. Gov. Tompkins and Mr. Taylor are elected governor and lieutenant governor of *New-York*, by an increased majority of several thousand votes.

The senate of the state is entirely republican.—The assembly has 90 republican and 35 federal

members; among the former is general *Peter Allen*, (concerning whom so much discussion took place in the house last year) elected by a majority of more than 700 votes. In the late assembly, after the expulsion of gen. Allen, and by the death of one and the necessary absence of another republican member, it will be recollected the federalists had the majority.

The representation in the next congress of the United States, from *New-York*, will consist of 23 republicans and 4 federalists—in the present, the parties stand 21 to 6, net gain 4.

When the returns are received, we shall publish the details. The change in favor of the republicans has went beyond the hopes of the most sanguine.

Steam boat. Lloyd's list of March last, states that the *Eliza*, steam-boat, arrived at *Havre* in 20 hours from *London*, and proceeded immediately for *Paris*, where she arrived, to the astonishment of thousands, who had assembled to witness this novel scene.

South American affairs. By the brig General Stricker, arrived *Baltimore*, from the *Rio del Plata*, we have the following information:

That general Rondeau, commander in chief of the patriot army, was within 30 leagues of *Potosi*, the capital of *Peru*, where he had retreated after losing the battle on the 25th December last. He had been reinforced by 2000 men, and a great number of muskets from *Buenos Ayres*, he was re-organizing his army, and preparing to march against the enemy again, who was in *Potosi*. It was generally understood that the force assembled in *Mendoza*, ready to pass the *Cordelleras*, to re-capture *Chili*, would not march, or attempt it before the *Andes* were shut again with snow. The members chosen to a congress, had met in the city of *Tucuman*, but had not commenced their deliberations; General *Antigas*, who commands the east side of the river, called the *Bando Oriental*, and who has been opposed to *Buenos Ayres* ever since the surrender of *Monte Video*, has recommenced hostilities and taken possession of *Santa Fe*, situated 100 leagues on the river above *Buenos Ayres*, and it was said he was marching against the capital. He is a plain sensible man, a real patriot, and it is very probable he will govern the country. A dispute has taken place between the government and the commander of the British frigate *Orpheus*, stationed at *La Plata*, which gave rise to a warm and insulting correspondence on the subject of smuggling money and harboring on board the frigate prisoners to the government. The captain embarked, with his officers, much exasperated and threatened to sail from the river; but he had not, and it would all end in nothing. Captain *Fabius*' (of the *Orpheus*) letters were not published.—*C. H. B.*

By an arrival at *New-York* we have the following additional particulars—

The force with which general *St. Martin* was prepared to march into *Chili*, consisted of 5000 men, but he waited for a supply of 1500 muskets, which had left *Buenos Ayres* for him. It was reported the commodore *Brown* [*Buenos Ayres*] had taken the *Island of Juan Fernandez*, and set all the prisoners (chiefly patriots) at liberty; and that he was proceeding to the coast of *Peru*, to vex and destroy the commerce of the royalists. The revolutionists appear to want arms. The congress commenced its sittings in *March* last. The establishment of a bank, with a capital of two millions, is spoken of.

¶ In general, the progress of this people to liberty seems certain of a happy issue. They have begun to think, and we observe that public men and

public measures are freely spoken of. This is a great point gained. But we fear there is much want of union among them, and that their difficulties, on this account, will be considerably increased. However, we know, by experience, that a few discontented men may make a great noise; and have reason to hope, that the body of the people are sincerely devoted to the cause of their country.

The provinces of *Curacas*, &c. appear in a state of anarchy. These countries, by the successive prevalence of the whig and royal authorities, have suffered beyond example. Some parts must be almost depopulated. *Bolivar*, collecting the fugitives from Carthagena at *Aux Cayes*, sailed sometime ago in considerable force; and much anxiety is felt to learn the object and fate of his expedition.

WEST INDIA NEWS. An opinion has prevailed that *Bolivar*, late of Carthagena, and his adherents, designed to attack the city of *St. Domingo*. Two vessels belonging to his squadron had captured a Spanish schooner off the *Punta Salines*. A French sloop of war of 22 guns had arrived from France, and was cruising against King Henry—two frigates were expected out for the same purpose. It would appear that Petion is not to be molested, for the present.

Insurrection at Barbadoes. A letter from John Mitchell, American consul at Martinique, to his brother in New-York, dated the 18th of April, says "it is with pain that I have to inform you, news is received here of an insurrection at Barbadoes, and of the negroes having burned 42 estates—no further particulars."

Further. A letter from the same place of the 20th, says—"The negroes have risen en masse in Barbadoes, and burnt upwards of 60 plantations, and killed all the whites they could find. A detachment of 2000 men, consisting of the troops now here, embark for that island this day; they will soon be put under, as Barbadoes is free of woods and almost a perfect level.

[By referring to our table, page 115, it appears that the slaves in the island of Barbadoes, amount to 59,506—the whites only to 15,000.]

Mr. Gallatin is expected to sail for France in a few weeks, in the U. S. sloop of war *Peacock*, captain *Rodgers*.

It was believed at Havana, April 10, that a vessel bound for that port from *Vera Cruz*, with 400,000 dollars on board, had been captured by a Carthagena privateer.

Maj. gen. Scott arrived at Baltimore, on Friday evening, the 10th inst. in the ship *Franklin*, from Liverpool.

Several vessels, having arrived at our ports from *Canton*, with teas, &c. have been ordered to Amsterdam, without breaking cargo. The *Braganza*, of New-York, was warned off *St. Helena* by a British sloop of war; but being close in with the island, the British officers pointed out to them the residence of *Bonaparte*.

The *Buffalo Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, complains of a backward spring, and observes, that the lower part of lake Erie was full of massy ice.

INTERESTING.—From the *Durham Gazette*.—In lately looking over my old papers, I discovered a copy of the following note to the rev. Mr. M***** which I took from the original, and the insertion of which in the *Gazette*, I presume will be acceptable to many of your readers. It was written by the widow of the brave gen. *Montgomery*, shortly after his death, and during the war, in consequence of the son of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, having been named *МОНТГОМЕРИ*. A Subscriber.

"Mrs. *Montgomery's* compliments to the rev. Mr. M——; sends the enclosed ring to the young soldier, he has done her the honor to call after her unfortunate general.

She hopes, long before his assistance can be wanted, that his distressed country's liberties will be established on a firm foundation. But should they not, she doubts not but the brave example of his namesake, will teach him to prefer the greatest danger, and even death itself, rather than submit to chains of slavery, though the fetters are of gold.

Though surrounded by sorrow and lost to happiness, she remembers, with some degree of pleasure, the respect in which this country holds the memory of her *МОНТГОМЕРИ*—and that his beloved name will not soon be lost in it."

[The widow of gen. *Montgomery* died a few years since in New-Hampshire.]

Fire.—130 buildings were destroyed by fire, at *St. John's*, Newfoundland, on the morning of the 13th February last—loss estimated at £100,000 sterling. The situation of the sufferers in such a climate and at a such season must be excessive.

Expedition. At *Richard Brown's* woollen factory, *Holliday's Cove* (Va.) 4 miles from *Steubenville*, the wool was shorn from a sheep in the morning, washed, carded, spun into yarn of 18 cuts to the lb. wove, dyed, fulled, dried, shorn, and made into a coat and worn, all in the space of 24 hours. What think ye of this?—*Western Herald*.

The heaviest snow ever known in that country, fell at *Terrano*, in Italy, about the 31st Dec. last.—It was of a red and yellow color! The phenomenon had excited great fear and apprehension in the people, "and religious processions made to appease the heavens!" Learned men were requested to make experiments with this snow, and report the result of their enquiries.

THE PLAGUE has appeared in several parts of Italy. Great precautions are adopted to prevent its spreading through Europe. It appears to be more than usually fatal. Some parts of European Turkey have lost half of their population by it. It rages in *Wallachia*, and seems to be approaching Germany in several directions.

BRITISH NAVY. From a London paper of April 1. The following ships at *Portsmouth* are ordered to be sold, or taken to pieces. Those employed as receiving ships, powder ships, and military depots, are to be retained so long as they may be required for those services:

Blake, *Fortune*, *Gladiator*, *Malacca*, *Emerald*, *Castor*, *Prince*, *Excellent*, *Elephant*, *Mars*, *Magnificent*, *Royal Oak*, *Swiftsure*, *Victorious*, *York*, *Hyperius*, *Atlas*, *Fortitude*, *San Antonia*, *Bull Dog*, *Alcide*, *Robust*, *Cuba*, *Squirrel*, *Speedy*, *Pluto*, *Prince George*, *Arve*, *Prince*, *Hygeria*.

[Of the above two are 98's—fifteen 74's—one 50—one 44—one 38—three 36's—two 32's—one 24—one 19—one 16, and one 12. Total 29.]

The *Tuscan*, 16, and *Tickler*, 10, at *Plymouth*, are to be sold; the *Majestic*, 56, and *Medusa*, 52, have been broken up at *Plate-Yard*.

A correct list of the British navy in commission, made up to the 1st of April—Of the line, effective, 24; frigates, 5; frigates, 72; sloops, cutters, &c. 92; guard-ships, &c. not effective, 14; troop-ships, 7; store-ships, 12; yachts, 5. Total, 231. Decrease this month, 5.

An enquiry into smuggling is instituted in the house of commons, implicating ministers, &c. many luxuries, as wines, &c. from France, intended for the prince regent, having been detected, though marked as returned ordnance stores.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 13 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1816.

[WHOLE No. 247.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Omission.—The editor of the Weekly Register is very politely requested by one of the members of the city council, to add the following to the vote of thanks of the corporation to brigadier general *Winder* and commodore *Rodgers*, inserted in the last number, see page 187—after the word “campaign” in the ninth line of the resolve, insert—

“and to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and to the officers, petty officers and “seamen of the navy and flotilla under their respective commands,”

It was thus that the resolve passed the city council—but it so happened (and things of the kind *must* happen) that the publisher from whom we copied the proceedings, omitted this part of it.

Accident to the Mail.

From the Democratic Press of Monday last.

“The southern mail did not arrive in this city on Saturday last, until 5 o’clock in the afternoon; five hours after its usual time. The delay was occasioned by the overturning of the stage from the top of the dam at Principio, about three miles on this side of the Susquehanna. Fortunately there was no person in the stage but an American *Tar*, who saved himself by his presence of mind and agility, in leaping from the carriage, and alighted on the top of the dam. The stage, horses and driver fell into the creek, a height of about 15 or 20 feet; the driver was but little injured, one of the horses killed, and the stage broken to pieces. The mail must have remained in the water sometime, as the letters that were received by it, were dripping wet. Most of the newspapers were destroyed. We understand that the post-master of this city was under the necessity of opening every packet to dry the letters before they were forwarded; and that after drying the newspapers, he has selected and forwarded those that were not injured. We learn, Mr. NILES’ WEEKLY REGISTER is the only paper that has escaped without injury, on account of the careful manner in which they are wrapped. They were thoroughly wet, but only the outside wrapper was rubbed, so that the directions remained perfect on the inside wrappers.”

The post-master at Philadelphia, notifying the post-master at New-York of the circumstance mentioned above, says—I have been obliged to open every mail and dry the letters separately, and all the papers that were legibly directed I have dried and sent you. NILES’ REGISTER, owing to the complete manner in which they are enclosed and tied up, have escaped better than any other paper; the greatest portion of the papers, however, are entirely destroyed.

☞ The preceding may serve to answer many complaints which have latterly been made respecting the *irregular* arrival of the REGISTER, especially in the western parts of Virginia, where the conduct of some person or persons is singularly infamous. This work is so packed that it can resist any *common accident* but the negligence of post-masters—which it belongs to Mr. Meigs, the post-master general, to relieve the people of. A few days since I received a letter from an office in Virginia, near the Ohio, which had a passage of rather more than six weeks,

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and was supposed lost—I have two others, with money enclosed, taking the circuit, or snugly reposing on the floor, in the corner of some post-office, in the same state, for a “more convenient season,” or waiting for leisure to get on. I suppose they will arrive—“after harvest.” *Nil desperandum.*

However, it becomes me to bear a general good testimony of the fidelity and care with which the business of this interesting and extensive establishment is conducted. My papers commonly reach their destination without delay, and seldom fail altogether. There are many gentlemen from 3 to 500 miles from me who have never lost a single number since the commencement of the work in 1811. *And I most sincerely wish that no person may be intimidated from forwarding to me my little dues by an apprehension of the want of safety in the mails—I GUARANTEE THEIR ARRIVAL.* There never was a time when remittances would be more gratefully received than at present.

The cultivation of the Cane.

THE RED RIVER LANDS.

The editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER has been favored with some information as to the progressive cultivation of the sugar cane in Louisiana, which he thinks cannot fail to interest all who delight to ascertain the resources and capacities of our country to supply the wants and gratify the wishes of its people. The march to independence is steady, and certain—exterior circumstances have palsied the commercial spirit and checked the manufacturing zeal of our citizens; but the present depression of these is not more likely to last, than their former activity was to be expected to continue.—Each state grew out of *artificial* circumstances, produced by the condition of things in Europe, and must find their *natural* level.

The value of Louisiana—“that howling waste and dreary wilderness”—the mere *dot* in which, the island of Orleans, was once thought by party to be worth “10,000 lives and 100,000,000 dollars,” and by the same party considered too dear when the whole territory was purchased for 15 millions, because the purchase did not include a “seeking of protection under the British cannon,” and a state of war with France or her then ally, Spain—is yet very partially ascertained. I have several times made the “round assertion,” as it may be considered, that the United States’ lands in this section of our country, if carefully managed, will, of themselves, produce an amount equal to that of the present national debt—for the public owns vast tracts of country as well calculated as any in the world for cultivating the most advantageous products of the soil—*sugar* and *cotton*, at their present and probable future prices. I have been much pleased to feel assured that this result may be confidently expected. In a pecuniary point of view then, the purchase of the territory of Louisiana was a master stroke of policy—but its value in a political consideration is beyond estimation, being *immense*: as it must appear to every man on a moment’s reflection.

The certificates below, are those of two very respectable gentlemen living on the *Red River*, about

Q

three miles below the town of Natchitoches, which is in lat. 31° 46' N. Our correspondent observes that the experiments made by others are equally satisfactory, and that many of the most wealthy planters of that neighborhood were about to change their crops from cotton to sugar—adding, that although he believes no lands in the United States are equal to those on that river for the quantity of cotton they give the planter, yet that the cane will be found a more profitable crop, as being less liable to accident or disease, and requiring less labor to bring it into the market,—one acre in cane being also equal in value to at least three acres in cotton. He says, that about 200 acres of land on the *Red River* are this year planted with the cane, and he calculates that sugar will soon become the grand-staple of the country, and greatly exceed the quantity that can be made on the *Mississippi*. For, he observes—“Our lands proper for sugar plantations, are very extensive; they are richer, the soil warmer and the vegetation quicker than those of the *Mississippi*; our cane grows much faster in the months of May and June, than it does on that river, which is accounted for from the extreme coldness of the *Mississippi* water at that season, flowing directly from regions of ice and snow. This, it is thought, fully if not more than compensates for the difference of latitude.”

The subscriber, planter at Natchitoches, in the state of Louisiana, certifies, that his experiments in the cultivation of the sugar cane have produced him at the rate of 2500lbs of sugar of a very superior quality, per arpent. And that he is persuaded if the cane be well cultivated and carefully managed, that it will produce, 3000lbs. per arpent—first cut.

Given under my hand this 29th Dec. 1815.

T. BOSSIE.

Copy of a letter from Samuel Davenport, Esq. to Dr. John Sibley, on the subject of the cultivation of sugar cane, on Red river.

DEAR SIR—From conversations I had with several of the most observant sugar planters near Orleans, as well as from my own observations, I was convinced that the sugar cane was not so tender a plant as it was thought to be, when first cultivated in Louisiana—that it naturalized itself to climate and certain qualities of soil with facility; and was induced to make a trial of it on our Red river lands: consequently, in 1814, had three-fourths of an arpent of plants brought from the coast, which planted five arpents at 4 feet distance the rows. It grew luxuriantly, and ripened to a considerable height. In the fall, I had, as an essay, 5-4ths of an arpent of ground, which produced me near 1000 wt. of good sugar; the balance I planted last spring, which gave about twenty arpents, eight of which I manufactured, and has produced me about 9,000 wt. of a superior quality, besides molasses, &c. although I lost considerable of juice and syrup from the imperfection of my machinery. I am encouraged to continue, and I think will be able to grind from thirty to forty arpents next season. The fertility and superior quality of our soil, the local situation of our lands on the margin of the river, with the considerable exhalations which takes place during the fall season from its waters impregnated with saline particles, prevents the early frosts from affecting vegetation until much later than on the neighboring highlands, and convinces me, makes up amply for the difference of latitude between this and the coast above Orleans, where they succeed in a very high degree in making sugar.

Upon the whole, I think we may safely calculate

upon 1000 wt. per arpent, one year with another, besides molasses, &c. Some objections are made to our prospects of success on the ground that the root will not produce a second and a third year, as on the coast of the *Mississippi*, on account of the hard frosts that prevail in winter. In fact, last season, but very few of mine survived the severe and uncommon winter we had; but I calculate much on their producing next season. Yet should we fail in our expectation from the stubble, the culture of the sugar cane will still be productive by planting our fall crop every year: for instance, one-fifth of the whole will plant the same ground, leaving four-fifths to grind and manufacture into sugar—the produce of which, as above stated, will be worth more than the whole planted in cotton, at the highest prices and most sanguine calculations. The sugar cane is much easier raised and prepared for market than the cotton crop, and requires less work than corn, while growing. Another season, I am confident, will fully determine our Red river planters in favor of the cultivation of sugar cane, and enhance much the value of lands in our parish.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient, humble servant,

S. DAVENPORT.

Natchitoches, Jan. 3, 1816.

Accompanying these certificates is a sample of the sugar raised by Mr. Bossie. It is of a very bright color, and possesses all the qualities esteemed in the sugar of the *Mississippi*. Editor.

Importations of the U. States

FOR THE YEAR, ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1814.*

Abstracted from the letter of the secretary of the treasury of Dec. 18, 1815—addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

Value of goods paying duties ad valorem—	
At 27½ per cent.	\$3,504,620
32½ “	659,769
42½ “	77,757
Wines —Malmsey, L. P. Madeira	galls. 2,278
all other Madeira	862
Burgundy, Champagne, &c.	734
Sherry and St. Lucar	297
all other	418,288
Spirits —from grain	723
from other materials	565,996
Molasses	5,376,367
Beer, ale and porter	9,691
Teas —Bohea	lbs. 17,357
Souchong, &c.	66,220
Hyson, &c.	30,648
other green	88,011
Coffee	7,758,738
Cocoa	283,854
Chocolate	583
Sugar —brown	26,457,943
white	3,006,528
loaf and lump	472
Almonds	96,401
Currants	24,487
Prunes and plums	41,504
Figs	11,460
Raisins —in jars and boxes	336,222
all other	276,700
Candles —tallow	27,237
wax or spermaceti	446
Cheese	27,119
Soap	51,766

*No account of the importations of the last year has been published.

Tallow	:	:	:	:	:	333
Mace	:	:	:	:	:	254
Nutmegs	:	:	:	:	:	857
Cinnamon	:	:	:	:	:	15
Cloves	:	:	:	:	:	4,645
Pepper	:	:	:	:	:	429,142
Pimento	:	:	:	:	:	36,204
Cassia	:	:	:	:	:	3,780
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff or segars	:	:	:	:	:	2,161
Snuff	:	:	:	:	:	246
Indigo	:	:	:	:	:	49,128
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	125,838
Gunpowder	:	:	:	:	:	53
Starch	:	:	:	:	:	2,370
Glue	:	:	:	:	:	69,425
Pewter plates and dishes	:	:	:	:	:	242
Iron—anchors and sheet	:	:	:	:	:	235,906
slit and hoop	:	:	:	:	:	406,725
nails	:	:	:	:	:	156,855
spikes	:	:	:	:	:	2,255
Quicksilver	:	:	:	:	:	110,700
Paints—Ochre yellow, in oil	:	:	:	:	:	971
_____ , dry	:	:	:	:	:	123,568
Spanish brown	:	:	:	:	:	7,154
White and red lead	:	:	:	:	:	232,841
Lead and manufactures of lead	:	:	:	:	:	69,367
Feines	:	:	:	:	:	1,424
Cordage—tarred	:	:	:	:	:	21,913
untarred	:	:	:	:	:	2,110
cables	:	:	:	:	:	8,388
Steel	:	:	:	:	:	6,663
Twine and packthread	:	:	:	:	:	55
Glauber salts	:	:	:	:	:	22
Salt—weighing more than 56lbs. per bushel	:	:	:	:	:	2,968,851
weighing 56 lb. or less	:	:	:	:	:	262,462
Coal	:	:	:	:	:	19,367
Fish—foreign caught, dried	:	:	:	:	:	14,510
salmon	:	:	:	:	:	917
mackerel	:	:	:	:	:	1,557
all other	:	:	:	:	:	4,504
Glass—black quart bottles	:	:	:	:	:	685
window	:	:	:	:	:	4,382
Segars	:	:	:	:	:	2,157
Lime, foreign	:	:	:	:	:	363
Boots	:	:	:	:	:	811
Shoes and slippers, silk	:	:	:	:	:	193
kid and morocco	:	:	:	:	:	4,584
all other, for children	:	:	:	:	:	745
Cards—wool and cotton	:	:	:	:	:	15
playing	:	:	:	:	:	423

cents out of the 25 to booksellers and others, it being an instruction to us, not to sell by retail ourselves, except at our office in New-York. Such gentlemen, therefore, as may think the work worthy of their attention, will please to apply to their own booksellers in their several neighborhoods; who, upon remittance to us, may depend upon being supplied with whatever numbers they may order, and with all possible speed and regularity. We are instructed to say, on the part of our employer, that he laments the necessity of putting so high a price on his work; but that it was the only possible way of securing a chance of even a bare reimbursement of his expenses, to say nothing of any remuneration for the time and labor indispensably requisite to the prosecution of so arduous an undertaking. The subscribers have brought out with them some copies of the Register, vol. 29, which closes the last year. The price of these volumes, containing each 13 numbers, is 2 dollars 25 cents, with an allowance of 72 cents per volume to booksellers. It is intended to publish the Register regularly, every Saturday, if the arrivals from England will enable us to do it. But it is hardly to be supposed that that will be the case. We shall, therefore, be obliged sometimes to miss a week, and sometimes to publish two Registers in one week, in order to publish fifty-two numbers in the course the year.— We have brought out with us the seven first numbers, and we shall publish two numbers in a week, for the first three weeks; after which, we shall publish only once a week, except in the cases before described. For the present, we shall publish every Tuesday and every Saturday, and have the numbers ready for delivery at eight o'clock in the morning, of those days.

HENRY COBBETT,
G. S. OLDFIELD.

No. 19, Wall-street, New-York.

We respectfully acquaint the public, that we will receive written orders from any bookseller, or other gentleman, for books to be imported from England; that the order may be for old books or new; for any particular book; for all new books generally; for all new books of a particular description or branch of science, or literature, or for a collection of new books, not exceeding a fixed sum. These orders we will transmit to England, where they will be executed, under the direction of Mr. Cobbett, with all possible speed, it being intended that there shall be no delay beyond the first day, when the execution can take place.

The rate at which books thus imported, are to be charged, is, at 25 per centum, above the retail price in England, exclusive of charges.

We have, at our office, ample catalogues of English books, and will be happy to submit them to the inspection of any gentlemen who may wish to see them.

We will also receive, and carefully forward, any letters or any communications, that may be sent to us, or delivered to us, for Mr. Cobbett. We request, that all letters containing orders for books to be imported, or containing communications to Mr. Cobbett, may be forwarded to us free of postage.

HENRY COBBETT,
G. S. OLDFIELD.

No. 19, Wall-street, New-York.

We have received the first number of *Cobbett's Register*, published at New-York, as proposed above—but have not time to notice it further at present.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Cobbett's Political Register.

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, will be published, at No. 19, Wall-street, New-York, COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER, No. 1, Vol. xxx. written in England, 6th January, to be continued weekly, as nearly as possible, and to consist, partly, of Mr. Cobbett's essays, which have been published in the corresponding numbers, in England, with the addition of *notes*; but chiefly of matter from the same pen, wholly new, sent out from England in manuscript. The form of the publication is large octavo, the paper is of the best quality, and the printing executed in the best manner. The series of numbers will form a volume at the end of six months, and will be regularly paged for that purpose, with a title page and index furnished. The retail price is 25 cents each number, with an allowance of 2

Militia of the United States.

Statement of the Militia of the United States, taken from the latest returns of states and territories, received at the war-department.

Abstracted from the report of the adjutant and inspector-general to the president of the United States, of March 1, 1816, and by him laid before congress on the 9th of the same month.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of return	RANK AND FILE.				Aggregate, including officers.
		Infantry.....	Artillery.....	Dragoons...	Riflemen....	
New-Hampshire	1813	18,690	735	1,776	-	24,902
Massachusetts	1815	52,474	2,905	2,349	-	69,175
Vermont	1809	15,543	303	1,035	-	20,259
Rhode-Island	1814	6,645	100	193	-	8,255
Connecticut	1815	14,377	-	-	-	18,309
New-York	1814	72,497	3,794	3,612	-	95,026
New-Jersey	1815	29,244	788	1,636	1,041	36,966
Pennsylvania	1812	94,723	246	1,759	2,686	99,414
Delaware	1813	6,465	81	116	32	7,448
Maryland	1811	28,123	403	1,135	-	32,189
Virginia	1815	-	-	-	-	83,847
North Carolina	1815	36,043	-	1,475	-	43,217
South Carolina	1815	24,053	1,057	2,297	693	32,202
Georgia	1815	23,264	162	1,112	94	27,480
Kentucky	1815	41,732	102	445	1,511	49,719
Tennessee	1812	25,910	-	357	-	29,193
Ohio	1815	37,373	176	1,138	2,356	46,832
Louisiana	1815	-	-	-	-	8,768
District of Columbia	1812	2,088	-	62	-	2,352
Mississippi Territory	1812	4,372	-	240	-	5,291
Indiana Territory	1814	4,281	-	-	-	5,010
Illinois Territory, no return						
Missouri Territory	1814	2,506	-	-	-	2,812
Michigan Territory						
Grand total						748,566

REMARKS.

Rhode-Island returns, 1 deputy-quarter-master-general, 1 colonel, not included in the above.

Connecticut returns, 1 captain-general, 1 lieutenant-general, 1 commissary-general, 1 paymaster-general, not included in the above. The return does not distinguish the different arms, and the whole force is therefore put down to the infantry.

New-Jersey returns, 1 commander in chief, 2 deputy-quarter-masters-general, 4 deputy-adjutants-general, not included in the above.

Virginia returns, 2 division quarter-masters, 4 division inspectors, 21 brigade-majors, not included above. The several arms are not distinguished in the return.

North-Carolina returns, 59 colonels, 9 cadets, not included in the above.

South-Carolina returns, 1 commander in chief, 1 commissary general of purchases, 1 commissary-general of issues, 1 paymaster general, 1 surgeon-general, 1 physician-general, 1 apothecary-general, 1 waggon-master-general, 1 forage-master-general, 10 brigade-majors.

Georgia returns, 1 paymaster-general, 5 division-inspectors, 5 division-quarter-masters, 10 brigade-majors, not included above.

Kentucky returns, 6 division-inspectors, 21 brigade-majors, 6 division-quarter masters.

Missouri returns, 1 inspector-general, 1 division-quarter-master, 1 judge-advocate, not included above.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

March 1st, 1816.

D. PARKER,

Adj't and insp'r gen'l.

Schedule

Imports of Cotton into Liverpool, for 6 years, from January 1, 1810, to January 1, 1816.

	In 1815.	Janort. N. O. p. can.	Brazil.	Deme- rwa.	West- Indies.	Baha- mms.	Heland	Prance	East Indies.	Total.	1814	1815	Dec. 1814
January	544	947	1665	584	21	294	50	297	3818	2784	1034	23310	
February	4736		4572		827	720	876	274	11869	35179		6926	
March	2474		3173			15	132		6519	13445			
April	3757		86		3861		15		16792	18363			
May	9975		15037		3861	581	223		26912	18835	8077		
June	24416		4971		944		22		32472	22209	10263		
July	23101		8402		322	200			36996	13064	23932		
August	21952		6874		699	416			33428	27756	5672		
September	11311		10006		957			2766	34616	9914	24702		
October	8559		4714		25			2259	20785	13330	7455		
November	6199		630		309	207		284	13255	1907	11348		
December	12386		15776		1132	50		635	33625	5987	27638		
Total	1815 129410	31343	69478	19563	9490	2218	1588	6513	1484	271087	182775	120121	31807
	1814 39624	102782	16804	17503	1948	4112			182773				
	1813 14174	2988	87701	15563	11306	803	9131		141666				
	1812 62701	16827	45358	19245	6899	1005	1839		171774				
	1811 72653	24749	45380	20487	5482	1309	1368		171498				
	1810 185742	12994	76668	23323	14057	3730	5874		320688				

being the total increase of import 1815 over '14.

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL DESCRIPTIONS OF COTTON, TAKEN EACH FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, FROM 1810 TO 1816. FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
Sea-Island	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Upland, old	1 8 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 4 2 2 2 2 2
New-Orleans	1 9 9 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 9 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 9 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 9 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 9 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 9 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 9 2 2 2 2 2
Pennabuco	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Bahia	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Macanham	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Demarara	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2
Surinam	1 11 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 11 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 11 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 11 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 11 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 11 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 11 2 2 2 2 2 2
Barbadoes	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 10 2 2 2 2 2 2
West-Indies	1 9 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 9 2 2 2 2 2 2

Laws of the United States.

An act providing for cases of lost military land warrants and discharges for faithful services.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That when any soldier of the regular army having obtained a military land warrant shall have lost, or shall hereafter lose the same, or the said warrant shall have been or may be by accident destroyed, every such soldier shall, upon proof thereof, to the satisfaction of the secretary of war, be entitled to a patent in like manner as if the said warrant was produced.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of discharges from the military service of the United States of any soldier of the regular army, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the secretary of war that a certificate of faithful services has been

omitted by the neglect of the discharging officer, by misconstruction of the law, or by any other neglect or casualty, such omission shall not prevent the issuing of the warrant and patent as in other cases. And when it shall be proven as aforesaid, that any soldier of the regular army has lost his discharge and certificate of faithful service, the secretary of war shall cause such papers to be furnished such soldier of the regular army as will entitle him to his land warrant and patent: Provided, such measure be justified by the time of his enlistment, the period of service, and the report of some officer of the corps to which he was attached.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the senate pro tempore.
April 27, 1816.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON

An act for the relief Young King, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the secretary for the department of war be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause to be paid to Young King, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians, quarter yearly, the sum of fifty dollars, amounting to the sum of two hundred dollars per annum, during the term of his natural life, as a compensation for the brave and meritorious services which he rendered the United States in the late war with Great Britain, and as a provision for the wound and disability which he received in the performance of those services.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said sum be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

An act for the relief of the widow and children of Charles Dolph, deceased.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the widow of Charles Dolph, deceased, late of Saybrook, in the state of Connecticut, the sum of five hundred dollars, for the use of herself and the children of the said Dolph, (who was killed during the late war with Great Britain, in an engagement between a party of volunteers, raised in said town of Saybrook, and the crew of a British privateer, called the Rover,) in consideration of the capture of five British prisoners on that occasion, which prisoners were delivered over to the marshal of the United States for the district of Connecticut.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the money herein granted be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated;

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

An act for the relief of George T. Ross, Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That so much of the nett proceeds of the forfeitures and penalties, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, as has accrued to the United States by the condemnation and sale of the vessels and their cargoes, which were taken near the island of Baratavia, on the western coast of Louisiana, on the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by a land and naval force under the command of col. George T. Ross and captain Daniel D. Patterson, and which were condemned and sold by order of the district court of the United States for the Orleans district, for violation of laws of the United States, and the same is hereby given up and relinquished in favor of the said George T. Ross, and Daniel T. Patterson, and of their officers and men, for their zeal, activity and courage, in capturing the same. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to pay to the said George T. Ross and Daniel T. Patterson, the amount of

the said nett proceeds of the said sales, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed among the land and naval forces employed in the capture of the said vessels, in such proportions, and under such regulations, as the secretaries of war and navy, with the approbation of the president, shall prescribe and determine.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

An act concerning the annual sum appropriated for arming and equipping the militia.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars, as appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the militia, either by purchase or manufacture, according to the act of the twenty-third of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," shall be paid for each year, respectively, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum appropriated to be paid as aforesaid, shall be applied for the purpose, and according to the intention specified in said act, without being liable at any time to be carried to the account of the surplus fund.—And nothing in the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments," shall be construed to authorize the transferring of the sum annually appropriated as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, to any other branch of expenditure.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

An act for reducing the duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December next, the additional duties laid on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, by the 3d section of the act entitled, "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed on the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall cease and determine, and in case of any application for a license to retail, between the thirtieth day of June and the first day of January next, a license therefor shall, agreeably to the present rates of duty, be granted, to expire on the thirty-first day of December next, on paying to the collector a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year by the existing rates as the time for which the license may be granted shall bear to a year; and for neglect or failure to obtain such license, the same

penalty shall be incurred, to be recovered in like manner as for the neglect or failure to obtain a license under the act, entitled "An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize," passed on the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: *Provided*, That after the first day of January next, no retailer of imported salt alone, whose stock in trade shall not exceed one hundred dollars, shall be compelled to take out a license for retailing the same, nor be liable to any penalty or forfeiture for failing to do so.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Bank of the United States.

[In our last paper we published a list of the commissioners named by the president of the United States for receiving subscriptions to the national bank. The following is a copy of the circular letter addressed to them by the secretary of the treasury, which, for many purposes, may be useful to our readers.]

Treasury Department, April 1816.

GENTLEMEN—You will perceive by the enclosed commission, that the president of the United States has appointed you commissioners for superintending the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the bank of the United States, to be opened on the first day of July next, at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania. Several copies of the act of congress, intitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," are now transmitted to you; and in the execution of your trust, I have the honor to request particular attention to the following points.

1. The subscription books, being prepared in the form of the annexed schedule marked A, are to be opened on the first of July, and to continue open every day, for the term of twenty days, exclusively of Sundays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon.

2. Any individual, company, corporation, or state, may subscribe for any number of shares not exceeding three thousand; and at the time of subscribing there must be paid, upon each share, five dollars in gold and silver coin of the United States, or of foreign coins, and twenty-five dollars more in like coin, or in funded debt. The value at which the foreign coins, and, also at which the funded debt, shall be received, are specified in the third section of the act.

3. Each subscriber must deliver to the commissioners, at the time of subscribing, certificates of funded debt, to the amount of the first instalment of the funded debt, together with a power of attorney in the form of the annexed schedule marked B. And the commissioners will thereupon give a receipt in the form of the annexed schedule marked C.

4. The commissioners will inclose each subscriber's deposit of coin and funded debt in a separate envelope, to be sealed, and to be labelled with the name of the subscriber. They will place the whole amount of deposits of coin and funded debt, in a secure chest, having at least two locks of different construction; the keys whereof to be separately kept by different commissioners. And they will lodge the chest in the vault of some bank, or in some other place of secure and safe keeping, so that the same and its contents shall be specifically delivered and

transferred, as they were received, to the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, or their order.

5. As soon as the subscription is closed, or at least seven days after it is closed, the commissioners in the several states, other than Pennsylvania, will make two transcripts, or copies, of the subscription books; they will retain one copy themselves; they will send the other to the secretary of the treasury at Washington, in the district of Columbia; and they will send the original subscription book (certifying the same to be genuine) to the commissioners at Philadelphia.

6. On the receipt of the subscription books from the commissioners of the several states, you will immediately convene; and if, upon taking an account of all the subscriptions, it appear that more than the sum of 28,000,000 of dollars has been subscribed, you will proceed to reduce the amount in the manner directed by the act: that is to say—

(1.) The amount of the excess to be deducted from the largest subscriptions, in such manner, as that no subscription shall be reduced in amount, while any one remains larger.

(2.) If the subscription, at any of the places designated for receiving them, does not exceed 3,000 shares, the amount is not to be reduced at such place.

(3.) If the subscription at any of the designated places exceed 3,000 shares, it may be reduced to that number of shares, but not lower.

7. Having, in the case of a redundant subscription, reduced and apportioned the number of shares, you will, with all convenient dispatch, cause a list to be apportioned, subscriptions to be made out, for each place, and transmit it to the proper commissioner. And thereupon you will return to the subscribers at Philadelphia, lawfully entitled thereto, the surplus of the deposit of coin and funded debt, beyond what is necessary to complete the payments for the number of shares apportioned to them respectively.

8. In case of the aggregate amount of the subscription, at all the designated places, shall not amount to 28,000,000 of dollars, the subscriptions to complete that sum are to remain open at Philadelphia, under your superintendance; and the subscriptions may then be made by any individual, company or corporation, for any number of shares, not exceeding the deficient amount.

9. As soon as the sum of 8,400,000 dollars, in coin and funded debt, shall have been actually received on account of subscription to the capital of the bank (exclusive of the subscription of the United States) you will give notice thereof in at least two newspapers, printed in each of the places designated for receiving subscriptions; and you will at the same time and in like manner, notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of at least thirty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of twenty directors, who are to be chosen by the stock holders, at which time and place, the election shall be made, in the manner prescribed by the act of congress; that is to say:

RULE I.

(1.) The number of votes shall be in a specified proportion to the number of shares held by the voter; but no voter is entitled to a greater number than 30 votes:

RULE XVI.

(2.) No stockholder, unless he be a citizen of the United States, can vote in the choice of directors:

RULE I.

(3.) Stockholders actually resident in the United States, and none other, may vote by proxy.

RULE II.

(4.) None but a stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States, can be a director.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the circular which has been addressed to the other commissioners, for your information.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Messrs. William Jones,
Stephen Girard,
Thomas M. Willing,
Thomas Leiper,
Cadwallader Evans, jun—Philadelphia.

The schedules referred to in the preceding letters, are in the following form:

SCHEDULE A.

Form of the subscription book.

What coin shall you pay in and the several amounts in the currency	
Number of shares.	
Names of subscribers.	
Date of subscription.	

SCHEDULE B.

Form of the power to transfer stock.

Know all men by these presents, that I _____, of the state of _____, a subscriber for _____ shares of the capital of the Bank of the United States, do hereby authorize and empower _____ and _____, or a majority of them, commissioners for superintending the subscriptions at _____, in the state of _____, in person, or by substitute, to transfer, in due form of law, the funded debt whereof the certificates are hereunto annexed to the president, directors and company of the Bank of the United States, as soon as the bank be organized: *Provided always*, that if, in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of the said bank among the subscribers, in the manner by law directed, the said funded debt shall be of a greater amount than shall be necessary to complete the payments of the funded debt portion for the shares to be apportioned, only so much of the funded debt shall be transferred by virtue of the power and authority hereby given, as shall be necessary to complete such payments. Witness my hand and

this _____ day of _____, 1816.

Sealed and delivered ?

in the presence of

N. B.—The wording of the power must be changed, when necessary, to meet the cases of subscription by companies, corporations or states. And the parties should acknowledge the execution of the power before a magistrate, who will certify the same under his hand and seal, in the usual form.

SCHEDULE C.

Form of the commissioners' receipt.

Received this _____ day of July, 1816, _____ the sum of _____ in coin, and the sum of _____ in funded debt, being the amount of the first installment on _____ shares subscribed to the capital of the Bank of the United States; to be disposed of as the law provides.

SCHEDULE D.

Form of a proxy.

I, _____, being a stockholder in the Bank of the United States, a citizen of the United States actually resident therein, to wit, at _____ in the state of _____, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint _____ of _____, as and for my attorney and agent, to vote as my proxy at the first election of directors, to be holden in pursuance of the act of congress entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," according to the number of shares for which I should be then entitled to vote, were I then personally present. Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 1816.

Sealed and delivered ?
in the presence of ?

N. B. The wording of the proxy should be changed to meet the case of companies, corporations, and states. And the execution of the proxy should be acknowledged before a magistrate, who will certify it, under hand and seal, in the usual form.

A Proclamation

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by the act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers," passed the 5th March, 1816, it was enacted that the locations of the land warrants of the said volunteers should "be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice and manner of location, as the president of the United States shall direct:"

Wherefore, I JAMES MADISON, president of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, do hereby make known, that the land warrants of the said Canadian volunteers may be located agreeably to the said act, at the land offices at Vincennes, or Jeffersonville, in the Indiana territory, on the first Monday in June next, with the registers of the said land offices; that the warrantees may, in person or by their attornies, or other legal representatives, in the presence of the register and receiver of the said land district, draw lots for the priority of location, and that, should any of the warrants not appear for location on that day, they may be located afterwards, according to their priority of presentation: the locations in the district of Vincennes to be made at Vincennes, and the locations in the district of Jeffersonville to be made at Jeffersonville.

Given under my hand the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

JAMES MADISON

By the president,
JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the general land office.

Legislature of Connecticut.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the council—*Mr. Speaker,*
And gentlemen of the house of representatives.

Soon after the close of the last session, measures were adopted to carry into effect the act then passed "for forming and conducting the military force of the state." The time which has since elapsed has been occupied in obtaining a more perfect return of the militia than we have heretofore possessed—in raising and forming the various select corps, and in other arrangements preparatory to the reorganization contemplated by the legislature. From the progress already made it is expected the system may be completed at no distant day.—I should do injustice to my own feelings were I not to acknowledge in terms of warm approbation the able assistance which has hitherto been cheerfully afforded me by officers of every grade whom I have had occasion either to consult or to employ. It has also yielded me sensible pleasure to observe the laudable spirit displayed by my fellow-citizens of the militia, and in numerous instances by those who were not the subjects of military duty, in tendering their services for the different corps, and in facilitating the execution of other reforms. This disposition is the more to be valued as it appears to flow from a conviction, strongly felt by some of our earliest and best patriots, that a well regulated militia is the peculiar safeguard of a republic, without which it could hardly hope to preserve for any great length of time, even the forms of freedom.

It is obvious, gentlemen, that militia duty, from the nature of the institution, falls upon the members of the community with an unequal pressure. Hence the general assembly have heretofore perceived the justice of granting the citizen soldier certain immunities as a partial compensation for his sacrifices. I would respectfully invite you to consider whether a principle so equitable in itself should not lead you to the adoption of some further provision in relation to this object.

The changes consequent upon a sudden termination of the late war could not fail to produce an impression unfavorable to our infant manufacturing establishments. A few of these establishments are indeed placed beyond the reach of foreign competition; whilst in others, affected by that competition, capitals have been invested to such an amount as that the public interest seems to have become in some measure identified with the fortunes of the individual adventurers. The enterprising spirit of our citizens may in these instances have carried them too far: but not farther, it is believed, than the necessities of the nation and the measures of its government appeared at the time to justify. The national councils have therefore with manifest propriety been called upon to uphold and encourage these important interests; and it is gratifying to perceive that the appeal has not been in vain. To their justice and munificence concerns of this magnitude should be referred.—The respective state governments, however, by moderate bounties or by particular exemptions from public burdens, may do much towards promoting and extending manufactures in private families; especially those manufactures which are naturally combined with an improved state of husbandry.—You will allow me gentlemen, to suggest the subject for your consideration, as connected in an eminent degree not only with individual wealth, but with the power and resources of the state and the real independence of the country.

Our committee, upon which the revival of public

prosperity so greatly depends is still subjected to many restraints, arising principally from the colonial systems of other governments. Whilst we regret that negotiation has been unsuccessful in removing these embarrassments we may rejoice that the distinguished bravery of an American squadron has relieved a valuable branch of our trade from future depredation.—It is apprehended that the act for equalizing the duties of our foreign and domestic tonnage and the effect it has received from the convention lately concluded with Great Britain may operate injuriously to the navigating interests of the union. I am far from believing that the measure originated in views hostile to those interests. But when it is considered that the discriminating duties were imposed at an early period of the government, and avowedly for the purpose of encouraging our own navigation, that afterwards and until checked by other causes the American tonnage increased with unexampled rapidity, and that the overture was accepted by the British government without any apparent sense of a sacrifice on its part, we have some reason to conclude that the apprehensions thus entertained are not wholly groundless. Those, who indulge fears of this kind, should nevertheless reflect that the convention is limited to a short duration. If evil consequences shall be found to have resulted from the experiment, we are to presume a remedy will be provided. An extended navigation, the source of wealth and school for seamen must unquestionably become a favorite object in the future policy of the United States.

At the request of the governor of North Carolina I lay before you certain resolutions adopted by the legislature of that state proposing amendments of the national constitution relative to the mode of choosing representatives in congress, and of appointing electors of president and vice president of the United States. The same propositions as modified and recommended by the legislature of Massachusetts, are likewise submitted by desire of the executive of that commonwealth. They will be accompanied by resolutions of the legislatures of the states of Rhode-Island and Ohio expressing their disagreement to the proposed amendments. The several communications will undoubtedly receive your deliberate attention.

The account of expences incurred by the state during the late war, I am informed, is now ready to be presented at the national treasury, and it will be with the legislature to designate a suitable agent for that purpose. Some delay in preparing the demand for a final liquidation appears to have arisen from the dispersed situation of many claimants, and the difficulties thence resulting of collecting the necessary vouchers. From the moderate amount of the expenditures compared with the services rendered and from the honorable character of those services, there can be no reasonable doubt of an early and satisfactory adjustment.

I shall not detain you, gentlemen, by a particular reference to other subjects. That enlightened zeal for the welfare of the commonwealth which has ever distinguished the proceedings of the general assembly, I am persuaded will be equally conspicuous at the present session.—We have the happiness to assemble at a period of general tranquillity throughout the civilized world. The favorable season thus afforded by a merciful Providence, it is to be hoped, will be employed in improving the moral and political condition of men, in establishing the intercourse of nations upon a just and durable basis, and in whatever may prevent a renewal of those scenes of horror which have recently overspread some of the finest portions of the globe,

Our own country, as well as the nations of Europe, has a deep interest in the prevalence of these dispositions: and however limited may be our sphere of action or of influence, I trust we shall cordially unite in giving effect to a course so replete with blessings to mankind.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

General assembly, May session, 1816,

Mr. Dexter.

From the Federal Republican. We received by the mail of yesterday, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the honorable *Samuel Dexter*, the democratic candidate for the office of governor of Massachusetts. The sudden departure of a man who "filled so large a share in his country's eye," is calculated to admonish us, how comparatively trifling are the honors of this world, when set in opposition to that awful change that awaits us in the midst of this turbulent career. He is now removed from the dusty region of political contest, alike insensible to censure or to panegyric.

The eloquence of this eminent orator possessed a native, and to us, an irresistible charm. It was an eloquence modelled on the subject which he had undertaken to illustrate, explain or to enforce.

Where cool, dispassionate and luminous argument was required, the orator was cool, dispassionate and luminous. He arrested attention in the first place by his calm and collected manner, and having once taken us captive by his powerful spells, he led us through all the intricate mazes of his argument, with so familiar a hand, that he seemed rather to follow us, than to be the guide of our footsteps; wherever pathos was required, our bosoms were taken by storm, before we were apprised of the assault. Recovering from his powerful shock, we found ourselves accompanying this enchanter on the plain even ground of argument again, who seemed to be utterly unconscious of the might which he had so recently put forth, or more properly to persuade us that he himself had no agency in all this transaction. He made his audience believe, while he chained them to their seats, that he was no orator; that it was not the orator, but the client who was telling "a plain and unvarnished tale." While we saw, and felt, and breathed the atmosphere of his genius, we were insensible of it, but by the effects which it wrought upon our senses. He displayed no unnatural warmth; there was no rising above, or falling below the subject; no turbulent violence of manner. He enchained our reasoning faculties in the first instance, and then with those powerful auxiliaries he approached the heart that seemed, when so assaulted, to surrender at discretion. His language was remarkable for its elegant and perspicuous simplicity, over which his slow and deliberate enunciation gave him absolute command. Whatever the subject was, he always had the happy address to persuade his audience, that they were perfectly at home. We now recollect an anecdote that will serve to explain the peculiar character of the orator's eloquence. The adverse counsel had persuaded the jury again and again to be upon their guard against the artful wiles of his antagonist, and Mr. Dexter rose in reply, under all the disadvantages which these suspicions excited. He began by informing the jury he had no pretensions to eloquence. They would find him, he said, a plain man, incapable, even if he had the wish, to impose on their judgments, and the apparent sincerity and simplicity of his manner won the confidence of the jury. After this preparatory lodgement was made in their

feelings—the wily orator poured all the strength of his mind through that subtle channel, and the arguments, the eloquence and the cause of his opponent were gone, before the jury were sensible of the change themselves. Every man of the jury rose from his seat with a firm conviction that Dexter was not an orator, for he had the consummate art to persuade them that he was not, and they discredited, utterly discredited, the evidence of their own senses.

He never snatched a verdict from the hands of the jury; it was tendered to his acceptance. Another prominent point in his eloquence was, that he could either adopt a close or wide range of argument, as suited his purpose. If a precedent was favorable to the cause of his client, it possessed a sort of sanctity not to be approached without awe; it was the safeguard of property and of right, and the jury were warned not to touch the consecrated landmark. If the precedent was unfavorable, then the reason of the thing came in play; general principles were urged with all the force of his eloquence, to which this solitary precedent was hostile; this stain on the escutcheon of justice, which the jury were implored to wipe away. The mind of Dexter never staggered under a mass of unwieldy and cumbersome metaphors: if illustration was required—the metaphor arose suddenly, sparkled upon us and vanished. There was no exhibition of the brilliant in different lights—the orator caught the beam that flashed direct upon the subject; and while we gazed, the lustre was gone. His sarcasms were full to the point, compendious and terrible: the wound was reeking before we saw the glitter of the sword.

State of Rome.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER:

—Mas!—Rude fragments now
Lie scatter'd where the shapely column stood;
Her palaces are dust!

Rome, June 10, 1813.

I was at Rome in the year 1791; the city then contained 160,000 inhabitants, the luxuries in equipage and liveries was considerable; in many of the great houses the foreigner met with a hospitable reception, and every thing indicated a great and opulent capital. I entered the city this time by the same road, and instead of carriages, was met by droves of oxen, goats and half wild horses, driven along by black-eyed herdsmen, armed with long pikes, and muffled up in their cloaks; they looked like Tartars. The dust raised by the cattle filled the air. These herdsmen with their charge, seek every evening, within the walls, a refuge from the pestiferous atmosphere of the environs. They take possession of the quarters and palaces which are abandoned to them by the population, in proportion as it diminishes, and is crowded together with the unwholesome air into the centre of the city. The Porta Populi, the Transiberine quarter, and those of the Quirinal and the Mountain of the Trinity, are already deserted by their inhabitants, and country people have settled in them. The population of Rome is reduced to 100,000 souls, and this number includes more than 40,000 vine-dressers, herdsmen and gardeners. Extensive districts of the city are transformed into villages, and are occupied by rustics, driven by the insalubrity of the atmosphere from their former dwellings. Such a prodigious depopulation in the short space of twenty two years, is almost unprecedented. The political events of that period have doubtless contributed much to its diminution; but the principal cause must be sought in the general relation of Rome, and in the effects

of its noxious atmosphere. This scourge is every year making fresh encroachments; every year over-spreads streets, places and quarters, and every year its baneful influence must augment; because it acts in an inverse ratio to the assistance opposed by the population. The fewer the inhabitants, the greater the number of victims; and every funeral is the avant-courier of many more. That period therefore, is probably not far distant, when this queen of cities will be completely shorn of her splendour, and nothing be left of her but that glorious name, which time cannot destroy. The traveller will then find at Rome, as he now does at Volterra, nought but a vast collection of monuments, palaces and ruins of every age. The marks of near approaching destruction are impressed upon every part of Rome. As there are many more houses than inhabitants, no person thinks of repairing his own—if it becomes ruinous, he seeks another elsewhere; to mend a door, &c. would be deemed labour thrown away—they tumble down, and as they fall are left lying. In this manner, numbers of convents are now transformed into ruinous shells; many palaces are become uninhabited, and no one takes the trouble even to secure their doors. This abandonment, this Tartar population filling the streets with their cattle, already present striking characteristics of decay and ruin.

“Amid this neglect of the private buildings, a strong anxiety for the preservation of such remains of antiquity as time has spared, is observable. The government are carrying on works upon an extensive plan, according to which all those which are partly covered with rubbish, are to be cleared, and to be connected and grouped, that these precious relics shall present a view at once picturesque and agreeable.

“All the environs of the Vatican, with the exception of the main street conducting to it, are likewise abandoned to herdsmen. I was particularly struck with their desolate appearance, early one morning, when I set out to visit St. Peter's. The sun had just risen when I reached the great square, the doors of the Cathedral were still shut; profound silence every where prevailed, except that at a distance I heard the bells of the cattle returning to their pasture. Not a creature was to be seen, and I arrived in the fore-court without having met with one human being. The coolness of the morning, and the tints of the dawn, diffused an inexpressible charm over the enchanting solitude. I beheld the temple, its colonades, and the sky before me, and never had my mind so deeply felt the sublime magnificence of nature, at the moment of separation between day and night.

“At length the doors of the church opened, and its bells announced the opening day, but in vain did their sound, summon the christian to their devotions. Not a soul came to implore the blessing of heaven.—This temple, the most splendid monument that the world ever raised to the divinity; this temple already stands in a desert; the grass grows in its forecourts, and moss springs upon its walls. It already relates the glory and magnificence of past ages, and prepares to proclaim to future generations, the genius and the piety of the times in which it was founded.”

Foreign Articles.

The state of England. The proceedings of parliament and of the people at their numerous meetings to petition for a relief of their burthens, exhibit scenes of privation and distress without precedent. Great quantities of land are thrown out of

cultivation—for the sale of its *whole* produce will not pay the *reduced* rents, taxes and tythes—some parishes are nearly deserted, while the jails and poor-houses are overflowing with new tenants. It would seem that the nation is really incompetent to meet the requisitions of government, even though its entire labor was directed to the service of the state and church. Money has risen in value about 50 per cent. compared with the price of commodities, but the taxes, pensions, salaries, &c. &c. &c. have nearly the same nominal amount; and the payment of the 60 or 70 millions of pounds sterling, required for the support of government, besides the poor rates, tythes, &c. is more oppressive than the payment of double these enormous sums would have been some time ago. All are crying out for a retrenchment of expenses; but the blood-suckers who constitute the governing party, and make the majority in parliament, are loath to begin the work—but they must begin it, for it is utterly impossible that the present peace establishment can be supported.

A great crisis has arrived in England—There never was, in my opinion, half so much reason to expect a convulsion there as at this time. The ministry appear sensible of it, and have armed themselves with all possible means. They have an army of 28 or 30,000 *Englishmen* in Ireland, and large bodies of *German* soldiers in England. They may keep down the people, but they *cannot* make them pay the present taxes for a twelve-month longer, for there is not the *ability* to pay them. At *Taunton*, in *Somerset*, no less than *six hundred* exchequer writs have issued for the seizure of people's goods for the non-payment of taxes!—and so it is all over the country.

O that the people of this *republic* would duly esteem the blessings they enjoy!

State of the poor. Mr. *Rose*, speaking of the state of the British poor, with a view to better their condition, said in parliament, “it was notorious that artificers and laborers, no matter what may be their profits, were *always* obliged to look to the parish for support in time of illness.”

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The ministers, though outvoted on the property tax, have their usual ascendancy on other questions. In their late majority in favor of the present enormous peace establishment they had only *twelve* country members with them, but they were supported by *seventy-two* members holding places under government—by 14 brothers or sons of persons in office, and *twenty-five* generals and colonels under pay—say 111. The whole of the members who voted on the question, if I recollect rightly, was about 230—nearly one half of which were placemen, as stated above, besides the *pensioners*.

A body of troops, reported to be 2000 strong, have sailed from Cadiz for Lima. Great preparations are making for the nuptials of the king of Spain. Advices have been received that 8 or 9 millions of dollars had arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico, under a convoy too powerful to be attacked by the republicans. The report is renewed, that there was a conspiracy to depose Ferdinand—the *tyranny* being “restored” in Spain, by the *holy* inquisition, is said to have wrung the secret from several. The king of France has issued an ordinance for re-organizing the legion of honor. Gen. Debelie has been sentenced to death. The king of Prussia has effaced, with his own hand, the denomination of grand duchy, given to certain provinces in his kingdom—and has added, “there is but one kingdom of Prussia—these denominations announce a division too glaring, and I desire the unity in my kingdom.” The celebrated *Ballard Varnish*, well known dur-

ing the French revolution as a member of the committee of public safety, banished to Cayenne with Collet d'Herbois in 1795, has lately arrived at Newport, R. I. from the place of his exile.

The French police is said to maintain no less than 22,000 spies and informers.

The taxes, legal and illegal, levied by the government of France and the police, on the newspapers of *Paris*, amount to the enormous sum of 1,540,000 francs *per annum*.

The court of the Brazils has officially intimated its determination to the papal government not to allow the establishment of the Jesuits within the Portuguese dominions.

A Paris paper of March 30, says—The gout still prevents his majesty from walking. He did not leave his apartments yesterday.

Sir W. CONGREVE is superintendent of the "royal laboratory at Woolwich." With considerable address, he has gathered to himself the credit of the famous rocket which bears his name; though such missiles, of the same nature and principles, were in use in India before his great grandfather was born. It appears by a recent report of a case before the chancellor of England, that he has attempted the piracy of another man's invention for the preservation of gunpowder. This is quite in character; but it is not usual for Englishmen to cheat Englishmen, though thus to scurr a foreigner is fair game. An illustrious example may be found in the affair of *Waterloo*.

Symptoms. Whenever the national guards are called upon to "restore the public tranquility" in France, which is frequently "disturbed," they always refuse to act against the people. The tri-colored flag is often seen waving in places appropriated to the white ensign. In the presence of the king, the people shout, "*vive le roi*," and muttering add "*de Rome*." The cry of *vive l'empereur* is also frequently heard. Though there may be no reason to hope that this people can immediately relieve themselves of their chains, it appears very certain that they wear them with reluctance.

The protestants in France are often assailed and abused by mobs of royalists. But the fettered press very seldom attends to those things. Arrests are still very numerous. The following letter from Paris, copied from the London Morning Chronicle, is interesting:

Paris, March 11. Great inquietude exists here; eight persons out of ten are persuaded that ere long there will be a change in the government, and though few perhaps could give detailed reasons for their opinion, every one sees that the present state of things cannot last long. It is very difficult, however, to conjecture what would follow; the fact is, that it does not depend upon the French alone, for they can do nothing in their present situation without the aid of a foreign power. Three pretenders, it is said, present themselves; one supported by Austria, another by Russia, and the third by England. The object might be obtained by the first who presents himself, as almost the whole of France might be rallied in his favor. It is therefore for those powers to consider whether it is better for their policy to be with or against France.

The clergy are employing all their strength to resume their ancient empire, founded on the ignorance of the people. At the present moment, several schools are establishing on the Lancastrian plan, there exists a congregation of women under the title of Sisters, or Ladies of St. Joseph, devoted to public instruction. This congregation adopted the new mode of education; the Cures seeing that by

this mode the people would receive some instruction, opposed it with all their might. The Cure of St. Gervais (a parish of Paris) learning that five persons, who wished to enter into that congregation, had studied the Lancastrian method, refused to give them absolution or the sacrament, and they were obliged to renounce their projects. Ostensibly, the government appears to approve of the establishment of those schools; but certainly the Cures would not pursue such line of conduct, if they were not sure of being supported.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. The French budget presents a total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, of nearly 826 millions of francs, about 54 millions and a half sterling. The ways and means consist of the ordinary direct taxes upon land, personal and moveable property, doors and windows, and patents, to the amount of nearly nine millions sterling; duties on registers, woods, salt, tobacco, customs and indirect contributions, to the amount of 15 millions and a half sterling; the extraordinary taxes are 50 per cent. additional upon the tax on landed property, about 3,600,000 sterling; 75 per cent. addition to the tax on moveable and personal property, about 900,000 stg.; 60 per cent. addition to the taxes on windows and doors; 125 per cent. addition to the duty on patents, amounting to about 800,000. The ordinary expenses are the funded debt, annuities and pensions, between five and six millions sterling; foreign affairs 300,000 sterl.; minister of the interior 600,000; war, nearly nine millions sterl.; marine, two millions; negotiations, 500,000; the king's civil list 1,040,000 sterl.; and the royal family near 340,000. The king of France's civil list is entirely for the maintenance of the personal splendor of the king. The king's brother, his two nephews, and niece, have each about 85,000 sterling a year.

THE LAW. *Important regulation!*—A Berlin journal announces, that in future, the titles of Mr. Mrs. and Miss, shall be suppressed in the play-bills. The actresses are to be designated by the title of *frau* (women.) For instance, in the bill announcing the play of *Othello*, which was performed on the 3d of March, *Desdemona* is personated by woman *Schrok*.

It is thus that the law is felt by every one, and in every thing done in regal governments. A man can hardly transact the most common business of life, without feeling the restraint of his sovereign.—He is always watched and watching. His motions are always embarrassed and restrained, and even his thought can scarcely be called free!

This regulation of the theatre is of no other consequence than to shew that royalty attempts to rule every thing, however contemptible it may be. What would we, the people of the United States, think of such restraints—what would we do, if compelled to obtain passports for liberty to visit a friend or attend to business 10 or 15 miles from our domicile? We hardly exact so much of our negro slaves—but "social order is restored" and "Europe is free!"

CAMEL CORPS. *From a London paper.*—The following extract shews the high perfection to which the camel corps, commanded by major Lumsdaine, has been brought in the East Indies. It is a species of troops new to our army, though they were employed largely in the armies of the Mogul emperors, and small corps of them were attached to the forces of the Mahratta and other Hindoo chiefs. They are very useful against cavalry, if they choose appropriate situations; but can do little against infantry.

On the 31st of last month, his lordship reviewed the camel corps under the command of maj. Lums

daine at Euttyghur. The men of this corps are armed with a musket and bayonet, and each camel carries a two-pounder swivel. His lordship received on his arrival with the usual salute. The manual and platoon exercise was then ordered; after which the camel corps wheeled into open columns of troops and formed a column in rear of a flank troop, and deployed into line. The corps then formed a hollow square and dismounted. After several discharges of musketry, the men remounted, and the corps formed an ambuscade in a Tope, and kept up a surprising fire from the swivels. It then changed position, and performed several other cavalry evolutions, which gained great applause. During the cannon salute the wad from one of the swivels struck a camel on the head and killed him. This accident occasioned some little interruption. His lordship was much pleased with the appearance and performances of the corps.

LITERATURE.—Three valuable manuscripts, of unpublished works of Cicero, Summachus, and Fronto, were lately discovered in the Ambrosian library, at Milan, which have recently been printed at the Milan royal press. A copy of each of them has been just received from Italy, by E. J. Curtiss, esq. and they are supposed to be the first which have reached England. These manuscripts are of high antiquity, not later than the sixth century. Fronto was persecutor to the emperor M. Antoninus.

A great monarch. In the Journal de Commerce of March 12, we read, that his majesty, Louis the Great, has deigned to sign a contract of marriage between Mons. de Molere and Mademoiselle de Chateigner, the minister of war holding the pen!—*What an exertion!*

The Liverpool Advertiser gives a list of persons to whom lady Penrhyn, in her will, left her estate. To Mrs. Purye, who had been her companion fifty years, 10,000*l.*—to others large sums, and to her groom, butler, coachman, footman, housekeepers, maids, &c. from 3 to 900*l.* each; to Ann Lough, her own servant, 900*l.* and her wardrobe, an annuity of 100*l.* for life, an annuity of 40*l.* per annum for each of her three pug dogs during their lives, the said Ann Lough to have the care of them; to her groom, John Capper, 800*l.* with the care of 7 horses and 7 dogs—for each horse 45*l.* per annum, and for each dog 25*l.*

London, April 1.—A curious circumstance occurred in Paris on the 20th instant, the anniversary of the day of Bonaparte's re-entry into the metropolis. There was a brisk gale, and the white flag was blown from the top of the Thuilleries. A report instantly spread that the Bourbons had again taken flight, and all eyes were on the stretch in hopes of seeing the tri-colored flag hoisted in its stead. Disappointed in this expectation, the Parisians contented themselves with the idea, that the fall of the white flag on that important day was at least a happy omen.

A letter from Madrid states, that Ferdinand VII. ordered his council of the Indies to present him a report on the slave trade, and to give his majesty their opinion on that subject. Shortly after the council complied with the king's order, and made a very luminous report, urging, in the most energetic terms, the necessity of immediately abolishing it. The king, it is said, was highly pleased with the report of the council, and it is believed that this most unchristian-like traffic will be immediately prohibited.

London, Feb. 11.—Information having recently been laid against the servants of lord Erskine, who hawk brooms about the town in carts; and the magistrate at Bow-street, after several hearings, hav-

ing confirmed the conviction, with a remark from his lordship that it was done under a sweeping clause, the noble lord has taken out sixteen licences. It appears that his lordship has an estate of four thousand acres which produce nothing but the twigs of which brooms are made; the brooms are said to produce his lordship 12,000 per annum.

Steam Power.

From the National Intelligencer.
TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

About forty-two years ago, as early as the year 1773, while an apprentice, about eighteen years of age, I was arduously engaged in search of a power that I might effectively apply to propel land carriages on smooth roads, and I then discovered the principles of my Columbian Steam Engine; and soon after I matured my invention to apply it to carriages and boats. But when John Fitch commenced building a steam boat, about the year 1786, I supposed him to be the original, and yielded to him the application of steam to propel boats, and endeavored by arguments to convince him of the superiority of my principle of a steam engine, and to use paddle wheels, such as are now used, instead of his paddles.

I repeatedly petitioned the legislatures of the states, and finally the congress of the United States, for the encouragement which was absolutely necessary, viz: for protection in my right for a sufficient length of time, to enable me to induce some persons who had money, to take a part of my patent, and join me in the enterprize, and supply me with money to put the discovery in useful operation; for I was not able to bear the expense. But fourteen years was all that was granted, and I could induce no one to take any part, or supply me with money, and my discovery laid dormant until 1802.

I have spent a long life, with great labor and economy, struggling with the many difficulties that opposed my invention, (for strange as it may appear all the steam engineers, and the learned in the principles of steam engines, with few exceptions, opposed it to the very last;) and now having passed the age of sixty years, and my health having rapidly declined of late, it appears too late for me to hope to enjoy the gratification of seeing my country benefited by the use of my great and most valuable discovery; and after the good people have been deprived of the benefits, for forty-two years, it is just now beginning to surmount all obstacles and difficulties that opposed its introduction, owing principally, to a most fortunate application of one of my Columbian Steam Engines, to raise water 100 feet, to supply the citizens of Philadelphia; and to work along-side of one of Watts' best English steam engines, in the same building, applied to the same purpose, where a fair comparison can be made of the power of each, and of the fuel consumed, simplicity of the structure, durability of parts, &c.; where I hope all those, who, through self-interested motives, have opposed this useful invention, will confess their sins, and the injury they have done this country, and solicit forgiveness from its citizens—on those conditions, (although I have been the greatest sufferer) I will grant them mine.

It was with the greatest difficulty I got a contract to make an engine that should raise 3,500,000 gallons 100 feet in 24 hours, at less than half the price that the English engine would cost, although not intended to raise more than 2,000,000 gallons, 100 feet in the same time. I however stipulated, that if my engine should prove sufficient in power to

raise 4,000,000 gallons, I should be paid in proportion for the last 500,000 gallons.

It appears that, notwithstanding the resistance the water meets, in passing through the rising pipe, is such as to require 4 or 500 lbs. more of power than we supposed; and more than it will be when properly arranged; yet when the engine is in proper order, and the boilers get tight by use, and with good dry fuel, it will revolve with its full load, from 20 to 40 times in a minute, raising 106 gallons each revolution, making from 3,025,800 to 6,106,600 gallons in 24 hours. But then in case of raising the double quantity, another rising pipe would be required, of equal size with the present one, or the velocity in the one would be doubled, which would quadruple the instant resistance, and octuple it any given time, requiring 8 times the power to overcome it. Double the size of the pump and pipe, and this engine will raise 6,000,000 gallons; or it would grind and bolt 100 bushels grain per hour, make 500 barrels flour in 24 hours, or saw 25,000 feet of boards.

I have ever been convinced that this principle, properly applied to propel boats, would render all other application useless, because the engine is much lighter, requiring only half the fuel, and finally be worth millions annually to my country; and I was zealously engaged in the year 1812, intending to expend all monies arising from my patent for my improvements in the manufacture of flour, to get this my great discovery applied to different purposes, and had began a steam boat at Pittsburg, at my own expence, to get that application proved, and had expended about 6000 dollars, calculating to have it running in three months; when I was attacked by Elisha Tyson, of Baltimore, and the groundless pretensions of Jonathan Ellicot, aided by others, who made such misrepresentations before congress, and published them in pamphlets and news-papers, distributed and circulated throughout the United States, as to dry up all my resources, and engaged me in endless litigations ever since with the flour millers, who, being deceived by those publications, refused to pay for the use of my patented improvements, which they had adopted; so that I was forced to abandon my steam boat to the deprecations of time and the weather which has destroyed it. Thus the good people were deprived of the benefits so much longer; and I have suffered great loss by those ungrateful millers who had become rich by the use of my inventions. 50,000 dollars, would have been a sum too small to have established all the works and machinery necessary to make those engines, and sell them without profit, and to wait their being proved by use, before they should be paid for, in order to get the improvement into use rapidly. I therefore humbly beg of each member of congress seriously to investigate this subject, and answer to himself the following questions, viz.

1. Why was not the prayer of my petitions granted?
2. Did I ever pray for a monopoly of any thing that had ever existed before I discovered it? Can a patent be for a monopoly? can congress grant a monopoly? If not,
3. On what grounds of good policy, has my country and myself been deprived of the benefits of my great discovery for 42 years?
4. Is it possible for an inventor, without a dollar to spare, to risk and expend 50,000, 30,000, 10,000, or even 1,000 dollars to put his inventions in operation?
5. Or is it supposed that men who have money can be induced to risk it, to put new things in opera-

tion, under a patent for 14 years only? While it is notorious that the inventor suffers loss by the first term.

6. What will the annual amount of the benefits be, when my Columbian engine shall be applied to work many thousands of mills, manufactories, carriages on rail way or smooth roads, boats on the great Atlantic and Western waters, raising the value of western lands 50 per cent.—by lessening the time of going to market, tantamount to shortening the distance; can any one calculate within one million of dollars?

7. Can the public interest be promoted, or a right of a citizen be guarded, by withholding the protection needed; dooming inventors to poverty for having expended their time and labor to make discoveries; and to contempt during life, because they do not put them in operation, which it is morally impossible for them to do; and to malice and envy, for attempting to exceed common capacities; or that they should descend to their graves and carry their discoveries down with them; and I should descend with the rest, with the knowledge of several as great and useful inventions as ever were discovered, which have never been in operation? The expence being too great to be borne by any individual, the result of long study and intense mental labor, and the whole be lost, excepting what I have been able to communicate to my children or to others; or at least to lay dormant for fifty or one hundred years longer, for it can never promote the interest of them or any one by expending 10,000 dollars to put either of them or the most useful discovery in operation under a patent for 14 years.

These or such questions, deliberately answered, will incline the minds of the members to support the true policy of granting the whole time in the first grant, that is intended ever to be granted, (except in the most extraordinary cases) not less than 28 years, which is not as good here as 14 years in England. And thus place the inventor above the malice and envy of the enemies that his inventive talent raises against him, enabling him to procure aid, promptly to put his discovery in operation for the public benefit, and to receive ample remuneration while he may live to enjoy it.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia, April, 1816.

Religious Liberty.

From the Cork Mercantile Advertiser.

THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.

The following correspondence must excite the warmest sentiments of satisfaction in the breast of every real friend to religious and civil liberty in every country:

To Daniel O'Connell, Merrion-square, Dublin.

Lisburn, 12th mo. 1815.

DEAR FRIEND—I have great satisfaction in communicating to thee the annexed resolution of a meeting held in Belfast, on the 11th inst. It is a just tribute to thy honorable firmness and zeal in the cause of civil and religious liberty, which, after a close attention, I have always found to be displayed in thy public conduct, as well as in the private correspondence with which thou hast occasionally favored me. I am, with sincere respect, thine truly,

JOHN HANCOCK.

At a meeting of the friends of religious and civil liberty, held in the meeting-house of the Fourth Dissenting Congregation in Belfast, the 14th December 1815, Rev. ROBERT ACHESON in the chair—

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Daniel O'Connell, esq. as being the first in Ireland to call public attention to the persecution of protestants in France, at a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin—thus evincing that in the honorable pursuit of catholic emancipation, and protection from the hostility of Orange outrages, he only sought for himself, and his fellow catholics, that liberty which he was equally ready to grant to others.

TO JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ. LISBURN.

Merion-square, December 20, 1815.

MY DEAR SIR—The kind manner in which you have transmitted to me the vote of "the friends of civil and religious liberty in Belfast," demands my sincere thanks. I am truly proud of that vote. It is a rich reward; infinitely beyond the value of my poor exertions in the sacred cause of liberty and conscience.

I have ever sought for catholic emancipation on principle, and as matter of right. That principle, if established, would be equally useful to the protestant in France and Italy, as to the catholic in Ireland. It is a principle which would leave conscience free and unshackled in every country—and without which real liberty cannot, in my opinion, exist in any country.

As a catholic, I was bound not only by the genuine precepts of my religion, but by the glorious example of other catholics, to be the first, in my humble sphere, to disclaim and oppose the persecution of protestants.

The state which first, after the reformation, established perfect freedom of conscience, was a Roman catholic state—that of Maryland, in America. The only government, in modern days, which has granted total and unqualified emancipation to a religion different from its own, is the Roman catholic government of Hungary—in which the protestants have been in our times, fully emancipated.

Let us hope that the day is not distant, when these noble examples of justice and true religion will be not only admired, but imitated by christians of every denomination. Let us hope that man shall be allowed at length to worship his Creator, according to the dictates of his conscience, without the impious interference of penal laws—that bigotry and persecution may be banished from amongst nations boasting of christianity and civilization.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir, very faithfully, your obliged servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

CHRONICLE.

MORILLO'S ARMY.

Kingston, (Jamaica) April 2.—By the vessels arrived from the Main, the following particulars of the operations of the expedition, under the command of Morillo, have transpired in spite of the mystery in which the government conceals all its operations.

The city of Carthagena having been occupied, he began to fit out the expedition destined for the interior of Grenada; but, to war and hunger, disease followed; the Carthagenian troops under his command were attacked by the small pox, and the Europeans with dysentery, of which many died, although they were removed to Turbaco, which retarded much the progress of the expedition. In the mean while accounts were received, that obliged him to hasten his advance. In the month of January, brigadier Porras attacked colonel Santander, a republican chief, in Ocane, but was repulsed with the loss of almost all his troops, and was obliged to retreat to the province of Santo Martha. The se-

cond in command of the royalists, Capmani, recruited his troops in Mompox, and returned to attack Ocane, but with no better success. This obliged Morillo to abandon that route, and to order that they should advance to the south.

The right wing of the flying army of Morillo, during the siege of Carthagena, obtained the occupation of the north of Nechi, which opens the entrance to the rich province of Antioquia; but on approaching the city of Zaragossa, the inhabitants set fire to their habitations, and retired to Los Remedios: the royalists advanced, and, in the ambushes and difficult passages, were completely routed; almost all remaining upon the field, with the exception of the few that escaped to relate the disaster. The republicans took more than 600 muskets, with all their baggage, mountain artillery and military stores. This news alarmed Morillo, and caused him to raise a new force, composed of the peasantry of the state of Carthagena, amounting to fifteen hundred, who were forced to enlist against their inclination.*

The southern road proving also bad, he changed his route to enter by way of Zimity, which is the middle road. The royalists met with no resistance, for the patriots, the inhabitants of Zimity, fled to the mountains. Fifteen men were left by the royalists there, as a guard, and they proceeded up the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, to march by St. Bartolome, to Los Remedios, to avenge their grievance, but the experienced say, that the difficulties are much greater in this route than any other. As soon as the inhabitants of Zimity knew of the small guard left, without support, they rushed from the mountains, surprised and put them to the sword. In the interim, brigadier Morales, with the forces newly raised in Carthagena, hearing the fate of the guard of Zimity, entered that place and butchered 1500 people, old men, women and children, all that were to be found; on their part, the inhabitants of Los Remedios, retaliated upon the royalists' prisoners in the same manner.

By the same channel, it is made known that to the intimation that Morillo made to the government general of New Grenada, they replied in energetic terms, that "if he was able to enter the city of Carthagena, he will not enter the interior of the kingdom, for they are resolved to defend themselves, by all the advantageous positions of mountains, rivers, and inaccessible places."

SOUTH-AMERICA.—Kingston, (Jam.) April 4.—By accounts received in this city from Panama, we learn that admiral Brown, with the insurgent squadron from Buenos Ayres, had doubled Cape Horn, and got into the South sea, where they made several valuable prizes from Spain, on board of one of which the new governor of Guyaquil was a passenger. Brown then proceeded on the 17th of February off Puna, and after forcing the batteries which defend the entrance of the river, left his heavy vessels and went up for the purpose of bombarding Guyaquil, but his vessel got ashore on the 18th, and he was made a prisoner. It was however said he was to be exchanged for the governor.

☞ We insert the preceding article to say we discredit it. We have always understood that *Guyaquil* was in the hands of the patriots of *New Grenada*, and believe it is still so. It is a very strong place—almost 23 strong as *Carthagena*; and, since the fall of the latter, of immense importance to the republicans, as being their only sea-port. If it had

*Was this a French conscription? a "horrible French conscription?" [Ed. Rev.]

been captured by the royalists we think we must have heard of it, being an event of great importance to both parties.

While on this subject it may be well to correct what appears another error. "Admiral Brown" so called, we are told by a gentleman who has a right to know, has with him only two *privateers*, a ship and a brig—and his expedition is stated to be altogether on a private account. [E. REG.]

MONEY MATTERS. The following articles are from the *Boston Centinel*. We shall have "another sort of talk" a little while hence—

Two Methodist preachers were lately robbed of their pocket-books, containing very considerable sums in bank notes, while attending the funeral of the venerable bishop Asbury, at Baltimore. As these were probably southern *fog notes*, the charge cannot lay against these preachers of having disobeyed the injunction, "take neither *gold*, nor *silver*, nor *brass* in your purses."

"All duties, &c. shall be uniform throughout the U. States," says the constitution. But the secretary of the treasury holds another language. While he demands specie or treasury notes for all duties collected in *New England*, he permits the debtors in the middle and southern states to discharge theirs in paper "*fog*," which is depreciated 10 per cent below treasury notes. It is asserted that the treasury of the United States has nearly two millions of *paper fog* in its vaults, at this moment. Yet all this is patiently endured. [Call another *Hartford* convention about it.]

The Farmers' Bank of Virginia has recently received 150,000 dollars in specie from the *Boston* banks. Money will seek its abode where the property is to command it.

Washington 74.—This elegant vessel arrived off Annapolis 6 or 8 days ago from Boston, bearing com. Chauncey's broad pendant, to carry out Mr. Pinkney and his family and suit to Naples. The *Washington*, like the *Independence*, most happily unites celerity with force. She works easily and sails admirably. It has been confidently said by those whose judgment commands entire respect, that there are no ships in the world to be compared with these or with our new frigates; and they are all fitted out in the most perfect and *seaman-like* manner.

The president of the United States and his lady—the secretary of the navy, with commodores Rodgers and Porter, and other distinguished personages, dined on board the *Washington* on Tuesday last. She has also been visited by hundreds of people from Baltimore and the parts adjacent; who all speak in the warmest terms of the polite attentions of commodore *Channey* and his officers, and highly extol the order, regularity and neatness of the ship and her gallant crew, consisting of about 600 young and active American seamen.

Europe has ships much larger than our 74's—but it is not supposed possible that any ship ever built, or to be built, will capture one of them, barring accidents. *The bit of striped bunting is nailed to the mast head* against any thing like an equality of force.

AFFAIR AT PORT MAHON. We have had several rumors about an unfortunate affair which occurred at Port Mahon, Minorca. The following, from an Alexandria paper is the most particular account of it that we have seen:

Captain M. Knight, of the schooner Brothers Return, has politely favored us with the following letter, which he received while in Marseilles:

MARSEILLES, March 8, 1816.

By the most respectable authority we have just received the account of the wanton outrage commit-

ted by the troops of the Spanish garrison upon some of the officers and men belonging to the United States' fleet, stationed at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca.

It appears from the regulations of the Spanish garrison on the island, that the patrol had orders to take up all seamen who were found in the streets after the beating of the evening retreat. Some of the men belonging to the fleet, that were going down to their boats, had been arrested, and were met by their officers who solicited the officer of the guard to release them, which he was disposed to do, but his insubordinate men obstinately persisted in retaining them—in the dispute the sailors attempted to extricate themselves by force, when the guard drew back a few paces and wantonly fired a volley upon the defenceless officers and men; who, in their turn, rushed upon their adversaries and after a severe conflict succeeded in disarming part of the guard and putting the rest to flight. Two lieutenants were killed on the spot and many of the American party were wounded. The wanton cruelty of the act, done by men that never signalized themselves but in the persecution of truth, justice and liberty, naturally incensed the brave bosoms of those that possess these qualities in so eminent a degree, and it is owing only to the prompt and prudent measures of the gallant commodore that most of the garrison of the Island of Minorca were not numbered with their canonized saints.

The French lieutenant, *Henry L. Allemand*, came passenger in the brig *Flora*, from Hamburg, arrived at Philadelphia.

Gen. *Jackson* arrived at New-Orleans on the 23d ult. He was received with great enthusiasm. He reviewed the troops stationed there, and finding them in an unhealthy state, had ordered them to the banks of the Alabama river.

The president has appointed maj. DANIEL HUGHES, late of the United States army, factor for the United States, at fort Hawkins.

Mr. Holman has purchased a lot of ground in *Richmond*, for the erection of a theatre, to be completed as soon as possible.

The governor's Garden, as it is called, which was directed to be sold by an act of the last assembly, was actually sold on Wednesday last, for more than \$50,000. The whole garden is but one acre.

Bellville, the seat of Mr. John Bell, near this city, containing about twenty acres, and, perhaps, the most elegant house in Virginia, was yesterday sold for 59,000 dollars.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

West Indies. The insurrection at Barbadoes, is officially stated to be suppressed, with the loss of only two or three lives, on the part of the inhabitants. Several of the ringleaders had been executed, and "trials and punishments in the most exemplary stile were going on against the offenders."—The extent of the damage done by them is not given.

We have had a report of an insurrection also at *St. Vincents*, saying that the insurgents possessed the whole island, except the fortifications. This is hardly probable—accounts from that island as late as the 24th ult. have been received, which make no mention of it.

Buffalo, May 14. SHIP NEWS.—On Saturday last 3 schooners made their appearance off our harbor, at the distance of 7 or 8 miles; but in consequence of the vast body of ice with which it is yet *blockaded*, they were unable to get in. They came to anchor under Point Abino. We understand they are from Detroit.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 14 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 248.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvat.—VIRGIL.

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

A pamphlet has appeared entitled "*Exposition of motives for opposing the nomination of James Monroe for the office of president of the United States.*"—It is said, to be designed "to justify the conduct of the fifty-four democratic members who opposed the nomination" of that gentleman in the late caucus at Washington. If the article were not *anonymous* it would, of course, have a place in the WEEKLY REGISTER, as belonging to the political history of our times.

Baltimore.

We are proud that our city has received the applause of the republic; but prouder to believe that our people have deserved it. The blot on our escutcheon, the regret of every good man, foul enough in itself and sufficiently to be lamented without the *embellishments* it received from party malignity and wanton romance, we trust has been effaced by the many civic and social virtues—the ardent courage and magnificent liberality of our citizens, and their local government. Well may it be said of these—

"When hope was sinking in dismay,
"When glooms obscured Columbia's day,"

that they breasted the rude shock of war, in their persons, and as freely lavished their treasures, as well to sustain the general government "at its utmost need," as to supply all the various wants and requirements of the city and its citizens, severely pressed by an enemy maddened with deadly hate against it and them—an enemy that, for reasons unnecessary to mention, had marked us for the particular object of his *vengeance*—that boasted he would lay our city in ashes, after giving it up for three days to the lust of a bestial soldiery. We may forgive, but we cannot forget these things. Nor ought we to forget them, though the imagination sickens with horror at the idea of what would have taken place if God had not been on our side, and this place had fallen a prey to the "devil and his angels."

We have already noticed the most of the public acts of Baltimore. History has engraven them on her pillars more lasting than brass. But it will afford pleasure to many to learn what is doing in a private way, as well as to be informed of the general state of things with us; for we flatter ourselves that we have many friends in the United States, from *Plattsburg to New Orleans!*

It was calculated, that, for a considerable time after the peace, our population increased at the rate of about 800 per month—and the present inhabitants of Baltimore cannot be much less than 58, perhaps as high as 60,000, souls. Many of the emigrants are from the eastern states, who freely express their *astonishment* at the liberal opinions and friendly conduct of this people. "I have been here three months," said one of these to me, "and no man has asked me what my *politics* were."—"That could not have been the case three days where I came from," added he. "Our city is as quiet as any of its size in the world—much quieter than some where "order" is so much talked of. We have had a great *tearing down* of houses, it is true—but they have been replaced by new and elegant buildings, and stores have multiplied beyond all calculation,

rents rising 100 to 150 per cent. Many houses seem over-filled with people, jammed together, several families in a house. In very numerous cases, one half of the front of a house fetches more money than the whole house rented for before the war. Indeed, there appears to have been a madness in this, which, however, is regulating itself. We have twenty-seven houses appropriated to public worship, one of which was built during the war, and two others building. Some of these are large and costly edifices. Among the public improvements, that of the *city spring* may be mentioned with applause—it is chaste and elegant, and eminently useful, pouring out a great quantity of the purest and most wholesome water, and convenient to a large and rapidly increasing population. We are erecting the *first* stately column to honor the memory of the *Father of his country*, and making all reasonable progress to finish it. To those who died to defend our city, the *Fascial monument* is rearing—much having been done for their relics. But of the works going on, the *Exchange* deserves particular notice. It will be a vast building, nearly in the middle of the city, supposed to require about 3,000,000 bricks, besides stone, to erect it. It is designed to concentrate many of the public offices within its spacious walls, to give facility to business: But it will take three or four years to finish this great edifice. Our new court house is, perhaps, equal to any thing of the kind in the world—being very extensive as well as convenient, with fire-proof rooms for the different departments of the county affairs. Among other things, we may mention that *Fort M-Henry* has received some interesting and important improvements and additions, and has now something else besides gallant hearts to resist the bombs of a *cowardly* enemy, not daring to come within reach of its cannon and take a *fair fight*. In all parts of the city new buildings have been erected, and the spirit of improvement extends to every thing.

In common with other towns on the sea-board, we feel the depression of commerce, and suffer the difficulties attending on a stagnation of trade. But, perhaps, not more, if so much, as other cities, though, in general, the exchange seems against us, through the liberality and care of our monied institutions; which heretofore, in a time of regular business, were among the ablest to meet their engagements and will be so again under like circumstances. A few years ago, one or two of our banks had more specie than all the banks of Massachusetts *lately* boasting of their cash, and they will have as much a little while hence, or like causes will fail to produce like effects. The present are "dull times"—but it seems to be so all over the world; and if we have less than a fair share of its miseries, we certainly have especial reason to be thankful to that Providence which has covered and protected us on many trying occasions; which has caused this young city to outstrip all competition, and rise so rapidly in population, wealth and importance. We have many men not above the middle age, who have hunted and killed wild ducks and rabbits in places which now are, apparently, among the oldest parts of the city. The natural advantages of Baltimore are great, and our people seem to have the wisdom to make the most of them that they can.

Original Anecdotes.

FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

Two gallant American officers, who had been severely wounded and made prisoners some short time before the attack upon *New-Orleans*, were incessantly intruded upon by some of the British officers in the fleet; who, regardless of their situation and without any respect for the gallantry our countrymen had so recently displayed, were in the constant habit of bestowing opprobrious epithets on the American character, and of ridiculing the president and general Jackson and the forces under his command. It was several times suggested to them, that the then condition of our officers was not fitted for such remarks, being wounded men and prisoners, but the *hint* had no effect. It happened one day, after they had brushed away Jackson and his raggamuffins (in idea) by the bayonet ("for they should forever despise themselves if they fired a gun at him!") they were anxious to learn the best houses for quarters at *New-Orleans*—who were the richest men, and where lived the prettiest girls, boasting of the sports they would have, (with "*booty and beauty*,") in very indecent and indecorous terms—one of our officers looking the chief speaker fully in the face, said—"There are many pretty girls in *New-Orleans*—but at the side of each you will find something which I have good reason to suppose may be a great rarity to you." "What is that?" "A CRUELTY." The fellow who so well deserved this rebuke, soon cared little for all the fine things he would have enjoyed, for his head was shot off in one of the attacks on the lines below the city.

During the night of the 7th Jan. 1814, gen. Jackson, ever on the watch against enemies within as well as enemies without, took measures to ascertain if all that should be under his command were then at their posts. One man, a Spaniard, was found to be missing. As the general felt certain that the Spaniard could not have got off towards *New-Orleans*, he concluded he had gone to the enemy, probably according to contract, to give them information of his preparations to receive them, and acted accordingly—making some considerable alterations in his plan. The British came on, and were dealt with as every one knows. Three days after they had retired, the wretched Spaniard was found hanging on a tree!—the enemy supposed he had deceived them, and they executed him for telling them the truth and serving them faithfully! Verily, he got his reward.

Some time after the British had retired from our lines, on the ever memorable 8th of January, the Tennesseans, who were employed in bringing in the wounded of the enemy, observed a man to rise up out of a heap of what they supposed to be dead bodies, who immediately nailed them, and demanded "protection." He was ordered to come forward—which he said he would do as soon as he gathered up his things, &c. He was unhurt, except by being frequently trampled upon by different bodies of the advancing and retiring troops, and had with him all his military accoutrements in complete order. Being asked how he got there, what he wanted, &c. he said, "That when he found they were all lying down, he thought it best to go down along with them!—and he had two good reasons for that—if he stood up, he would have been *kilt*; or, if not *kilt*, he might have been taken back to the fleet—to either of which he had very particular objections!" When he had finished his story, he most earnestly requested to be carried before general Jackson, which was finally

done; and he no sooner ascertained that great and good man than he again called out lustily for "protection!" The general had no leisure to be bothered with him, and ordered him to be taken away and put into confinement. "Put me where you *please*, your honor, so that you don't put me where they [the English] can get me again—pray give me protection!" "Why do you ask protection?" said one present—"you came to fight against us." "So I did, your honor—but on my soul I did not—*please* to examine my cartouch box, and graciously put your little finger into my gun."—The box was full, and the gun was perfectly clean! From these and other circumstances, he was thought fairly to come under the character of a deserter, and was told that he was in a free country, and, as soon as prudence allowed, should have liberty to take care of himself, as well as he could. "God bless your honor for it!"—said he—"that's the very thing I wanted to do for many a year!" and withdrew. He has established himself in one of the little towns on our western waters, where he keeps a small shop, and enjoys his freedom with great gratitude and glee.

Tax on Distilled Spirits.

A LAW CASE.

[Reported for the Democratic Press.]

Philadelphia, May 27.

The important question involved in the cases depending in the district court of Pennsylvania, now in session in this city against a number of the distillers of Lancaster county, after considerable progress had been made, one of the trials was settled yesterday, in consequence of an intimation from the judge, that the defendant's ground was untenable, upon which they very properly abandoned it, without further effort to withhold payment of the duties as claimed by the United States.

The ground taken was, that the distiller is not liable to pay duty on the quantity of spirituous liquors he distils and sells, but on the proportion of alcohol or deplegated spirits contained in that quantity of spirituous liquor, separating the water from the alcohol, and excluding all but the pure spirit from the account in estimating the duties to be paid. In other words, that though the liquor composed of water and alcohol be sold as so much spirits, yet it is not the law that it should be taxed as such.

It will be perceived at once to what an immense amount (many millions a year) such a construction involves the public revenue, external as well internal: and it is matter of general interest that the first attempt has ended to establish it, has terminated, as this appears to have done, in the confirmation of the tax, and the satisfaction of those, who, under erroneous impressions, had resisted its payment.

Sheep Wool.

From a Boston paper.—Mr. Z. Hayden, the great dealer in American wool and manufactures, in a paper addressed to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society and published in the Agricultural Repository, investigates the causes of the great instability in the sale of American wool—stating them to be a want of uniformity in preparing it for market—bad washing—not washing at all, and the fleece rolled up with taglocks, manne, &c. adhering to it—deceptions as to the grades, &c. &c.; so that the American manufacturer, inexperienced as he is, cannot judge of the real quality, often finds himself deceived in his purchase, and is led to prefer buying

the imported Spanish wool, which is so prepared that they can know its real value. For these disadvantages he proposes the following remedy :

"I should propose that an uniform method of preparing sheep for shearing, and packing up the wool for market, should be recommended to the wool growers, under the sanction of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, through the medium of the public newspapers. This method, in order that it may be generally adopted, should be too simple to be inconvenient; it might be as follows:—Wash the sheep in as warm water as can conveniently be had, (always avoiding that which is salt or brackish) as clean as practicable; after which, let them run in a clean pasture from seven to ten days, as circumstances will admit, for the purpose of renewing in a small degree the *yolk* or grease, which is alike necessary to the preservation of the wool, and the further cleansing it when necessary. During the time of shearing, cautiously avoid barn litter and other dirt. After carefully separating from the fleece all taglocks and manure, wind it up as tight as possible with the skin side *inward*. After which it would be well to put it into a clean, dry apartment for a week or more, for the purpose of drying before packing it for market. The most convenient bags may made of tow cloths, of from 7-8 to 4-4 wide, of three breadths each, from 2 to 2 1-4 yards in length.

Should this method go into general practice, it would, I conceive, by rendering it much less difficult to determine the value of American wool, be a great step towards putting it upon a fair competition with that imported, and cause a more regular demand. It would also be in suitable order for the operation of stapling, a pre-requisite to a proper inspection."

American Manufactures.

From the Democratic Press — That the home manufacture of the arms and munitions of war necessary to the defence of our homes, ought to be encouraged in preference to all other manufactures is an indisputable truth. It has been so felt by every intelligent man in the community, and it has been by the government and its agents acted upon for many years. It is an essential required by the commissary general of purchases, that the articles purchased shall be "of American manufacture." The government of the continent of Europe acting upon a different and most unwise principle, have for many years received a large portion of their subsidies from England in army supplies, clothing, &c. &c. The consequence has been what might reasonably have been expected, such manufactories have almost perished on the continent, and Great Britain is more than ever the workshop of Europe.

We are led to these observations from a fact which has within a few hours come to our knowledge. A gun smith in this city is about to contract or has contracted with government for 150,000 muskets and bayonets, of a certain quality &c. at a price much higher than the same quality &c. could be imported from Europe and delivered here. The reason is obviously to foster our own manufacture of arms: but this object will be utterly defeated, and the bounty paid to encourage American manufactures, will answer no other purpose than to enrich an individual, at the expense of the public, if that individual be permitted to send to Europe and import the LOCKS, the BARRLES and BAYONETS, and having put them together be allowed to pass them off as AMERICAN MUSKETS.

We place the facts before the people and the government to the end, that measures may be adopted by the government, to prevent such a fraud being committed on the people.

Steam Engines.

FROM THE AURORA.

We understand Mr. David Heath, jun. of New-Jersey, has discovered a new era in the economy of steam engines applied to land, as well as water carriage.

His invention consists of an entire new application of principles in the construction of the boiler or evaporator, which rapidly generates a very high temperature or expansibility of steam, without the employment of condensation; and dispensing entirely with the use of the fly wheel, and lever beam.

An engine of a four horse power, charged with fuel, may be comprised in the space appropriated to the baggage of a stage; and may be lifted on and off the carriage by four men with the greatest ease; which carriage he can drive by experiment at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, on the bare road, without the use of rail ways, being regulated to ascend and descend hills with uniform velocity, and the greatest safety.

This gentleman is now engaged in the construction of an engine calculated to drive a boat from this, up the Delaware to Easton, and overcome the rapids above tide water: which, in some places, exceed the rate of twenty miles per hour. However novel and strange this project may appear, there is but little doubt of its succeeding to the greatest satisfaction. As this experiment will fully elucidate and bring to public view, a phenomenon of infinite advantage to the prosperity of the country, we will, therefore, forbear entering into a detailed explanation of its important powers: in order that its uses may be first sufficiently known, to require an interesting demonstration of its principles.

IMPORTANT MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

We understand that a Mr. Curtis, of Massachusetts, has invented and constructed a *steam engine*, (for which he has obtained a patent) which in the material qualities of that important machine is vastly superior to those of Watt and Bolton, Evans, or any subsequent constructor. The improvement of Mr. Curtis consists in the extreme simplicity of the machinery, and the saving of fuel in its operation. The engine is composed only of a cylinder containing a shaft-wheel with valves, without a fly wheel or other appendage, and is kept in motion twenty-four hours by one cord of wood, furnishing a power which on the principle of Watt and Bolton would require ten cords: the expense of erecting it being less than five thousand dollars, while others of the same power cost twice that amount.

One of these engines is in operation in Messrs A. and N. Brown's saw-mill, at Manhattan Island, where it has been viewed and examined by several scientific and other respectable characters, with general satisfaction. After encountering a long series of difficulties, Mr. Curtis has at length attained complete success in his undertaking and has established a manufactory in Baltimore, and contemplates another in this city, thus achieving a desideratum in steam engineering, a complete rotary motion without a fly wheel or balance, an object of long and arduous research in Europe, of the greatest advantage to the mechanical world.

Duties and Drawbacks.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, pursuant to a permanent order of the house of representatives, of 3d March, 1797, a statement of the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and exported therefrom, during the years 1812, 1813 and 1814.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 27th, 1815.

Sir—In obedience to the permanent order of the house of representatives of the 3d of March, 1797, I have the honor to transmit a statement exhibiting the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and exported therefrom, during the years 1812, 1813 and 1814.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The honorable the speaker of the house of representatives.

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on sundry articles exported from the United States, during the years 1812, 1813 and 1814, compared with the amount of duties collected on the same respectively.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE.	1812.		1813.		1814.	
	Duties received.....	Drawback payable	Duties received....	Drawback payable	Duties received....	Drawback payable
On merchandise at 15 per cent. ad valorem	654,808	111,958	6,306	2,622	214	-
do. 27½ do.	4,094,997	2,714	1,653,634	16,456	1,255,002	1,982
do. 17½ do.	176,766	18,966	572	470	119	-
do. 32½ do.	1,416,681	498	365,352	2,215	272,596	-
do. 22½ do.	11,435	286	6	10	-	-
do. 42½ do.	46,358	-	13,725	-	56,159	-
Wines—Madeira	113,256	3,951	16,986	974	1,329	-
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	936	-	1,632	100	511	-
Sherry and St. Lucar	15,325	-	65,889	599	93	-
Claret, in bottles	13,128	1,447	18,609	2,954	5,819	-
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	45,583	1,787	16,199	-	8,578	-
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	284,235	8,912	94,393	60	50,351	-
All other, in casks	221,146	39,685	201,241	47,224	120,094	661
Spirits—Foreign distilled, from grain	24,704	-	694	611	25,085	-
other materials	1,510,810	3,755	649,960	18,635	318,136	1,665
Domestic distilled—domestic produce	173	-	15	-	69	-
molasses	79	-	-	-	-	-
Molasses	463,495	-	366,452	96	324,336	-
Beer, Ale and Porter	7,472	-	1,902	39	2,225	-
Teas—Bohea	23,066	2,199	-	35	4,199	-
Suchong	79,198	54,208	44,039	44	30,058	-
Hyson	186,768	13,666	59,137	96	46,465	-
Other green	448,479	7,031	125,715	-	75,920	-
Coffee	1,801,952	668,554	1,251,308	279,131	692,255	15,760
Cocoa	38,287	7,464	9,496	4,470	11,642	821
Chocolate	30	-	37	-	33	-
Sugar—Brown, clayed or otherwise	2,135,297	175,431	1,647,641	45,859	1,000,105	-
White, clayed or powdered	420,780	243,603	368,781	111,720	139,284	-
Loaf, or candy	33	-	566	-	353	-
Other refined and lump	-	-	53	-	52	-
Almonds	10,857	1,269	12,511	-	2,743	114
Fruits—Currants	6,051	-	1,619	-	1,105	-
Prunes and plums	952	-	3,721	-	1,646	-
Figs	5,552	193	3,328	-	529	-
Raisins, in jars and boxes	10,269	519	41,902	-	9,336	-
all other	7,024	242	24,744	-	8,414	-
Candles—Tallow	214	292	1,167	-	1,194	-
Wax, or Spermaceti	636	100	87	139	53	-
Cheese	2,246	45	2,201	491	3,833	-
Soap	14,308	4,600	1,059	3,314	2,480	142
Tallow	11,593	-	10,544	-	2,397	-
Amount carried forward	14,304,979	1,371,375	7,082,827	538,364	4,474,812	21,145

STATEMENT continued

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE.	1812.		1813		1814.	
	Duties received....	Drawback payable	Duties received....	Drawback payable	Duties received....	Drawback payable
<i>Amount brought forward</i>	14,304,979	1,371,375	7,082,827	538,364	4,474,812	21,143
Spices—Mace	3,231	7,642	733	-	-	-
Nutmegs	967	6,900	714	-	387	-
Cinnamon	217	3,109	848	648	15	-
Cloves	25,909	6,263	6,889	16,908	2	-
Pepper	161,465	78,393	65,724	1,529	2,077	-
Pimento	9,453	1,148	4,302	-	2,229	-
Cassia	14,042	3,241	3,379	379	302	-
Tobacco, (manuf'd other than snuff & segars)	834	-	358	-	252	-
Snuff	96	18	86	-	48	-
Indigo	70,209	32,670	112,426	97	35,558	1,527
Cotton	67,677	14,469	61,471	16,046	8,842	287
Powder—Hair	-	-	9	-	5	-
Gun	520	-	18,120	-	259	-
Starch	288	1	252	134	239	-
Glue	3,755	-	3,962	-	2,364	-
Pewter, plates and dishes	354	-	3	-	19	-
Iron—Anchors and sheet	13,660	-	7,533	-	4,912	-
Slit and hoop	10,412	175	3,773	-	7,964	-
Nails	30,284	681	8,272	-	6,144	2,531
Spikes	1,986	85	462	-	52	-
Quicksilver	5,629	-	376	-	15,343	-
Paints—Ochre, yellow in oil	10	-	51	-	31	-
dry yellow	1,071	-	2,689	-	2	-
Spanish brown,	488	-	571	-	353	-
White and red lead	47,731	-	17,053	-	6,503	-
Lead and manufactures of lead	20,832	-	1,376	-	1,977	-
Seines	55	-	7	-	116	-
Cordage—Tarred	13,972	5,902	408	1,010	1,655	-
Untarred	2,313	-	1,691	-	188	-
Cables	324	960	6,876	-	514	-
Steel	14,138	526	11,683	168	13,865	-
Hemp	25,889	7,500	-	-	-	-
Twine and packthread	5,048	-	3,953	-	564	-
Glauber salts	27	-	92	-	17	-
Salt	-	-	-	-	75,822	-
Coal	9,886	-	2,529	-	2,555	-
Malt	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fish—Dried or smoked	9,096	-	3,899	2,430	19,348	364
Pickled—Salmon	1,380	-	730	-	2,236	-
Mackarel	103	-	239	-	2,030	-
All other	333	-	2,006	-	4,097	-
Glass—Black quart bottles	3,636	89	2,463	189	1,044	-
Window	13,301	-	10,802	-	9,647	-
Segars	28,670	1,168	16,395	632	7,529	208
Lime	-	-	393	-	363	-
Boots	682	58	226	-	1,537	-
Shoes and Slippers—Silk	1,456	222	2,621	1,767	98	-
All other	2,641	23	1,704	27	3,653	-
Cards—Wool and cotton	2	-	92	-	13	-
Playing	-	-	185	-	2,798	-
TOTAL	14,874,090	1,542,623	7,473,253	589,328	4,720,400	26,082

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 27, 1815.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Laws of the United States.

AN ACT, To enable the people of the Indiana territory, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such a state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the territory of Indiana be, and they are hereby authorised to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: bounded on the east, by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio; on the south by the river Ohio, from the mouth of the great Miami river to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash from its mouth, to a point where a due north line drawn from the town of Vincennes would last touch the north-western shore of the said river; and from thence by a due north line until the same shall intersect an east and west line, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of lake Michigan; on the north, by the said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio: *Provided,* That the convention herein after provided for, when formed, shall ratify the boundaries sforesaid; otherwise they shall be and remain as now prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the country north-west of the river Ohio: *Provided also,* That the said state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Wabash, with the state to be formed west thereof, so far as the said river shall form a common boundary to both.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and resided within the said territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a county or territorial tax; and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory, be, and they are hereby authorised to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned among the several counties within the said territory, according to the apportionment made by the legislature thereof at their last session, to wit: from the county of Wayne, four representatives; from the county of Franklin, five representatives; from the county of Dearborn, three representatives; from the county of Switzerland, one representative; from the county of Jefferson, three representatives; from the county of Clark, five representatives; from the county of Harrison, five representatives; from the county of Washington, five representatives; from the county of Knox, five representatives; from the county of Gibson, four representatives; from the county of Posey, one representative; from the county of Warwick, one representative, and from the county of Perry, one representative; and the election of the representatives aforesaid, shall be holden on the second Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, throughout the several counties in the said territory, and shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same

penalties, as prescribed by the laws of the said territory, regulating elections therein for members of the house of representatives.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the convention thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorised to meet at the seat of the government of the said territory, on the second Monday of June next, which convention, when met, shall first determine by a majority of the whole number elected whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are authorised to form a constitution and state government; or, if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance, and shall then form, for the people of said territory, a constitution and state government: *Provided,* That the same, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to those articles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, which are declared to be irrevocable between the original states and the people and states of the territories north-west of the river Ohio; excepting so much of said articles as relate to the boundaries of states there to be formed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative, in the house of representatives of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the said territory of Indiana, when formed for their free acceptance and rejection, which if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States.

First. That the section numbered sixteen, in every township, and, when such section has been sold, granted or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs within the said territory, and the land reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may, by the president of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the salt springs, not exceeding in the whole the quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections; shall be granted to the said state, for the use of the people of the said state, the same to be used under such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature of the said state shall direct: provided the said legislature shall never sell nor lease the same, for a longer period than ten years at any one time.

Third. That five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within the said territory, and which shall be sold by congress, from and after the first day of December next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said state, under the direction of the legislature thereof, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said state under the direction of congress.

Fourth. That one entire township, which shall be designated by the president of the United States, in addition to the one heretofore reserved for that

purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature.

Fifth. That four sections of land be, and the same are hereby granted to the said state, for the purpose of fixing the seat of government thereon, which four sections shall, under the direction of the legislature of said state, be located at any time, in such township and range, as the legislature aforesaid may select, on such lands as may hereafter be acquired by the United States, from the Indian tribes, within the said territory: *Provided,* That such locations shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States, surrounding such location; and *provided always,* that the five foregoing propositions herein offered, are, on the conditions that the convention of the said state shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of December next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under any authority of the state, whether for state, county or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 19, 1816.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT supplementary to the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That in regard to the direct tax imposed by the act of congress, passed the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and to any other direct tax that may be hereafter imposed, the enumerations, valuations, and assessments first made, or to be made, in virtue of the "Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed the 9th of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall remain unchanged, except inasmuch as the respective amounts of tax may be affected by the augmentation or diminution of the aggregate tax laid, or to be laid, and the property so enumerated, valued and assessed, shall continue liable, with such qualification, to the taxes so assessed, subject only to the changes hereinafter provided for, and to those that may arise from the correction of errors as authorized by the last recited act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the changes to be made in the said enumerations, valuations and assessments, and in the subsequent revisions thereof, shall be relative to the first day of June in the present year, and in every subsequent year in which a direct tax may be imposed, and shall be effected by the principal assessors, without the employment of assistant assessors, and shall extend to the supplying of omissions of assessable property, to the transfers and real estate and slaves, to the changes of residents and non-residents, to the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, to the exemption of pro-

perty that may have ceased to be assessable, and to the assessment of property that may have ceased to be exempted from assessment, to such other cases as the secretary of the treasury may find it necessary in the furtherance of justice especially to authorize, and to the birth or death of slaves, or their running away, or otherwise becoming useless: *Provided,* that changes in the last case shall be solely where the tax standing chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the said first day of June of all those then owned by such person, excepting those obtained by transfer, in which case the reduction in the valuation shall be equal to the difference between the amount of the original and existing valuation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each of the principal assessors, within fifteen days from the first of June, to attend in person, or in case of his sickness, by a deputy to be appointed by him, at six several places within his district most convenient to the inhabitants, the court houses being of the number, except where they exceed six, and then at each court house within the district, for one full day at each place, for the purpose of receiving any information as to the changes, as aforesaid, which may have taken place since the preceding assessment or revision, which information shall be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby; of which attendance and the object thereof, the said principal assessor shall, on or before the fifteenth day of May preceding, cause notice to be given, which notice shall be inserted three times weekly in all the newspapers published within his district, and in handbills, to be posted up at all the court houses therein; causing at the same time and in the same mode, notice to be given that he will attend to hear appeals relative to any such changes at the times and places hereinafter specified therefore.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each of the said principal assessors shall, within ten days after the said fifteen days, according to the information so received, or to any other information satisfactory to him, revise the general lists for his district, and note in a supplementary form such changes as shall appear to him to have occurred, and shall, within the said term of ten days, make out a distinct statement of each change, which shall include the name of the person so liable to tax and the valuation of the property, and shall either cause the same to be delivered to such person, or to be put in the mail addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to his or her abode, agreeably to the best information of the said principal assessor, with a notification of the times and places of hearing any appeals that may be made, as hereinafter provided for: *Provided,* That no such notice need be given to persons not residing within the district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said principal assessor to attend at the several places aforesaid within his district, within fifteen days from the expiration of the ten days aforesaid, for at least one day at each court house, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the changes aforesaid, which changes shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the changes aforesaid shall be made in the following manner, and according to the following principles, in addition to those hereinafore stated, that is to say:

In all cases that relate to real estate, and to transfers of slaves, other than is herein specially provided

for, the rate at which the same were or would have been valued under the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall, as near as may be, be maintained; excepting where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case the original tax shall be apportioned among the several parts according to their existing value.

In all other cases relative to slaves the valuation shall be made according to their existing value.

In cases in which real property shall have been once sold for taxes, and purchased on behalf of the United States, such property shall, notwithstanding, continue to be entered on the general lists, and the tax lists, in the name of the original proprietor, until the period allowed for the redemption thereof shall have expired after which, unless redeemed, it shall be stricken therefrom; but after being so purchased it shall not while it remains unredeemed, be again sold for any other direct tax; and during such period, the redemption thereof shall only be effected on the payment of all the taxes, additions, and charges due thereon, the same as if it still continued the property of the original owner, and as if it had been sold for each accruing tax; and the collectors shall, on rendering the proper accounts, be credited for the amount of taxes on property thus continuing unredeemed.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a district other than that in which he resides, shall at the time and place prescribed by the third section of this act, furnish the principal assessor with a statement, specifying the sex and age of such slave, who shall be valued according to his or her existing value; and any such person who shall neglect so to furnish a statement shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars: one half thereof for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the informer. And where a transfer of a slave shall be made by a person residing within one district to a person residing in another, which shall become known to the principal assessor of the former district, he shall forthwith advise, through the mail, the principal assessor of the latter district thereof, who shall, in case the statement aforesaid shall not have been rendered as aforesaid, institute a prosecution against the person to whom the transfer has been made for the said penalty.

In all cases the individual statements of changes shall be made out in such a manner as may be directed by the principal assessor, and shall in their form, be as similar as practicable to the lists taken at the preceding assessment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of insuring a correct execution of the objects aforesaid, the principal assessors shall take and pursue all other lawful measures, by the examination of records, the entry on the premises, or by any other satisfactory proof, which they shall consider necessary.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after the expiration of the time allotted as aforesaid to the hearing of appeals, it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each district to revise, agreeably to his decision and the information he may possess, the enumerations and valuations aforesaid, correcting the same agreeably to the changes aforesaid; and to make out a complete corrected list of all the enumerations and valuations in his district, agreeably to the form prescribed by the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which the said principal assessor shall sign and preserve among his

official papers, and further to make out and deliver to the collector, within the same time, agreeably to the twenty-first section of the said act, the tax lists therein designated, made to conform to such changes; whereupon the respective steps required by the provisions of the said act, not incompatible with those prescribed by this act, shall be pursued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That on every transfer of the valuation of real estate or slaves, by which any person who is chargeable with a tax, the principal assessor shall be entitled to demand and receive from such person the sum of fifty cents; *Provided*, That the transfer for which such fee is paid, shall be considered as embracing the whole valuation of any person, whether of real estate or slaves so transferred.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the thirty-ninth section of the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as respects the time within which transfers and changes of property shall be ascertained, and the making out and delivery of the lists thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any circumstance shall prevent a compliance, in point of time, with the foregoing provisions, the steps required shall nevertheless be taken thereafter, in which event the same notices shall be given and the same terms of time be allotted to the performance of the several duties, that would have been requisite, had no such failure existed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid, required of the principal assessors, and the compensation for the performance thereof, shall be confined to those states which shall not have assumed the payment of the direct tax laid in any year, or having assumed, shall not have duly paid the same.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in default of the performance of the duties enjoined by this act on any principal assessor, he shall forfeit and pay for the use of the United States, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters to and from the principal assessors, relative to their official duties, shall be transmitted free of postage. And any principal assessor who shall put his frank on any other letter shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, the whole of which shall be for the use of the person who shall give information thereof.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the compensation heretofore allowed to the principal assessors, they shall respectively receive for every year in which a direct tax shall be laid, a salary of two hundred dollars, and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax lists delivered to the collectors, together with an allowance for their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationary used in the execution of their duties, which said duties shall be considered as embracing the correction of errors, as authorized by law. And the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to augment, in cases where he shall deem it necessary, the foregoing compensations: *Provided*, That there shall not be allowed to any one principal assessor in any such year, more than two hundred dollars in addition to his fixed compensation: *And provided*, that the whole extra amount thus allowed shall not exceed in such year ten thousand dollars. And for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated in each year in which a direct

tax shall be laid, a sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, that any other existing appropriation for the said purposes be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the time now fixed by law for the commencement of the collection of the direct tax, it shall be in each district immediately subsequent to the day on which the tax lists shall be delivered to the collector thereof.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which a tax shall be charged for slaves, the real estate of the person charged therewith, may be sold therefor, in the same manner as for a tax due thereon: but no slaves sold for taxes shall be purchased on behalf of the United States.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to assign to the commissioner of the revenue, the duty of superintending the assessors, valuations and assessments under the laws imposing a direct tax, as well as the collection of the tax, subject to his directions and control, according to the powers vested in him by law.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing provisions shall apply to any direct tax imposed or to be imposed upon the district of Columbia, and shall be and remain in force, any thing in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 20. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That the equalization and apportionment of the direct tax, made in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen by the board of principal assessors of the state of Delaware, in virtue of the before recited act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for the assessing and collecting the same," shall not be in force or have any effect as it relates to that state's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of congress, passed the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or that shall be imposed by any subsequent act of congress; and it shall be the duty of the said board of principal assessors again to convene in general meeting on the first Monday in June next, at Dover, in the said state, and then and there diligently and carefully re-consider and re-examine the several lists of valuation for the direct tax for the said state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and they shall have power to revise, alter, re-adjust and equalize the several lists of valuation aforesaid for the counties of the said state respectively, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom, such a rate per centum as shall render the valuation of said counties relatively equal according to the present actual ready money value of the property assessed and contained in the said lists of valuation; and shall thereupon apportion to each county in the said state a quota of the tax bearing the same proportion to the whole direct tax imposed on the state, as the aggregate valuation of each county bears to the aggregate valuation of the state; and the valuation, equalization and apportionment so made by the board of principal assessors aforesaid shall be in full force and operation, and remain unchanged, subject only to the exceptions contained in the first section of this act; and the said board of principal assessors shall, within twenty days after their meeting as herein before directed, complete the said revision, equalization and apportionment, and

shall record the same, and in all respects not here otherwise directed, shall conform to the provisions contained in the act in this section first above recited.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

The Mississippi.

The following observations, made by a gentleman of this town, while on his passage up the Mississippi to New Orleans, have been communicated to us by a friend for publication:—

"By what process have the banks of the Mississippi river been formed? This is a curious question, but it may be answered. The mouth of this river is about 110 miles from the city, and the banks from the city to the mouth have certainly been formed by the deposition of the mud from time to time. How long it has been progressing from the city, cannot easily be conjectured. One mile in 50 years would require an era nearly as old as creation, and as the same phenomena appear above the city as far as Natches, we are obliged to suppose that it progresses much faster. But as the mouth of the river advances into the sea, it must progress slower, as there will be a greater depth to fill up.

To ascertain by what process the detached mud banks at the mouth of the river are formed, I made the following experiments while laying about one mile below the bar at the mouth of the river. With the log line and glass, I first ascertained the velocity of the current on the surface, and found it to be at the rate of two knots per hour. Then putting more weight on the log, so as to sink it to different depths at pleasure, it was soon found that there was no current at the depth of two fathoms; for at this depth the line floated astern, while the log-board remained stationary. From the result of this experiment it was conjectured that the water beneath the surface was sea water. To decide this question, a vessel was prepared in the following manner. A glass bottle was secured to the sounding lead, and line attached. Then a cork was fitted to the mouth of the bottle; and a small line attached to the cork, and held by an assistant on deck while the sounding lead with the bottle was sunk. When at the depth of ten fathoms, the cork was pulled out, and after waiting for the jug to fill, it was drawn up, and the water contained in the bottle was found to be salt water, turbid with the sediment of the river. This experiment was repeated at different depths, and the result was, that at one fathom the water was nearly fresh, at two fathoms it was considerably brackish, and continued to grow sater to the bottom. From these experiments it appears, that the river at the mouth flows over an immoveable body of salt water, probably at different depths, according to the velocity of the current.

Now, as the water of the Mississippi is turbid, from its contents of clay so soon as it flows over the quiet body of salt water below, the sediment must fall within it and being there undisturbed by the motion of the current, it must settle to the bottom. When it has risen to a sufficient height, the logs which continually float down the river, together with whole trees, lodge on these banks of mud, and thus catch every succeeding floating body, which happens to come in contact. More mud is added, until a surface is formed above the water, and then a growth of cæspedes spring up, and render the

mass of logs and mud firm. When these detached masses are numerous, and lay in the vicinity of each other, they soon connect themselves in the same manner, and thus the banks of the river have been formed for the distance of 110 miles, and probably much farther above the city. This process is still going on, and detached masses are now formed for five or six miles below the connected banks of the river. Some of these masses appear perfected by a growth of canepoles, others are covered with logs and driftwood, and many, the most distant from the bar, are just emerging.

The water of this river is turbid, and has the appearance from deck of being very thick with yellow clay, but upon taking it up in a glass, it looks like a thin whitish fluid. To ascertain what proportion of the river water was clay, a barrel filled with it was allowed to remain till the sediment had precipitated itself. There was then found to be one cubic inch of clay in a tenacious and impalpable powder. Now, as a gallon contains 282 cubic inches, and a barrel 32 gallons, there must be, $282 \times 32 = 9024$ cubic inches in a barrel. Then, as there was one cubic inch of sediment in this bulk of water, the proportion which one bears to the other may be expressed by the fraction $1/9024$ or in round numbers, about 1-10,000 part. But it contains a greater quantity of mud at some seasons of the year, and the author of the Mississippi navigator asserts that the proportion is as one to eight.—This, however, appears incredible. To ascertain the quantity of mud deposited at the mouth of the river, it is necessary that we should make some estimate of the quantity of water flowing to the sea. At a certain part of the width of one mile, the velocity of the current was ascertained thus. A patent revolving log was procured, and by means of a line with a heavy weight attached, it was sunk at different depths at pleasure. Upon placing this log near the middle of the river, at the surface the velocity was found to be at the rate of 2 miles per hour; or in other words, three thousand five hundred and twenty yards. At the bottom of the river the velocity was found to be at the rate of one mile per hour; and at the middle depth, the mean of these two velocities, or one mile and an half per hour. Then at different distances from the shore, the velocity was ascertained in the same manner; and the aggregate result was found to be about one mile per hour. It was next found necessary to estimate the average depth of the river at this pass; and after sounding from shore to shore in a transverse direction, the result was an average depth of sixty feet. With these data, the quantity of water moving to the sea in 24 hours, may be thus calculated:—

$1760 \times 1760 = 3,097,600$ square yards, multiplied by 20 yards deep, gives 61,952,000 cubic yards of water moving to sea in an hour. Now, 27 feet is contained in a cubic yard, this multiplied by 61,952,000, gives 1,672,604,000 feet in the above column of water. This multiplied by 1728 inches in a foot, gives 2,890,432,512,000 cubic inches, which being divided by 9024 cubic inches in a barrel, gives 3,092,234,622 barrels. Now, as about 1-10,000 part of this quantity of water is sediment, the last product divided by 10,000, gives the number of barrels of sediment conveyed to the sea, and deposited at the mouth of the river per hour. Then by multiplying this product by 24 hours in a day, we have $3,092,234 \times 24 = 74,213,516$ barrels of mud per day. What an amazing quantity must be carried out during the course of a year, especially when we consider that the river flows with twice the velocity when it has risen to its height!"—*Losses Reg.*

Banking Business.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

May 18, 1816.

At a special meeting of the board, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the affairs of this institution be wound up: for the attainment of which object, it is the opinion of this board that a committee be appointed to consist of three persons, to superintend the same, whose province it shall be, to adopt and pursue such measures, as in their judgment shall appear to be best calculated to secure the interests of the stockholders, and satisfy creditors; and who shall, every month on the first Monday thereof, report to the board of directors their progress in the execution of this duty.

If any debt due to the bank, shall not, in the opinion of the committee, be well secured by a good and sufficient endorser or endorsers, such debtors shall be called upon to give additional security; and if such further security be not given, such debtor shall be entitled to no further indulgence.

Immediate and reasonable curtails shall be enforced, and no paper due to the bank, shall be transferred, but when collected by regular process, and shall be divided among the creditors, in proportion to their claims—and that no loss from delay, may be sustained by the holders of the notes;

Resolved, That deposits in Merchants' Bank paper, will be received, and certificates granted bearing interest, to be paid so soon as the monies due to the institution are collected by the committee aforesaid.

Peter Saunders, James Anderson, and Daniel McPherson, are appointed a committee for the above purpose. By order of the board,

JAMES S. SCOTT, *Cashier.*

May 20.

Salt—Duties—Bounties.

A statement showing the quantity of salt imported into the United States during the year ending the 30th of September, 1805.

	<i>Bushels.</i>
New-Hampshire	66,686
Massachusetts	1,361,242
Rhode-Island	120,782
Connecticut	201,735
New-York	772,939
New-Jersey	989
Pennsylvania	155,093
Maryland	169,292
District of Columbia	50,993
Virginia	340,457
North-Carolina	151,203
South-Carolina	145,933
Georgia	72,737
Ohio	34
Louisiana	42,914
Michigan territory	140
Mississippi do.	7
Total,	3,652,276

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, January 31st, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A statement showing the amount of duties received on salt imported into the United States, of bounty paid on the exportation of pickled fish and salted provisions, and of allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, from the commencement of the present government to the 31st day of December, 1814.

	Duties received.	Bounty on the ex- portation of pre- ceded fish and salted provisions.	Allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
From the commencement of the present government to the 31st day of Dec.	1791 630,995	29,682 31	
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	1792 213,541	44,772 17	
	1793 247,922	16,731 26	72,065 32
	1794 361,283	13,767 86	93,768 91
	1795 345,770	14,854 81	65,280 47
	1796 443,550	16,949 99	76,839 63
	1797 391,341	12,398 63	80,475 76
	1798 543,810	19,820 12	94,684 30
	1799 488,671	20,769 15	128,605 87
	1800 687,387	18,325 2	87,853 45
	1801 686,454	8,586 38	74,570 92
	1802 792,838	9,760 63	104,417 92
	1803 721,455	34,790 04	117,73 57
	1804 886,799	46,922 90	145,986 73
	1805 768,804	37,446 33	152,927 72
	1806 862,891	37,33 7	162,191 99
	1807 731,508	27,414 03	161,254 17
	1808 6,017	17,240 66	142,911 89
	1809 43	2,423 67	47,166 11
	1810	008 35	3,406 48
	1811	784 13	
	1814 75,82		
Dollars, total,	9,632,788	470,771	231,151 7

Note.—No duties received, or bounty allowance paid, during the years 1812 and 1813.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, January 31st, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

AGGREGATES.

The amount of the bounties and allowances was distributed as follows:

	Bounty.	Allowance.
New-Hampshire	13,533 48	66,549 99
Vermont	1,287 50	:
Massachusetts	291,730 57	1,652,097 04
Rhode-Island	49,923 46	17,780 57
Connecticut	68,602 76	64,975 97
New-York	50,578 48	11,942 60
New-Jersey	509 21	:
Pennsylvania	26,898 40	:
Delaware	1,673 60	:
Maryland	31,634 82	:
Virginia	5,595 37	163 00
North-Carolina	17,370 23	:
South-Carolina	386 27	:
Georgia	51 30	:
Kentucky	146 50	:
Louisiana	911 25	:

No bounties or allowances paid since the 31st December, 1811.

Signed,
Treasury Department,
Register's Office, January 31, 1816.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

British Army in France.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 5.

A short but animated discussion arose upon the appropriation of the sum of 800,000£, paid by France, and which had been received by this country for the maintenance of the British troops now serving in France. The marquis of Lansdown, we understand, moved for some accounts respecting the transaction, upon which

The earl of Liverpool observed that the house of commons had determined to supply the money which was necessary for the payment of our troops in France, not only in lieu of the contributions which the French government had to pay, but to provide any surplus or excess that might be incurred beyond the amount of those contributions.

Lord Holland animadverted in severe terms upon the conduct of the noble earl in not having come down to parliament in the first instance, and communicated the circumstance. The precedent, he contended, was one of a most alarming and dangerous description. There was a period in our history in which similar proceedings had nearly subverted the liberties of the country. Charles II. and James II. received pecuniary aid from France, for the avowed purpose of subduing our independence. He really thought that some further explanation than what had yet fallen from the noble earl was necessary, and in his opinion he could not do better than come down to that house with a bill of indemnity for the share which he had in the transaction.

Lord Liverpool said, that the paper moved for by the noble marquis would bring the subject regularly before their lordships, when it could be dispassionately argued, and when he should be prepared to give every explanation. All he could say at present was, that the sum in question was part of a contribution which the allied powers, having military possession of France, levied upon that country, and which, by a convention entered into, was to be employed in defraying the expences of the armies maintained there.

Lord Grenville observed, that the resolution of the house of commons, for paying the British army in France, had no reference whatever to any possible surplus of expence which might arise beyond what the contributions paid by the French government would cover. The object of this resolution was a wise and constitutional one. It was to get rid of that dangerous anomaly in our constitutional practice, of having a large army in a foreign country, paid by a foreign power, and consequently placed beyond the control and influence of parliament.—He would venture to say that neither the house of commons nor the country anticipated the idea of any charge falling to us for the support of the army in France. The expence of that army was understood to be completely provided for, by the contributions payable from the French government. He considered the present subject as one of the greatest importance, in a constitutional point of view, that a British minister should receive large sums from a foreign state, and appropriate them without making any communication to parliament; and he trusted that it would be brought before their lordships in a manner different from the present accidental mode of discussing it.

Lord Lauderdale condemned the proceedings of the noble earl, as unprecedented in the history of the country, and as being fraught with the greatest danger to the constitution. If so large a sum as 800,000£. might be thus received and employed by a minister without the sanction of parliament, why might not a much larger sum be equally so received and so employed? Or why might not a British army be kept in any part of the continent in the pay of a foreign power, without any control over it by the parliament of England? It was impossible to view such proceedings without the greatest alarm, and their lordships would abandon their duty if they did not make it a subject of their most serious and deliberate consideration.

Earl Grey said he could not suffer the present discussion to close without expressing the sentiments of indignation and astonishment with which he was almost overpowered. He did not mean to accuse the noble Earl of the deliberate intention to deceive the country with respect to the support of the British army in France, but certainly the effect of his declarations upon that subject had been to

deceive it in the most decided manner. Until that night it was universally believed that the charge for maintaining that army would be covered wholly and exclusively by the amount of contributions to be paid by the French government; but when his noble friend, with that acuteness which distinguished him upon all questions of that kind, shewed that in the present year we should, in fact, have to pay above 200,000*l.* and in the next year, nearly 430,000*l.*; then, and not till then, the noble earl had admitted the fact, because he could not disprove it.

With respect to what had been the conduct of the noble earl, in appropriating the 800,000*l.* already received, without making any communication to parliament upon the subject, he did not wish to use any harsh or intemperate expression, but he would venture to say that it was an act of delinquency on the part of the noble earl, which, in the better times of our history, would have been followed by an act of punishment. [Hear, hear!—As had been well observed by his noble friend, who spoke last, if the principle were once admitted that a British minister might receive and apply such a sum, at his own pleasure and discretion, where would the practice stop, or why might not a larger sum, as many millions for instance, be received and used in the same unconstitutional manner? [Hear, hear, hear!—The noble lord (Liverpool) had said this sum was not obtained in consequence of the treaty, or of any convention, but was paid as part of a contribution into the military chest of this country, prior to the conclusion of the treaties. The treaties, it is well known, were finally ratified, on or before the 20th day of November, prior to which, according to the noble earl's own account, the money had been obtained, and parliament had been convened on the 1st of February, yet on this day, the 5th of April, their lordships had, for the first time, heard of such a sum being procured. [Hear!—And how had they been informed of it? Not by any wish of the noble lord, to give them information, but solely, thro' accident, in consequence of the vigilance of his noble friend (lord Grenville.) No disposition appeared to exist in the minds of ministers to give any account of this sum to parliament. It was to remain locked up, not in the view of defraying the expences, to which the country had already been put, not with the intention of in the smallest degree alleviating the pressure under which the country groaned, but it was to remain there prospectively to gratify the inclinations of ministers in future. He put it to their lordships, whether such conduct was consistent with the high responsibility which ministers owed to parliament? Was it either congenial to the principles of the constitution, or to the respect which ministers should naturally feel for parliament? Such an iniquitous transaction could not be too severely reprobated. It was a departure from the line of duty which ministers owed to their country, it was a contempt for the dignity and authority of parliament. He certainly thought it impossible for parliament to shut their eyes on such conduct, and if they did not censure and punish those who had been concerned in it, they ought at least to guard the public against the daring impositions of such men in future.

Foreign Articles.

THE PLAGUE.—The horrors produced by this terrible scourge may, in part, be imagined by the following:—In the kingdom of Naples, the sea cordon,

on account of the plague at Noja, has an extent of 500 miles, and requires daily 10,500 men to occupy the posts. The town of Noja, about 1 1/2 Italian miles in circumference, and containing about 6000 souls, is closely surrounded by a double cordon.—The first is formed by two ditches, 60 paces from the wall of the town, and 30 paces from each other, 10 paces broad, and 8 feet deep, behind which a battalion, with two cannon, forms a close chain. Over each of the ditches is a draw bridge, confining the access to the town by a single gate, provided with a double grating; a board is attached to it, with an inscription forbidding any person from approaching the ditches from the town under pain of death. To keep order in the town itself, there is a detachment of twenty-four men and one officer and a commandant. A regiment of infantry and a corps of cavalry form the second cordon, five miles from the Noja, in an extent of twenty-five miles, in close connection with the cordon on the sea side. All intercourse between the inhabitants and the military of the several cordons is most rigorously prohibited, so that a priest from Noja, who had sold to a Neapolitan soldier a pack of cards, was shot as well as the soldier, the former after having been deprived of ecclesiastical dignity, the soldier on the spot.

The same rigorous measures are taken at Corfu. Three English soldiers, who went from one cordon to another, to see their comrades, were shot.

The plague.—This dreadful scourge appears on the decline in Italy.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.—“We are extremely sorry to find,” says the Paris Monitor, “that an *immediate war* is likely to break out between Spain and America. Spain, in particular, ought not to court, but rather to avoid it; and America, having suffered so much by the late war with England, ought also to endeavor to shun it if possible:—but if either party expects to receive assistance from any of the great European powers, it will, we think, find itself in a mistake.”

FINANCES OF HOLLAND.—The expenditures of the Dutch government for 1816, are estimated at 82 millions of florins; and the revenue at 75 millions. But the government would not augment the taxes nor require a loan for the deficit, in the hope that the expences might be less than was calculated. They more commonly exceed the calculation.

British army staff.—We have a long account of the particulars belonging to the reduction in the staff of the British army. The whole that is proposed to be done will produce a saving for the present year of about 40,000*l.* but hereafter expected to be 80,000. This is like “throwing out a sprat to catch a mackarel”—and the people of England will feel it so. The arrangement leaves out very few of the great folks—the dismissal of a single one of which, who might as easily be spared as the least of those discharged, would, perhaps, save quite as much money. But the system must needs be to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

LAVALETTE.—*Interesting anecdote.* It is with pleasure we record the following instance of noble fidelity and generosity, so honorable to the character of Frenchmen:

“M. de Lavalette, flying with his deliverer, had approached the frontier. The post-master, examining his countenance, recognized him through his disguise, and instantly a postilion was sent off at full speed. M. de Lavalette urged his demand for horses. The post-master had quitted the house, and given orders that none should be supplied. The travellers fancied themselves discovered, and saw no means of escaping, in a country with which they

were unacquainted; they resolved upon defending their lives dearly. The post-master at length returned unattended, and addressing himself to M. de Lavalette, he said, "you have the appearance of a man of honor; you are going to Brussels, where you will see M. de Lavalette: deliver him these 200 louis, which I owe him, and which he is no doubt in want of," and without waiting for an answer, he threw the money into the carriage, and withdrew, saying, you will be drawn by my best horses, a postillion is gone on to provide relays for the continuance of your journey."

BRITISH INTERFERENCE, &c.—In a speech delivered by Lord Castlereagh in the commons on the 16th of February last, he thus lashed that insolence and pride of his countrymen which so often excites the disgust of the world:—"It was impossible for any man who had been on the continent, and who knew what had lately passed, and what was passing there, (he did not allude to any individual, or to any particular transaction,) not to be sensible that there was, on the part of the English, a tone of interference and dictation, and contempt for that which did not assimilate with our native institutions, which did not square with our own notions, that, if it were not kept in due bounds, was calculated to do the character of the country infinite mischief; and that in proportion to the gratitude due from those among whom this tone was used, was the danger of our losing their confidence and admiration."

List of the persons composing the British ministry.

First lord of the treasury—Earl of Liverpool.

Lord chancellor—Lord Eldon.

Lord privy seal—Earl of Westmoreland.

President of the council—Earl of Harrowby.

Three secretaries of state—Viscount Sidmouth, (home); viscount Castlereagh, (foreign); earl Bathurst, (war.)

Chancellor of the exchequer—Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart.

First lord of the admiralty—Viscount Melville.

Master general of the ordnance—Earl of Musgrave.

President of the board of control—Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster—Right hon. Charles Bathurst.

Master of the Mint—Right hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole.

The above forms the cabinet.

Lord steward—Earl Cholmondeley.

Lord chamberlain—Marquis of Hertford.

Master of the horse—Duke of Montrose.

Treasurer of the navy—Right hon. Geo. Rose.

Secretary at War—Viscount Palmerston.

Paymasters of the forces—Right hon. Charles Long and right hon. Frederick John Robinson.

President of the board of trade—Earl of Clanercary.

Vice-president of do.—Right hon. Frederick John Robinson.

Attorney general—Sir Wm. Garrow, knt.

Solicitor general—Sir Samuel Shepherd, knt.

Postmasters-general—Earl of Chichester and earl Clanercary.

Lieutenant-general of the ordnance—Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart.

IRELAND.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland—Earl Whitworth, K. B.

Commander of the forces—Right hon. gen. sir Geo. Hewett.

Lord chancellor—Lord Mannors.

Secretary of state—Right hon. Robert Peel.

Chancellor of the exchequer—Right hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald.

Attorney general—Right hon. Wm. Saurin.

Solicitor general—Charles Kendal Bushe, esq.

Srocks.—London, April 10—Om. 16 1-8; Om. for payt. 16 5-8 1-4; Cons. for May, 62 1 3-4 7-8.

American—Three per cents. 51, 51 1-2; old six per cents. unc. (The above with dividend from the 1st April, 1816.) Louisiana 6 per cents. unc. with divid. from the first Jan. 1816.

Lord Cochrane. The house of commons has refused to print the charges of lord Cochrane against the chief-justice lord Ellenborough; and here the business probably stops.

Conformably to the wishes of the Polish army, the emperor of Russia has ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of prince Poniatowsky, in Poland.

The pope is under great financial embarrassments. He has lately been obliged to take up 800,000 scudi of the Jews.

A Paris paper, of April 3, says—Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of Mr. Patterson, a rich American, is now in this city. She comes to establish her claim, as the legitimate heir of an ex-king, to the very large estates that he has left in this country. It is expected the trial will come on immediately.

Mr. Hyde de Neuville this day asked the chamber to grant him permission to be absent a sufficient time to attend to the mission, conferred upon him by his majesty, as minister to the United States. His request was granted."

White slaves.—Letters from Munich mention that a territory with 50,000 white slaves is arranged as a donation to prince Eugene—Beauharnois, we suppose.

Gen. Willot, who resided in Baltimore many years, appears to have command in Corsica, where all things are said to be quiet.

Some parts of Spain are exceedingly infested with robbers, carrying on business in a wholesale way.

Cardinal Maury has entered a monastery in Italy.

M. Togniot, mayor of Maillis, has been discharged from office, by an order from the prefect of the department of Cote d'Or, for making use of discourse which tended to render doubtful the inviolability of the sales of the national domains.

The queen of Portugal, who had been mad for many years, lately died at Rio Janeiro.

Eugene Beauharnois (Bonaparte's adopted son) appears to be obtaining great consideration in Europe. The discontented of France look up to him as their hope. He is quite in favor at Vienna, "where the downfall of the English party was confidently expected."

Several German papers announce, that general Druet D'Erlon, has fixed his abode at Bayreuth, and that Augereau will settle at Offenback, where general Alix also solicits permission to reside.

A letter from Paris, says—Private letters from Grenoble state, that government having sent there a newly raised regiment of Heralts, some of this corps applied the term brigand to the half-pay officers stationed there. A duel ensued of seven against seven; five of the royal officers were slain, and two wounded; their places are to be resumed, and a similar affair was to take place again next day.

The duchess of Angouleme, whose gentleness of disposition is proverbial in France, is stated to be half-mad with jealousy at the *célat* she fears may arise from the intended marriage of the duke of Berni to the Neapolitan princess, having understood that they are to have the palace of the Elysee Bourbon for a residence, which might become a sort of a rival to the court at the Thuilleries.

The empress Maria Louisa, as she is still called—

(and if she be a "legitimate" empress, was not her husband, from whom she derived the title, a "legitimate" emperor?) it is said is about to proceed to Italy, to take possession of her states; though the administration of them is provisionally to remain in the hands of Austria.

PARIS, MARCH 22.—It is said that M. de Beausset, who was with the empress Maria Louisa at Vienna, and who is returned to France, was charged with a particular mission to the king, and that in an audience which he had of his majesty, he declared to him, on the part of the emperor of Austria, that Maria Louisa had resumed her title of empress, and her son that of imperial prince, a particular circumstance gives weight to this intelligence. The police has prohibited the journals from announcing the departure of this princess from Vienna. The *Moniteur*, however, announced yesterday this departure, and thus designated the spouse of Napoleon, *her majesty the archduchess Maria Louisa*, &c.

The police has now considerable occupation in the country. The peasants, in a great number of the departments, assemble every Sunday to discuss political affairs; they form a species of clubs, and their reasonings are doubtless not in unison with the present government; for in several quarters a great number of these peasants have been arrested. This affair much disquiets the government.

A merchant of Metz has been arrested for introducing into France several numbers of a foreign gazette: they were found in a carriage coming from Luxemburg.

His excellency the minister of the interior has prohibited the owners of circulating libraries from admitting into them licentious or irreligious books, under penalty of having their shops sealed up, and the patent taken from them.

DUBLIN, April 11.

We have London papers of Monday the 8th by this day's mail, and Paris papers and letters to the 6th instant.

Princess Charlotte. In a letter from Paris, dated the 4th inst. inserted in a leading ministerial paper of Monday, we observe the following curious passage:

"M. Bonald, the author of the Political Legislation, and member of the chamber of deputies, sent to the Journal des Debats, which the censor very prudently suppressed—the purport of it was against the right of succession in the female branch of the regal family of Great Britain. The author affirmed that an adherence to such a system would create an inevitable convulsion in Europe. It is perhaps to be regretted, that the absurd speculation of this man was not permitted to see the day."

We forbear entering into any comment on this very strange piece of intelligence, but it will, we conceive occasion much speculation.

The following from a London paper, also seems somewhat unaccountable:

"The prince of Coburg has ordered fifty grey horses to be purchased for his stables; and the establishment of the royal couple are to wear the Coburg livery, instead of that of the royal house of England."

France. As a sample of personal safety in France under the government established by the deliverers, two of the counsellors who defended General Travot on his trial have been thrown into prison.

Emigration to France. On this subject we extract the following from an English paper:

"It is with much regret we learn that several genteel families are shortly about to emigrate from his neighborhood to France—among the rest a

gentleman, who is a magistrate of the county, residing a few miles distant from this city, of considerable landed property—so that the annual value of his estates will be laid out with Frenchmen.—We are sorry that this unpatriotic custom is so prevalent—it is a serious and growing evil: it is much to be wished that the legislature would attach some weighty taxation on British capital thus transferred into the hands of foreigners."

Bonaparte. The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound, on Monday the 1st inst. from St. Helena, after a passage of 6 weeks. Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood for the ex-emperor. The stories about sentinels threatening and firing at him, of captain Poplewell, &c. &c. turn out to be the rankest gossips. Bonaparte suffers no complaint to escape his lips; submits to his confinement, (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53d, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

Public Expenditures. Amongst the many curious items of charges laid upon the table of the house of commons, is one which has attracted the attention of the opposition, viz: 6000 pounds for her majesty's travelling expenses to and fro to Brighton.

CHRONICLE.

ROYAL SPANISH PROCLAMATION.—In the city of Caraccas, the 12th March, 1816, Don Salvador Mexo, brigadier general, and captain general, ad interim of these provinces, says:—That being informed of the criminal correspondence that exists between the emigrants that are in the neighboring islands, and many of the inhabitants of these provinces, who will not acknowledge the beneficence that the legitimate government has observed toward them, and notwithstanding the indulgence that has been observed towards many, who have been most criminal in the revolutions of their provinces, persist in their machinations: Decrees the absolute prohibition to all communication between these inhabitants and the said emigrants, prohibiting also all species of pecuniary assistance in money or produce, that might be given by any person under any pretext to those criminals; well understood, that if any letter, from one to the other should be detected, although purely familiar, will be considered an infraction on the orders of the government, the same with any pecuniary aid; the which shall be chastised with death, *without excepting the feminine sex*; and that all may know it, it shall be published and fixed in the usual places, and the requisite testimonies being put, shall be published in all these ports.

Signed,

SALVADOR MOXO.

MARIA LION DE URBINA,

Public notary of the government.

THE CREEK INDIANS.—A part of these deluded people have lately committed several acts of hostility upon us. We did hope that they had learnt prudence by merited chastisement. The letter below from col. Hawkins may be regarded as entirely authentic. 300 men of the 4th U.S. Infantry marched from Charleston for fort Hawkins, on the 26th ult. they will immediately be followed by two companies of artillery—these, with the force already in the neighborhood of the savages and the local assistance that may be relied on, we trust, may be sufficient to command the peace, without bloodshed, or otherwise to punish its violators.

We have understood from a source entitled to credit (says a Charleston paper) that the Upper

Creeks, with the approbation of the United States' agent and the governor of East Florida, have determined to break up a settlement which has been some time forming among the Seminoles, by runaway negroes, chiefly from this state. They formed no inconsiderable part of col. Nicholls' motly force on Appalachicola during the late war; and after the British evacuated the territory, the negroes and a few Indians still held possession of the fort, having received arms and ammunition from their allies.

MILLEGVILLE, MAY 15.

IMPORTANT.—The following letter from col. Hawkins to the executive of this state was received yesterday by express.

Creek Agency, 10th May, 1816.

I have received two communications from lieutenant Col. Clinch, who commands at Fort Gaines on Chat, to, lo, cho, (about 65 miles below Fort Mitchell) of the 3d and 7th. The first to inform me "the Indians surprised and took two soldiers who had charge of thirty head of cattle near the Fort, and drove off the cattle. They were pursued 45 miles on the trail which leads to St. Marks. I have demanded the soldiers, their horses, cattle and party of Indians of their chiefs." On the 7th, "the spy I sent after the party reported that they had crossed Flint river near Burgess' old place; they had not killed the two men, but understood they intended to do so, if they become too fatigued to travel. That the Seminoles and all the towns near the confluence of Flint and Chattahoochee were preparing for war; they had been drinking their war physic and dancing for several days. It was understood they were to divide themselves in two parties, one to go against Hartford, the other to attack Fort Gaines." "This report is confirmed by an Indian arrived last evening direct from the hostiles; three white men you well know, came this morning to inform me "they were of opinion the Seminoles and adherents are preparing to strike a blow some where; and that all the towns who wish to remain friendly, are preparing to remove above the line." That the Seminoles and lower Indians are determined on a war I have not the smallest doubt.

"I feel it my duty to communicate to you, and through you to my fellow-citizens on the frontiers of Georgia, rumors that are in circulation, as a little vigilance on their part, may save the lives of many helpless women and children."

I deem it my duty to make this communication to you, to give the publicity its importance requires, in conformity with the desire of the colonel, and am, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HAWKINS, Agent for I. A. His excel. gov. Mitchell.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) May 1.—The United States have agreed to relinquish to the Cherokee Indians all the lands ceded by the Creeks to them north of a line to be run from a point opposite to the lower end of the Ten Islands on Coosa river, directly to the Plat rock on Bear creek, a branch of Tennessee river. The United States was represented in this business by a clerk of one of the departments, who probably knew as much of the boundary of the Cherokees as a Cherokee does of the limits of London.

Six Chickasaw Indians passed through the town on Monday, on their way to Washington city. We calculate from the success of the Cherokee missionaries that they will get the balance of the Creek lands. We wish to God the Creeks had our negotiators in their power*—no language can convey the indignation felt at the scandalous trafficking in this case.

*Certainly too harsh.—*Geo.*

The amount of American property confiscated at Naples, is said to be valued at 7 millions of dollars.

Salt. A very considerable domestic supply of this important article is now furnished by the *Conemaugh salt works*, near Greensburg, Pennsylvania. At present they furnish 100 bushels per day, throughout the year, and the quantity will probably, by additional works, soon be increased equal to the demand. There appears to be no prospect of wanting a supply of salt water, and immediately adjacent to the furnaces there is an inexhaustible quantity of coal. The wells are nearly similar to those at Kenahwa, already described in the REGISTER.

LITERARY—"A Star in the West." A work under this title has lately been published by Mr. D. Fen-ton, of Trenton, N. J. The author, Elias Boudinot, Esq. L. L. D. it appears, has attempted to prove that the Indian nations of America are the descendants of the long-lost ten tribes of Israel. We have not seen the work, but from the recommendations of it by eminent men, we must believe it very ingenious and highly interesting, on many accounts; but especially, as furnishing a portraiture of the manners, habits and customs of the lost tribes of Israel, and of those supposed to be their descendants.

Rapid transportation.—Waggons with upwards of 3500 pounds weight have reached Pittsburg in thirteen days from Philadelphia!

FORWARD. J. and S. Gleason, of Philadelphia, have in use a machine which cuts 500 teeth to curry-combs in a minute—and they say that they are prepared for making 1000 curry-combs in a day. they also manufacture, on a large scale, several sorts of screws, bolts, rivets, &c.

Fourth of July. The patriotic ship-wrights of New-York, have commenced the building of a miniature 74 gun ship [40 feet keel] to be completely equipped for an intended procession on the 4th of July next, in that city.

West India trade. The British refuse us entry of any article—the French will receive only lumber and fish—in American vessels. A letter from Martinique mentions, that the ports of that island are shut against all vessels except French and English.

Barbary slaves. A captain Croker, of the British navy who has lately returned to England from Algiers, has laid before the public a letter on the subject of the slavery of the christians, of which he was an eye witness; calculated to excite the best feelings of humanity: *the African slave trade was nothing to it.*

Shame on those who govern the old world, for their canting hypocrisy about the slavery of the blacks, while they leave the whites, their own countrymen, at the mercy of the Algerines and other barbarians. This republic has shewn them the way in which to negotiate on a subject so interesting.

Joseph Bonaparte has removed his establishment from the neighborhood of New-York, to *Lansdown*, on the banks of the Senaykill, and about four miles from Philadelphia.

Steam-boat navigation. Mr. Livingston, of New-Orleans, under a law of the state of Louisiana, and the assignee of Fulton and Livingston's exclusive right to navigate the *Mississippi* and its waters, by steam, so far as respects the navigation from *New-Orleans* to and up the *Red river*, has prevented the steam-boat *Despaten*, of Pittsburg, from taking a return cargo at New-Orleans, though, it appears, she is worked by machinery quite distinct from that used under the aforesaid patent. He has, however,

permitted her to go out of the limits of the state without incurring a penalty. The procedure appears likely to create much sensation in the "western world."

The managers of the Baltimore theatre appropriated a night last week to aid the city fund for the relief of the widows and families of those who fell in defence of the city in Sept. 1814—the profits of which, 434 dollars and 50 cents, were placed in the hands of the mayor.

The loss of property by the insurrection of the negroes in Barbadoes has been very great—they destroyed 80 estates or plantations, but do not appear to have desired the death of the whites, for it seems that only two or three white persons were killed in the whole affair. One account says, that 603, another that 2000, of them were killed before they submitted.

Negro insurrections.—On this subject the *Richmond Enquirer* has the following remark:

The insurrection of slaves in *Barbadoes* is distressing to every generous heart—but is it possible to forget that the butchered planters are only the victims of those misfortunes which their countrymen would have brought upon us?—It was they who would have taught our slaves to rebel, to desert, and to massacre their masters—it was they who wove them into regiments, landed them upon our shores, and taught them to lure away their fellows.—The British nation ought to have recollected, that the day of visitation might come upon them—when the dagger which they pointed at our throats, might be aimed at their own.

Separation of Maine.—The question was taken on Monday week on the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. It is believed from the return of votes received, that a great majority are for separation.

SPANISH BRAVERY. Further particulars.—Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean squadron to his friend in Boston, dated Port Mahon, March 7, 1816. "On the 25th of Feb. some from the squadron, had permission to go on shore; while among themselves they became noisy and quarrelsome, but with no one except their ship-mates.—Their noise soon attracted the attention of the guard, who came in and attempted to carry them to the guard-house, which the independence of an *American tar* justly resented; but resistance was useless against the bayonets of a savage guard.—Some of the men who were wounded, retreated to the hotel, where our officers resorted; immediately upon seeing them, and hearing of the disturbance, midshipmen Sheep, Moore, and Mr. Terry (master of the Ontario) with some of our officers, went out, intending to deter these midnight assassins from their horrid intentions—but their presence served only to increase the fury of the Spanish guard, who had by this time driven the sailors nearly down to the hotel, where these gentlemen met them, and were immediately charged upon; they attempted to regain the hotel, but the landlady had shut the door and concealed the key.

"After they had arrived at the house, expecting the door again to be opened, they suffered the guard to come up; upon declaring themselves to be American officers, the Spanish lieutenant gave orders to charge upon them. Mr. Moore, in attempting his escape, was knocked down with a musket and *stabbed*; and while *crying for mercy*, the lieutenant stepped up and *ran him through*, when he expired immediately. Mr. Terry was stabbed in the side, thigh and arm, but is on the recovery. The other officers escaped unhurt; some of the men were severely wounded, but none killed. In honor to the memory of this valuable officer, his remains were

committed to the grave on the 27th, in the handsomest manner."

Guayra, May 4, 1816. A courier has just arrived here, despatched by gen. Morillo, announcing that the royal army under his command, had subdued the kingdom of Santa Fe, the capital of which he entered on the 6th of April, having defeated in their march the several bands of insurgents who undertook to oppose and stop the progress of his victorious army. Tranquility was so completely restored throughout the kingdom, and its inhabitants evinced their loyalty and attachment to his majesty's government by such proofs of sincerity, that general Morillo has ordered that a considerable part of his army should return to the provinces of Venezuela, and that 3000 men should march to Panama, thence to embark for Lima, with the object of completing the subjugation of Buenos Ayres. A squadron of the naval forces belonging to the expedition has received orders to sail from Cartagena, and cruise against the vessels of the insurgents and pirates, who were yet scattered over those seas.

[The above is, probably, a royal *finesse* to keep the Venezuelans to their allegiance to Ferdinand the "adored," and conceal the disasters of *Morillo*, as noticed in our last paper. At least, we hope and believe it is false.]

Important act, passed by the legislature of New-York at its last session.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New-York, represented in senate and assembly, That from and after the first day of May next, no spinning wheels, weaving looms or stoves, placed or put up for use and kept for use in any dwelling house, shall be levied upon, taken or sold by virtue of any execution, nor distrained for rent, within this state.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—It appears, from a comparison of the different censuses, taken since the adoption of the federal constitution, that the population of the United States increases at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; that is, it doubles in 23 years. There is every reason to believe, that the population will continue to increase in this proportion for many years; perhaps for a century to come. The vast unsettled interior of North America will continue to accommodate, with nearly the same ease that it does at present, all the millions which would be produced during that period, by such a rate of increase. The following schedule will show the population of the United States for 110 years to come, at intervals of 23 years, supposing the increase to be in the proportion we have mentioned.

In 1810, it was, in round numbers,	7,000,000
In 1833, it will be,	14,000,000
In 1856,	28,000,000
In 1879,	56,000,000
In 1902,	112,000,000
In 1925,	224,000,000

This last number, scattered over a territory of three millions square miles, would average about 70 to each mile; a population about as dense as that of Massachusetts proper, and as the average of all Europe. [Boston Recorder.

SAVANNAH, Geo.—Amount of exports of cotton, rice and tobacco from Savannah, from 1st November, 1815, to 27th April, 1816.

Sea-Island cotton,	10,722 bales
Upland ditto	62,698
Rice,	15,703 whole } tierces
	2,336 half }
Tobacco,	1,501 hogshheads.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 15 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 249.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

A gentleman of great respectability has put into our possession a venerable paper, that will be read with interest by almost every man in America. It is an *original copy*, if the term may be used, of the letter of "Colonel Washington to his mother, written immediately after Braddock's defeat," and, probably, the only copy of that letter extant—its authenticity is indubitable. Accident prevented its insertion in the present number, but it shall appear in our next.

We have also received a communication from a very honest and sincere gentleman reprehending an article which appeared in the REGISTER some time ago, advocating an increase of the salaries of the officers of government, resident at Washington City—which shall be noticed hereafter.

An article is nearly ready for press, on banks and bank notes—especially to shew and to censure the wicked and distressing proceedings (an evil alarmingly increasing) of directors, officers and clerks in these institutions being engaged in what is vulgarly called the *shaving* of notes. In almost every place where there is a bank, certain representatives of money are in circulation which the bank will not *openly* receive, or absolutely refuses to receive in deposit, though such representative may really be, and, in the sober judgment of the directors, is believed to be, in every respect, as good as that of their particular bank. This may be useful and proper in some cases, but the rule has reached a ruinous extent; and, I believe, in numerous instances applied solely through the influence of individuals, who, like Harpies, are fattening themselves on the blood of the poor—for it is only the poor and needy that get *shaved*. I am clearly of opinion that if such procedure exists, and is not checked, that the people, who have a remedy in themselves, should apply it, however disagreeable, and lash the "*money changers*." I consider the business of brokerage to be a fair business, and agree with the saying that "the worth of a thing is what it will bring"—but am also satisfied, if the privileges that have been conferred by the public for the public benefit, are diverted to advance the fortunes of individuals at the public loss, that the public is abused, and ought to be redressed—"peaceably if they can, violently if they must."

Far be it from me to suppose that the body of directors and officers of banks in the United States are concerned in *shaving*. But I am very certain that some of them are, and am also convinced that the honest man in many of these institutions are ignorantly or inadvertently made the tools of the *Shylocks* amongst them. Let no correct gentleman feel mortified at these remarks; for even "when the sons of God assembled, Satan came among them." The purpose of the proposed article is, that the honest men should ferret out the rogues that manoeuvre to create and then prey upon, the necessities of the people.

I have long thought this subject as of great importance; but felt reluctant to notice a matter that might be supposed to reflect on the characters of men so respectable as those who direct and govern our monied institutions generally are. However, it seems it ought to be done by *somebody*; and as I care for no one further than simple justice and honest civility requires, it appears that I ought to do it, as well as I can.

VOL. X.

Original Anecdotes.

OF DR. FRANKLIN.

A distinguished friend has furnished us with the following anecdote, copied from a letter addressed to him in 1799, by one of his correspondents, who had just then visited Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello.

After speaking of the hospitality with which he was received by Mr. Jefferson, he says—"I wish I had time to detail to you all the topics of conversation, but I must not omit an anecdote he told us of Dr. Franklin. Mr. Jefferson and the doctor were sometime together in Paris. They dined one day with a large party, consisting of many distinguished characters of France, and several Americans. The abbe Raynal and Dr. Franklin, the two celebrated philosophers, had much conversation: among other things, the abbe observed, that in America all animals degenerated; and he made many learned and profound observations especially to shew this effect of the climate on the people, although so recently from a European stock. The doctor listened with his usual patience and attention, and, after the abbe had finished, pleasantly remarked, that where a difference of opinion existed, it was the custom in deliberative assemblies to divide the house—he therefore proposed that the Europeans should go to one side of the room and the Americans to the other, that the question might be fairly taken. It was accordingly done. It happened that all the Americans present were stout men, full of life, health and vigor, while all the Europeans were small, meagre and dwarfish.—The doctor cast his eye along the lines, and with a smile proclaimed his victory to the mortified abbe, whose theory was so completely overthrown by the demonstration before him—which he had the candor to acknowledge on the spot."

OF CAPT. SMITH, LATE OF THE U. S. NAVY.

It will be recollected, that Capt. Smith, late of the navy, (deceased) went to the Havana, about the conclusion of the war, with the hope of recovering his health. While there, a part of the British force which had been against New Orleans, arrived at that port. Several of the officers put up at the house where Capt. Smith boarded, among whom was a colonel, who, not knowing him, and probably taking him for one of his own countrymen, one day described to him, in the most terrible terms, the ferocity of the *Kentuckians*. "Why, sir," said he—"they are absolute murderers! they shot at us as deliberately as if we had been squirrels, and sometimes they seemed ready to grapple with us, and to knock out our brains with the butt-ends of our own muskets, after wresting them from us! God forbid, (added he, while his blood seemed to curdle in his veins at the idea) that I should ever fall into the hands of these savages!" Capt. S. humored the colonel to the full, and very seriously congratulated him on the escape he had made—"for," said he, "I know the *Kentuckians* well, and if they had caught an officer of your rank, they certainly would have roasted you alive, and have eaten the half of you before the other half was dead"—which the officer seemed to think was likely enough! But after a good deal of conversation on the subject of the defenders of New Orleans, the colonel was not

a little surprised, when captain Smith, looking him fairly in the face, said, with great animation—"I am proud, sir, to declare myself a fellow-citizen of those you have so much abused. I do know the Kentuckians—their hearts is the seat of honor, of courage and of generosity—I wish I could say that of those who traduce them. My name is Smith, a captain in the navy of the United States, absent from duty for my health; and you know that I lodge in this house." On which he turned on his heel and left the colonel, not a little miserable that he could not congratulate himself on escaping a roasting by the Kentuckians without actually receiving one in a neutral port! and from that time forward he kept his thoughts to himself.

OF CATCHING YANKEES!

There is an old black woman at the Havana, known to almost every one who frequents that port as a washer of clothes, in which business she employs several slaves, having acquired a handsome property by it. She is partial to the Americans, having made the greater part of her money through them. When some of the British ships stopped there on their way for the coast of Louisiana, she, as usual, boarded the ships in search of business—and having dispatched that, she asked the captain of one of the 74's, "where are you going, massa?" who replied, "we are going to catch some d—d yankees at New-Orleans. We shall stop here as we come back, and I'll sell you a dozen or two very cheap, for washer-women."—"Ah ha! massa! you better let 'e d—d yankee 'lone," said she—"I tell ye, you better let him 'lone!" When the same ship returned to Havana, after the dreadful defeat on the 8th of January, the old woman again boarded, and observing the captain, said "well, massa, I come to buy some yankee!"—"But the joke was stale, and the officer refused a reply—on which she added, archly, "didn't I tell you, massa, you better let 'e yankee 'lone!"

The Western Country.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER from a friend at Chillicothe, Ohio.

"The western country continues to rise in population and importance with unabated rapidity. This town has been, since the war, full to overflowing; many being obliged to leave it after coming from the Eastern states, not being able to get a room to dwell in. More houses will be built this summer than during the last three years together. Manufactories of several important kinds are establishing, among which is a steam grist and saw mill. The surveyor-general is making arrangements for laying out, agreeably to late acts of congress, towns at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky, and at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes. The local situation of the latter cannot but render it a most important place. It will be situated at some point within the reservation of twelve miles square, to which vessels of a small tonnage can ascend, and as near the foot of the rapids as may be. I believe the time not very distant when the wealth and resources of the western country will be brought almost to your doors, by means of an extensive inland navigation through the lakes and the grand canal proposed to be made in New-York. It will be an easy matter to connect the Miami of the Lakes and the Miami of the Ohio by a canal; the face of the country between the head of the navigation of each of those rivers being quite level. What an extensive inland navigation would then be opened!—From New-Orleans to the Hud-

"The whole of that fine tract in Indiana territory, generally called Harrison's purchase, is now surveyed, and will be offered for sale. That part in Jeffersonville district to commence on the first Monday in September next; and that part in Vincennes district on the second Monday in the same month. This tract contains near three millions of acres of excellent land; and is, perhaps, the greatest body of good land in the western country. Indiana will be settled as fast as Ohio."

To the foregoing it is pleasant to add the following abstract of an account of the town of MOUNT PLEASANT, in Ohio, from the Western Herald.

The town of Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson county, in 1806, containing only seven families, living mostly in cabins—last summer it had between 80 and 90 families and about 500 souls, besides journeymen and laborers, transient persons, and its private buildings were mostly of brick.

There were 7 stores; 3 taverns; 3 saddler's, 3 hatter's, 4 blacksmith's, 4 weaver's, 6 boot and shoe maker's, 8 carpenter's, 3 tailor's, 3 cabinet maker's, 1 baker's, 1 apothecary's, and 2 wagon maker's shops—2 tanneries; 1 shop for making wool carding machines; 1 with a machine for spinning wool; 1 manufactory for spinning thread from flax; 1 nail factory; 2 wool carding machines. The public buildings were—1 meeting house belonging to the society of Friends, or Quakers, built of brick, two-stories high, with galleries, 92 feet by 60; 1 brick school house, 46 by 22 feet; and 1 brick market-house, 32 by 16.

Within the distance of six miles from the town were—9 merchant mills; 2 grist mills; 12 saw mills; 1 paper mill, with 2 vats; 1 woolen factory, with 4 looms, and 2 fulling mills.

Population and Representation.

MARYLAND & VIRGINIA.

It is known to every one that this work takes no part whatever in the *business of elections*—but there are certain general things belonging to the *right of suffrage*, which come fairly within the scope of our plan, and ought to be noticed.

We have, by several tables from official documents, shewn the vile principle of the constitution of *Maryland*, which gives to the *minority* the power of ruling the *majority*, as has been the case in this state for several years past. It was no matter that the republicans had a majority of 8 or 10,000 over the federalists (we use the terms for distinction's sake only) still the executive, and what is called the *popular* branch of the legislature, were federal! This arises from the *Old Sarum*-provisions in our form of government, which calls for the representation of certain arbitrary districts of *country*, called counties (some 3, 4 or 5 times larger than others) without regard to the *people* living therein! And so it is, that *one* man in some of these counties has as much weight in the government of the state, as *ten* as good men in others.

The senate of Maryland is constituted in the same iniquitous manner, and, in several respects, is yet more exceptionable. It is elected for five years by electors chosen by the districts, or counties, aforesaid, without regard to their population, and this body has the power to fill up its own vacancies! The present senate is republican, and its period of service expires this year.

As the gaining of the senate by the federalists, would almost indubitably fix the executive character of the state of their own political sentiment during the time of its continuance, both parties have

viewed the approaching election with the greatest anxiety, and appear to be making excessive exertions to carry their adverse points. The following very brief narration of notorious facts is worthy of record, as well for its singularity, as to shew the wretched rule of things by which we are governed:

Annapolis, the seat of the government of this state, as well as the city of Baltimore, elects one elector of the senate—the counties elect two each. The first named city has from 230 to 260 voters, the latter from 5 to 6,000; but each are equal under the constitution! Baltimore city and county elect six representatives of the eighty which compose the house of delegates—this city and county pays about one-third of all the revenues of the state, excepting such as are derived from dividends on stocks, and at this time has very nearly one-fourth of the free population; and therefore is entitled by contribution to the government and by population, to about one fourth of the governing power, or twenty of the eighty representatives*. But so it is, that Annapolis is republican by a majority of from 30 to 50 votes; and it appears to have been thought by the federalists that the character of the next senate of Maryland, might depend on the result of the election to be made in that city in September ensuing—or, at least, that by securing the election of one of their party there, they would secure the election of a federal senate. The constitution requires a residence of six months in the particular county or city where a citizen of Maryland offers to vote, to entitle him to the privilege. In March last, therefore, nearly forty persons suddenly took up their residence in Annapolis; and the fact came out, undeniably, that they were hired at the rate of from 20 to 30 dollars per month besides being found in provisions, for six months, on condition that they constantly remained there so as to secure a right to vote, and should vote the federal ticket. The procedure, so palpable and notorious, excited great sensibility throughout the state, and promised to produce an effect opposite that which was hoped for. A few days since, these miserable hirelings were discharged, we would hope through the power of sentiment of honorable men—but some will not admit this, and say it was for the want of funds to support them; as certain of them, at least, were told this was the cause, and were dismissed without their wages, to work their way to their old homes as well as they could.

Such is the history of a transaction that has raised the warmth of parties to a great height in Maryland. We notice it chiefly to shew the corrupt and corrupting principle of our constitution, with the necessity of its amendment.

The like anti-republican principle prevails in the constitution of Virginia. But as the general sentiment of the people of that state is republican, it has not been used with simple political views. It is not, however, on that account, the more just, or less reprehensible. The subject has latterly excited much attention in the state; it being thought by some that the power so unfairly given by the constitution has been used for local objects. We have not taken the trouble to enquire into the justice of this charge, nor is it necessary; for we have only to do with the rule of the constitution that makes one freeman in one county equal to twelve freemen in another county—and which, if persisted in, will

soon give to one man on the sea-board, the weight of, perhaps, fifty in the interior, where the population is so rapidly on the increase, and space is allowed (in the counties) for a numerous people.

We have seen many excellent essays on this matter in the newspapers of western Virginia, and the subject is handled in a way that it cannot be touched by an opposing party, if such there be in the state. The doctrine of representation according to population, is a *noli me tangere*, indeed; for no man will risk his reputation by contending for the contrary, while he affects any regard for a republican government.

The legislature of Virginia is thus constituted—every county sends two members to the house of delegates, and the senate is chosen by districts of counties.

In an address to the people of Virginia, by certain gentlemen of Berkeley, Frederick, Hanover, Wood, Monongalia, Fauquier, Fairfax, Loudon, Hampshire, Jefferson and Brooke counties, just published over their signatures in several of the Virginia papers, the following facts appear:

If the proportion of a certain county, sending two members, be taken as a standard for the rest, some of the counties ought to send forty-five members.

Twenty counties on tide-water, with a population of 53,443 white persons—and twenty counties in the upper country with 215,323 white inhabitants, are alike represented by 40 members in the house of delegates.

Forty nine counties and three boroughs, adjacent to each other in the eastern and southern sections of the state, send a majority of the members of the house of delegates, altho' they contain only 204,765 white inhabitants, being less than the half of the white population of the state by 72,138 souls.

The districts of counties for electing senators are defined by law—and the law at present in operation for this purpose, appears to have been passed in 1792. The division and assignment might have been fair then, but certainly is unjust now. The senate of Virginia consists of only 24 members—respecting which the gentlemen above alluded to give us the following results:

The country west of the Blue Ridge elects only four senators, and is entitled to nine.

The thirteen districts on tide-water, electing 13 senators (a majority of two in the senate) have a population of only 162,717 white persons—and such persons in the rest of the state, electing only 11 senators, are nearly 400,000.

It is needless to go further. It may be added, however, that the present injustice to the majority of the people of Virginia, is daily on the increase. For, while the districts on the tide waters are hardly stationary, if not declining in population, those in the interior are rapidly filling with a hardy, industrious and intelligent people. This fact is very clearly shown by the census-table published in the first volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, wherein the population of all the counties of the state are given as ascertained in 1790, 1800 and 1810. See page 289.

A few words by way of conclusion—

We have fully exposed and severely condemned the rule by which the British house of commons is made up: Can we discover the mote in a neighbor's eye and not regard the beam that is in our own eye? *Fiat justitia ruat cælum*. We have said that it was as wicked for the British to murder a prince in India, as it was for Bonaparte to murder a Bour-

*The republican majority in Baltimore, is considerably more than the aggregate of all the federal majorities in the state.

bon prince in *Europe*; and we certainly think so, though it does not suit the royal vices and monarchical notions of the times to make such terrible enquiries about it. We had an idea that the rule of right was universal, and that the *atheistical* usurper and devil *Napoleon*, might as well have kept the *fool of Spain* confined in *France*, as that the *Christian* government of *England*, "the bulwark of our religion," might have so kept 10 or 20, or more, as legitimate sovereigns as Ferdinand, confined in *India*. And, on carefully reviewing the subject, we feel justified in asserting with all possible gravity, that what is wrong in one place is wrong in another place! And, in sincerity, we confess, that we are truly sorry to observe so great a wrong existing in the enlightened and patriotic state of *VIRGINIA*, without an universal sentiment in the people immediately to redress it. An effort of *magnanimity* and *justice* in that great state, to which we are accustomed to look up for glorious examples, might even rouse a spirit in *Maryland* that would redeem the people of one of the most abominable evils that high-souled freemen can be subjected to—which is, to be ruled by a *minority*; as though, indeed, they were their own worst enemies—without that poor *calvo* that is supposed to be found in the hereditary kings, lords and priests and other *natural* "high-born" knaves who rule in *Europe*.

In the constitutions of all the new states much care has been taken to preserve to the people their just right of being represented according to their numbers: And we earnestly hope, that measures may be immediately adopted, so to reform the constitutions of the old states which have not these *indispensable* provisions, that all parts may move on in harmony and love—all being willing, "at the call of the law, to rally round the standard of the law and unite in common efforts for the common good." To bring about this happy state, it is a *sine qua non* that the majority should rule. The safety of the state is involved in an adherence to this sublime principle. It is impossible that freedom can be extinguished where the people really have the power to "manage their own concerns in their own way." At least, this is *my* opinion—but I am an odd fellow, as some may think me, for firmly believing that the ALMIGHTY made me of as good stuff as any *English* or *Bow-bow* in the world; and that, in the end, neither of the best blood of these will make a lump of better earth than I shall.

New-Orleans

New-Orleans, May 8.—We are all in the utmost consternation here, as we are likely to be immediately inundated. A "crevasse," as the French call it, broke out in the course of yesterday at M'Carty's plantation, about two leagues above New-Orleans, and on the same side of the river. The water is already in the suburbs at the back and upper end of the town; and is at the moment I am now writing, (10 in the morning) rising at my door, at the rate of two inches and an half an hour. As nothing of this kind has happened for the seven years past that I have resided in New-Orleans, and as the river is now much higher than I have ever before known it so early in the season, I can form no judgment of what may be the end of it. The poisonous *miasmata* arising from the putrefactions, in the hot part of the season, after the fall of the water, will, it is to be apprehended, produce a plague this summer, instead of the usual yellow-fever.

May 9.—The greatest distress pervades this city. Two nights ago a dreadful *crevasse* broke in the le-

vee, at the plantation of Lanusse and M'Carty, six miles above town. It is now one hundred yards wide; a fourth of the city is inundated, and the water continually rising. Immense numbers of the poorest inhabitants have been driven from their homes. Boats are now plying in several of the streets. A large cemetery in the rear of the town is some feet under water, and the dead are buried by sinking the coffins with bricks. The engineer who is employed on the *crevasse*, entertains hopes of stopping it. If this cannot be effected, as many seriously apprehend, half the city must remain under water until the river subsides in July. The inhabitants presage a terrible fall, as the humid putrefaction which must accompany the retiring of the waters, will be the occasion of much unusual sickness.

May 11.—We are concerned to say that the appearance of the *crevasse* is by no means auspicious. No progress has yet been made in closing it, and at least one day more must elapse before even the preparations are completed. In the meantime a vast torrent rushes through, increasing the inundation of the country above and below. The green between the city and fauxbourg St. Mary is overflowed as far as Chartres street, exhibiting as you look from the levee towards the swamp, the likeness of a lake. A considerable portion of Bourgone and Dauphine streets is under water, which has also advanced into the upper part of Bourbon street. The Bayou road and the rear of Marigny's fauxbourg are also overflowed. Without a wish to excite unpleasant reflections, or presuming to advance an opinion as to the practicability of finally stopping the *crevasse* by artificial means, we do say that before it can be effected an incalculable degree of damage will be sustained by the city and neighboring country.

May 12.—A letter dated thus (received in Baltimore) says—"A considerable part of our city and suburbs are now under water, owing to the breaking of a part of the levee about six miles above the city. Fortunately, the overflow has found a level, and is now going with great rapidity into lake Pontchartrain; of course, the rise of the water in town has ceased."

From the interest which is at this moment generally felt, on the subject of the inundation which has threatened New-Orleans, we presume the following article, on the Mississippi river and its embankments, will be acceptable to our readers. It is extracted from the "Views of Louisiana," written by H. M. Brackenridge, esqr. late holding a judicial office in that country, and now a member of the Baltimore bar.

LETTERS.

"It will, perhaps, be said, that, in some respects, I have represented this country in too favorable a light; that I have endeavored to represent the difficulties, which oppose themselves to its improvement, as less considerable than they really are. Certainly those difficulties are many and great, and when contemplated without reflecting on what is in the power of man to effect, they appear insurmountable; but when we examine what he has done in other parts of the world, it must be acknowledged that few impossibilities present themselves in the improvement of this country. Time, and a more numerous population, are doubtless requisite, but the advantages which offer themselves, will render that improvement, sooner or later, not the less certain. The soil of Louisiana, on the borders of the great river, does not yield in point of fertility to any other world; its climate, during nine months of the year, is delightful, and bad the remainder, from the

present irreclaimed state of a great portion of its surface: it has great advantages in possessing the delta of the great river, which will become the depository of vast riches, while its produce constitutes staples of greater value than that of almost any other of the United States. These considerations will combine to raise the lands of Louisiana to their highest price, sooner than in other sections of the union, where the productions are nearly the same, and not of so great a value in commerce, and where the population will not so soon resort to the various arts of improving, which have been adopted in the populous countries of Europe. These arts will soon have to be resorted to by Louisiana, in order to secure, or extend its valuable cultures. Many years, it is true, in spite of the greatest industry, perseverance and ingenuity, must still pass away before we can become sufficiently acquainted with the country, and learn the best and most effectual modes of reducing it to subjection; this can only be the result of long experience and observation. The observations of experience must be moulded into a science; the inventions and arts of the old world, for similar purposes, must be put in requisition, and new ones formed, adapted to the local peculiarities. But it is the gift of man, and the commandment of his creator, to subdue and govern the earth; and when we have seen him, not only place it under subjection, but even raise for himself a dominion out of the elements of storms, where shall we set bounds to his labors and ingenuity?

The most considerable work of art, yet constructed for the purpose of rendering this country habitable, is the embankment of the river, usually called the levee. We should be much deceived, if we were to form an idea of this work from the dykes of Holland, or the embankments of the Nile. The levee is commonly constructed in the following manner, and is indeed but a trifling work, considering the importance of its object.—At a distance, seldom exceeding thirty or forty yards from the natural bank, a mound of earth is raised about five feet high, and twelve at the base, with a sufficient width at the top for a foot path; in general, resembling very much the embankments on the Delaware, erected to keep out the tide from the marshes on its borders. The size varies considerably; in some places, particularly on the points, where the land is higher, and against which the current of the river strikes with less violence, the levees are very trifling; but in bends, where the current acts with greater force, it is found necessary to oppose a more considerable mound; on some of the bends, where the force of the current is very great, the embankment is a work of considerable consequence. The levee of McCarty's, a few miles above New-Orleans, is almost fifteen feet high, by thirty at the base, and six feet at the top; this is the most considerable on the river, excepting that immediately in front of the city. As there is no stone to be had, the only material is a soft clay, with cypress staves placed on the outside, that is, next the river, and the whole covered with earth and sodded. On the inside a ditch is made, for the purpose of receiving and carrying off the water, which weeps through the embankment in the season of the floods. The road lies between the ditch and fences, and is crossed at intervals of half a mile, by drains from the ditch just mentioned, and covered like the sewers of a city; these drains pass through the fields, and carry the water to the swamps. A vast quantity of water is continually oozing through the porous embankments, and in many places gushes through holes made by crawfish, which often increase so

rapidly as to cause a breach in the levee. It requires several years for the levee to become perfectly solid and firm; previous to this, it is liable to be injured by rains. The embankment runs in a very irregular line; in many places it changes its direction every twenty or thirty yards, for its zig-zag course is not only suited to the sinuosities of the river, but also to its smaller indentations, for being too slight a work to compel the river to hold a regular course, it is obliged to yield to its caprices: and as the river encroaches or recedes, another levee is constructed nearer the river or behind the first; from which circumstance, there are in many places what are called double-levees.

A person standing inside of the levee, during the flood, seems to be considerably below the surface of the water, or as some have expressed it, "the water appears to roll over his head." There is, however, something of a deception in this; for there are in few places more than two or three feet of water against the levee, as the ground between it and the river is much higher than on the inside; this may be accounted for, from the quantity of sediment there deposited, and the circumstance of the road having been worn down by constant use.

Beside the mode of making the levee, of which we have spoken, there are others, but which are scarcely necessary to be described; the diversity arises from the different nature of the grounds, and the degree of resistance to be opposed to the current. What is considered a good levee, may in most places be made for five hundred to a thousand dollars per mile; but in many it would cost several thousands. Every individual is required to keep up the levee in front of his own land, and before the season of high water it is inspected by commissioners appointed for the purpose, in each parish, and if found insufficient it is made at his expense. But this is by no means adequate to ensure safety; for during the continuance of the floods the levees demand the most vigilant attention; they must be continually watched, and all hands are often drawn from the fields to guard them for whole days and nights. The action of the current discovers defective parts, before unobserved; here earth must be added and slabs placed, to prevent it from crumbling in; and often, after the rains, which prevail at this season, it becomes spongy and loose in its texture, and the holes made by crawfish at this time are particularly to be dreaded. It not unfrequently happens, that from the want of strength, or from the negligence of some individual, both he and his neighbors are ruined.

It has often been a matter of surprise to me that works upon which so much depend, should be constructed in a manner so rude and trifling. A few moments are sufficient to destroy the labor and industry of twenty years. It was remarked that the steam boat in high water, under way, might with ease pass over the levee! I was never more struck with the infant state of improvements in this country, and the want of public spirit, than in viewing the work upon which the Louisianian depends for the security of his all: a prodigious volume of water rolling over his head, prevented only by a slight mound of earth from overwhelming him and all he possesses. But he does not sleep soundly. In 1811,* in the season of high water, fr

*This was still more the case in the year 1813, the water rose higher than in 1811, by six or eight inches and had the planters not been somewhat prepared by the former season, they must have been totally destroyed.

six weeks the coast presented a scene of continual anxiety and apprehension; the hands withdrawn from the fields, and kept watching day and night, and adding to their breastwork as the river rose. If the expense, labor, loss of time, and the destruction of property, were estimated and formed into a general fund, it would have been sufficient to have erected a work capable of withstanding the highest flood, and to have rendered them perfectly secure for the future. If in the season of high water, the least storm of wind were to arise, there are scarcely any of the present levees which would not give way and the whole country be laid under water. But until the season comes the danger is not feared, and nothing is done until it is too late; those who escape resolve to be prepared for the next year, but this is soon forgotten. Last year (1812) the water rose much less than in ordinary years, and scarcely passed over the banks, yet at this time, a high wind, which continued more than a day, made several breaches in the levee, doing much injury to the plantations. Had this storm occurred at the same season of the year before, the whole country would have been placed under water. A gentleman informed me that he witnessed a storm that season, but which lasted only fifteen minutes; yet the effects which it threatened seemed to produce an universal panic; man, woman, and child, involuntarily ran to the levee as it were to support it with their hands.

The Mississippi in its natural state, at least for one hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans, overflows its banks, *communibus annis*, from two to three feet, and the descent to the swamps is very rapid, perhaps not less than four feet a mile. Even in this state, it must flow over its banks with great velocity, but the artificial embankments, by enclosing its waters, cause them to rise from two to three feet higher. The natural fall of the river itself, scarcely exceeds one foot per mile: we may now easily conceive the velocity of a sheet of water whose current is thus suddenly increased to five or six feet per mile. It rushes from the river with indescribable impetuosity, with a noise like the roaring of a cataract, boiling and foaming, and tearing every thing before it. To one who has not seen this country it is almost impossible to convey any idea of the terrors excited by a *crevasse* or breaking of the levee. Like the breaking out of fire in a town where no one knows when his own dwelling may be assailed, it excites universal consternation; every employment is abandoned for miles above and below, and all hasten to the spot, where every exertion is made day and night to stop the breach, which is sometimes successful, but more frequently, the hostile element is suffered to take its course. The consequences are, the destruction of the crop, the buildings, and sometimes the land itself is much injured where the current rushed over, carrying away the soil, or leaving numerous logs and trees drawn into the vortex as they floated down the river; these must be destroyed before the land can again be cultivated. The effects of a breach of the levee are even more desolating than those of fire.

There are various modes of stopping a *crevasse*, the most common is the following; they begin on each side of the *crevasse*, to drive double rows of piles gradually falling with the current so as to meet less resistance, until they unite, and thus form a semicircle like a fish basket; in the next place the piles are interwoven with small branches, or slabs placed lengthwise between them, branches of trees are then placed behind the piles, and some heavier materials, logs, &c. against them: if they can suc-

ceed this far, earth is then thrown upon the whole, and thus a new levee formed. As a preventive where the levee appears to be about giving away, cffer dams are erected.

Though not ambitious of the reputation of a projector, I cannot refrain from expressing the following notions on the mode which ought to be pursued. It strikes me that this, as is the case with every great public work in the United States, should be resigned to a company organized for the purpose, who might draw a benefit from the undertaking, and at the same time be responsible to the individual for the injury which he sustains. When we see the enormous expense in constructing turnpikes for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of goods and for travelling, it would be no great exertion of public spirit, for people to go to the same expense in securing not only those objects, but *their all*. Two hundred thousand dollars, the value of one plantation, would make the levee twenty feet wide at the base, and ten feet at the top from New Orleans, on the east side, to Baton Rouge; the expenses then would not be greater than in keeping a turnpike road in repair. The travelling up and down the coast is as great as on any of our turnpikes, and the tolls would yield as much.—There is no planter on the coast who would not pay five dollars per acre front per annum, to be exempt from the labor of keeping up his levee, and for the security he would gain from one made on such a scale. It is a fact, there is not a planter on the Mississippi, whose plantation might not be ruined in half an hour, and perhaps less time by some villain, wicked enough to do it: he would only have to make a breach in the levee, which the current would soon widen sufficiently for his purpose. Centinels during the highest stage of water, are continually walking on the levees, as well to prevent such attempts, as to watch any inroads of the water.

It would be advisable to leave at intervals, openings in the levee, properly secured on each side, like the sluices of the saw mills, in order to let off the water of the river. An immense quantity escapes through the present levees. In proportion as the levees extend upwards, and those below become properly secured, so as to prevent much of the water from escaping, they must be raised. A vast body of water at the present time passes off in those places, where there are no embankments; if this were kept in, the levees would every where require to be several feet higher. Artificial drains at proper distances might in a great measure obviate this difficulty. But not having leisure for these speculations, I leave them to others, who are otherwise interested, than as general well-wishers for the prosperity of the country."

Rev. Francis Asbury.

The substance of a letter from the reverend John W. Bond, to the reverend bishop M^rKendree, giving a particular account of the death of the reverend Francis Asbury, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

Spottsylvania, Va. April 1, 1816.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

Probably before this will reach you, you will have heard its solemn contents from some other source; but still I feel it my duty to send you a particular account of what has taken place;—yesterday the Lord visited us with a most solemn and afflicting Providence—He has taken our venerable Father from us, Yes! *bishop Asbury* is dead!

We reached the house of his old friend, John

Potts, in Manchester, on Saturday, the 16th day of March. On Sabbath he insisted on speaking to a congregation, to be convened at 4 o'clock in brother Pot's house. Though it was with difficulty he could be heard, yet he spoke for more than an hour, and when done, did not appear so much exhausted as I expected. On Monday, though the weather was unfavorable, we crossed over to Richmond and put up with brother Raymond. On Thursday we moved to brother A. Foster's. On Sunday, 24th, he persisted in a resolution to speak to the congregation at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I feared the consequence, and urged every thing I could, with prudence, to dissuade him from it; but he said, God had given him a work to do there, and he must deliver his testimony. At the time appointed he was carried into the meeting house, and sat in the pulpit, on a table, when he preached his last sermon, from Rom. IX. chap. and 28th verse—"For He will finish the work and cut it short in righteousness; because a short work will the Lord make upon the earth." He spoke near an hour, and when done, was almost spent. We, however, set out on Tuesday, and travelled twenty-two miles. Brother Foster accompanied us to our old friend, Thomas Crenshaw's.—Being much fatigued, and very unwell, he tarried here on Wednesday, and requested that an appointment should be made, and word sent out that there would be preaching at four o'clock in the afternoon, saying—"He wished those that were with him to do something, if he could not." A small congregation collected, to whom I preached, but our venerable father was too unwell to come into the congregation.

On Thursday we again set out, and travelled twenty miles, and put up with our good friend and brother, Edward Rouzee—here he was exceedingly feeble, though cheerful. We set out again on Friday; brother Rouzee came several miles with us, and then took leave as one who was giving up his father to die. We dined at brother Hancock's, and then proceeded to our old friend, George Arnold's, travelling, in all that day, about twelve miles; but I never saw him so much exhausted in travelling before. He said to me, on Saturday morning, "if this should be as good a day as yesterday, we can hardly help travelling some." It, however, rained, and I was not sorry to see it, wishing him to rest. It being proposed that we should have meeting on Sabbath, I spoke of sending a note to a family about five miles off, who, it was said, would be much gratified to know it. The Bishop hearing it, replied—"You need not be in a hurry;" which was so unusual a thing for him to say respecting meeting, especially on the Lord's day, that I concluded he apprehended that he would be too weak to hear the noise of a meeting in the house. He spent a very restless night, and in the morning appeared more than usually unwell. I proposed sending for a physician, the family saying, that there was a Dr. Lewis, a practitioner of eminence, about ten or twelve miles off. He objected, saying, "I shall not be able to tell him what is the matter with me, and the man will not know what to do." On my urging it again, he said, "he could only pronounce me dead." I said, "probably he could give you something that would relieve you." He replied, "my breath will be gone before he can get here." I said, "I hope you have no apprehension of any thing so serious taking place, have you?" He answered—"Yes." After a while I asked him, "whether, if any thing serious should take place he had any word to leave with me. He said, *he had spoken, and written so fully, that it was unnecessary.* I told him "that I had heard him speak so frequently on the affairs of the church that I

believe I understood his sentiments fully." He replied—"Yes."

After a while, asking the hour of the day, and being told it was near eleven, he asked if it is not "time for meeting," being told that there was none present but the family, he replied—"call them together, I want to have meeting." They being collected, I read what was our lesson for the day, the 21st chapter of the book of Revelation; it being remarkable that the last chapter in the Revelation, which in course would have been read in the evening, should be the lesson which should close the day on which he closed his labors. During the whole of the meeting, his soul seemed much engaged, and as it was truly an affecting time he appeared much elevated, and raised his hands frequently in token of triumph. When meeting was over he called on me to "read the mite subscription." But being told that there was none present but the family he said no more. His calling for this to be read shows that even the pangs of death were not able to wrest from him the interests of the missions which lay with so much weight on his mind.

After this his voice failed, but still he gave evidence that he possessed his reason to the last. A little before he died, finding that I was affected at his not being able to take a little barley water which I offered to him in a tea-spoon, he lifted up his head towards Heaven in token that he should soon be there. I then asked him if he found that Jesus was present? when he raised both his hands towards Heaven with an expression which I shall never forget. He then without a groan or complaint, fell asleep in the arms of his Saviour, at 4 o'clock on Sunday, the 31st of March, eighteen hundred and sixteen. Yours, with respect,

JOHN W. BOND.

Rev. Bishop M. Kendree.

Battle of Bunker's Hill.

Willkesbarre, (Pa.) May 10.—I stepped into the house of a friend the other evening, and he told me, that in rummaging over some old drawers he found a curiosity. It was indeed very interesting and curious, to me at least, and I dare say it would be so to you, reader. The thing referred to was a view or plan of the battle of Bunker's Hill, taken by a British officer at the time, who was in the engagement. The execution was in a style of uncommon neatness, and as far as it was possible for me to judge, extremely and minutely accurate. The references were numerous and particular. The place of landing of the British was laid down—each regiment numbered—the artillery and light infantry particularly designated—the precise line of march marked out—the situation of the American posts of defence, even to a barn, and the particular force that attacked the barn, laid down. The place of the greatest carnage or loss of the British—the two vessels that were moored to annoy our people—the battery that played upon our fortifications—the line of retreat and the situation of the craft stationed to cut off our troops, the situation of the commanding officer of the British; and indeed every thing that could tend to give a full and clear idea of the situation and movements of the parties. On looking over this map deep and strong emotions were excited—pride at the glorious defence made by our undisciplined American yeomanry, against the best regular forces of the old world—patriotism, by considering the spirit and devotion of our militia in defence of freedom and their country—pity for the suffering of the number who fell, and admiration of the

dauntless spirit of the assailants and the assailed. At the same time it was impossible to repress the smile, half in anger and half in mirth at the repetition of the word "Rebels" which occurred so often in the delineation. It brought to our minds the battle of the Kegs, where the frequent use of that odious and contemptible expression is so handsomely ridiculed.

This probably is the only accurate plan of that memorable battle, in existence. It ought certainly to be engraved, and the copies multiplied, together with a correct account of the engagement, and to be in possession of every friend to the liberties of the country. [Gleaner.]

Navy of the United States.

Promotions in the United States' navy, on the 27th April, 1816.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Samuel Angus
Melancthon T. Woolsey, & John Orde Creighton.

TO BE MASTERS COMMANDANT.

Nathaniel Haradan	George C. Read
Samuel Woodhouse	Henry E. Ballard
Charles C. B. Thompson	Thomas Gamble and
Alexander S. Wadsworth	William Carter, jun.
George W. Rodgers	

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

John Hill, jr.	No. 1	James Mork	No. 17
James Armstrong	2	Andrew Fitzhugh	18
Joseph Smoot	3	Wm. M. Caldwell	19
Robert B. Randolph	4	John K. Carter	20
William Berry	5	Joseph Cross	21
Samuel L. Breese	6	Abraham S. Ten Eick	22
John Evans	7	Thomas Hamersley	23
Richard Heath	8	John White	24
Benjamin Page	9	Wm. M. Robins	25
John T. Ritchie	10	Robert Field	26
John A. Wish	11	Hiram Paulding	27
John Gwynn	12	Enoch Lowe	28
William A. Weaver	13	Jona'n D. Williamson	29
Thomas W. Wyman	14	Charles L. Springer, &	30
James L. Morris	15	William A. Lee	31
John A. Belsches	16		

TO BE SURGEONS.

Wm. Barnwell
Wm. C. Whittlesey
Peter Christie
John Young and
Charles M. Reese.

TO BE SURGEON'S MATE.

James R. Boyce.

British Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 30.

Lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually retaining NAPOLEON BONAPARTE in custody at St. Helena. He had also another bill to introduce for regulating the intercourse with the island. Some doubts had been started, whether it was competent to the crown to detain Bonaparte. The case was one attended with peculiar circumstances. If there were any doubts on the subject, he felt it his duty to apply to parliament. As to the propriety of the measure, he apprehended no doubt or difference in the house. He thought all would come to the same conclusion as to its propriety and necessity. In viewing the situation of Bonaparte, he certainly was not a prisoner of war taken in the ordinary way. He had entered into an agreement by which he had the Isle of Elba, which agreement he afterwards broke. Was he then to be regarded as a sovereign prince with whom we

were at war, and with whom we had not made peace? He could give us no just grounds of security. The present application for a bill for his detention was certainly supported by the laws of nations. But he had no objection to put the question upon the broad ground of state necessity, without considering Bonaparte either as a former subject of France, or as once the ruler of that country or of Elba. It was very natural that our officers at St. Helena should know how they were to treat this individual. It was the wish of the crown to treat him as comfortably as was convenient; but the officers should know their authority distinctly. Considerable precautionary arrangements were necessary to cut off all intercourse with foreign vessels, and even with our own merchant vessels, except the East India ships, which approached in some degree to line-of-battle-ships. It appeared necessary to enforce this regulation. He anticipated no doubt as to the principle of the two bills, of which the objects were to provide sufficient security as little painfully to Bonaparte as possible, and to regulate the intercourse with the island.

Mr. Brougham said he had no idea of opposing the motion for the bill. He might express himself more fully on a future occasion but he wished first to see the whole of the proposed arrangements. He had no hesitation in saying, he believed there would be a unanimous concurrence in carrying into effect a measure for the securing Bonaparte in safe custody. If there were doubts as to his detention, it was the better way to settle them by an act of parliament. Viewing him either as a sovereign prince, or a native of another country, the government of which did not claim him, it appeared to be conformable to the law of nations that we should, under all the circumstances detain him even without an act of parliament. He perhaps differed from some of his friends on this subject: but this difference of opinion seemed to him a good reason for an act of parliament, under which Bonaparte in custody should be treated with lenity and kindness, as far as was consistent with security. A period might also be put to his detention, when the affairs of Europe rendered it safe and convenient. That, however, was not immediately a subject of discussion; but with the modifications he had alluded to, he should agree to the bill.

Mr. Grenfell advertng to what fell from Mr. Brougham, said (as we understood him) that the limitation of Bonaparte's confinement ought to be that of his life.

Mr. Brougham explained. He certainly did not at present see any particular limitation to the custody of Bonaparte. All he meant was that if any material change took place in Europe, there might be circumstances which would justify an alteration respecting his detention.

Gen. Mathew wished to know whether the other French officers, such as Bertrand &c. were to be detained?

Sir W. Garrow observed, that Bonaparte only was mentioned in the bill which had no relation to any body else.

Mr. Bennet also asked, whether the officers were to be detained?

Lord Castlereagh said, that government had it not in contemplation to take measures for the detention of the officers.

In answer to a question, we understood lord Castlereagh to say that government intended to treat Bonaparte on the footing of a prisoner of war.

The two bills were then brought up, and read a first time.

April 5. Mr. Ponsonby wished to know, what would be the amount of the whole expense of guarding the person of Bonaparte at St. Helena?

Lord Castlereagh was not at present prepared to state the amount of the expense. The public would not be liable to the whole expense, but only to the excess beyond what the island cost the East India company. It was not merely the interest of this country that the establishment for the custody of Bonaparte should be such as to preclude all possibility of his escape; but it was due to the other powers, that they should have nothing to reproach us with on this subject.

Mr. Tierney thought it unreasonable that we should pay more than our proportion of this expense.

Lord Castlereagh said, he had stated some time ago, that there were none of the allied powers but were ready to take charge of Bonaparte without putting this country to expense; that it was not consistent with good faith to the individual in question to deliver him over to any other power; and, indeed, that good policy required he should not be kept in any part of the continent.

Mr. Tierney said, whatever might be thought with regard to the allies, though he saw no reason why they should not relieve us from a portion of this expense, still he wanted to know why France was not to pay her share? He would ask, if the keeping Bonaparte out of Europe was not as good a security for the repose of Europe, as keeping up an army in France?

Mr. Ponsonby thought the custody of Bonaparte out of Europe was an affair common to all the European powers, and the interest being common, the expense ought also to be common. We might have said to any of the great powers, you are none of you masters of such a position as St. Helena, and therefore it is for the common interest that he should be entrusted to us; but then, as this is for the common interest, the charge should not fall entirely on us. Had this been urged by those to whom the interests of this country were entrusted at the late negotiations, he could not believe that the allies would have objected to it. At all events, there could be no reason why France should not have been made to pay a farther sum of money for what was so necessary to her safety. This was one of the strongest proofs ever given of the truth of this vulgar saying—whatever negotiated for England, John Bull was always made to pay.

Mr. Hammersley asked if any proposition had been made to the allies, that they should bear their share of expense?

Lord Castlereagh conceived no foreign power could, with propriety, have been asked to contribute any sum to be expended at the discretion of any other power. It would have been requisite that in this case every transaction should have been made the subject of common deliberation, which would have been contrary to the dignity of this country.

Mr. Ponsonby could not see how it was beneath the dignity of this country to insist that a joint benefit should be made a subject of joint expense.

Mr. Peel did not see any departure from the principle followed in the case of prisoners of war, the expense of whom were defrayed by each separate party who took them.

Mr. Ponsonby contended, that the case was entirely different from that of prisoners of war; and as to the character of the country, he did not see how it could be raised by paying the whole expense, while every other power was benefitted in the same degree with us.

Mr. C. W. Wynn did not see how our dignity could be at all affected by being relieved of part of this expense.

Mr. Ponsonby asked when the amount of the expense of guarding the person of Bonaparte would be ready.

Mr. Goulburn said, he should be enabled to answer this question on Monday next.

Speech of lord Castlereagh,

In the British house of commons, Feb. 19, on moving an address to the prince regent, in approbation of the late treaties entered into by the British government, with France and the allied powers.

[The editor of a Boston paper introduces this speech with the following remarks, to which we subscribe—]

"This speech is full of information relative to the late negotiations and adjustments, and is the most important historical document that has recently appeared. Its length has for some time prevented our undertaking to copy it. The reader who wishes to be made acquainted with the history of the late events, will not regret that it occupies so large a portion of our paper."

After some introductory remarks, principally upon the form of the vote which he was about to propose, his lordship proceeded:

From the very nature of the war, and the character of the enemy with whom they had to contend, the contest was one of that description in which all restricted efforts would have been equally unwise, whether with respect to a sound policy or to economy. Many honorable gentlemen had formed an erroneous opinion of that contest, as if the mass of the French nation were embarked in the cause of Bonaparte; but though that view was erroneous, one general and unanimous feeling pervaded Europe, that it would prove one of the most arduous contests in which the alliance had ever engaged.—Whatever doubts existed as to the desperate character of the struggle, they only constituted an additional reason why the government, in any arrangements it might make in carrying on the war, should make them upon the largest and most comprehensive scale. The country certainly was not in a condition to be able to afford the expenses of a protracted war, and therefore it became the wish of government to make the confederacy as comprehensive as possible, not only with respect to the powers included in it, but as to the efforts which each were likely to bring into the field. With that view of the contest it would have been most unwise to have starved it in any of its parts, or to have abstained from throwing into the alliance all that vigor and energy, and exertion, which the liberality of the house had enabled ministers to produce. The house would see, upon examining the great mass of treaties before it, the extent to which all Europe combined. With the exception of Sweden, who was by no means indisposed to unite with the other powers, but who was prevented from so doing by motives of economy, which the other members of the alliance allowed to be a sufficient ground of exemption, there was not a single power on the east of France who was not comprehended in the general league. On the other side of France, also, although Portugal was prevented from immediately joining in alliance, on account of the distance of the prince regent from his dominions, there was no power except Spain who was not bound up by that confederacy. The reason why the name of that power was not found affixed to the treaty of the 25th of March

(respecting which a question had been asked by an honorable member on a preceding evening,) was because she objected to the form of that instrument, and from a point of etiquette. Not being one of the four principal powers who signed the declaration of the 13th March, she declined, from a dignity of feeling, which perhaps ought not to have operated at that moment, to become an acceding party to the treaty of the 25th March. But, at the same time, she readily made an offer of her assistance to the full extent of her means.

With respect to the amount of subsidies which had been paid, he trusted government had pursued that course of policy which essentially contributed to the consolidation of that vast force which was arrayed against France. The general mass of the subsidies paid to the four great powers, as well as to those who afterwards acceded to the alliance, amounted originally to five millions. We, on our part, stipulated to bring into the field 150,000 men, or to pay an equivalent in money equal to the amount of force not actually supplied. During the course of the war, we have kept up, including the Hanoverians and the corps in Italy and Flanders, between eighty and ninety thousand men, so that we had to pay, in money, for a proportion of troops amounting to about sixty thousand men. The powers of Europe were agreed in opinion, that some had better be employed towards the general system of alliance, by subsidizing all the minor powers. The king of the Netherlands received no subsidy, for reasons which were sufficiently obvious, nor did the troops of Switzerland receive any, because they were not actively employed against France. The general rate of subsidy was upon the calculation of eleven pounds per man. The fourth of the whole subsidies was saved, and the gross amount of them did not exceed six millions. The house had seen what was the effect of that policy. It had contributed to unite and consolidate a confederacy so immense, that no extent of disaster could have altered the ultimate issue of the campaign, though certainly it might have been protracted. Even if the battle of Waterloo had been as fatal and disastrous to the allied troops, as it proved to the army of France, yet the means which were brought into active operations were so prodigious and so powerful, that the final result of the contest would unquestionably have been the same. It was a general impression felt by every member of the alliance, that no delay should take place which might be avoided. Delay would have given to the character of the war a feature of aggravation and difficulty, which was most anxiously to be deprecated. It was, in fact, of the last importance, not only that the success should be early, and that it should be decisive, but that Europe in the prosecution of that great cause, which was the cause of Europe against usurpation, and an attempt to renew military despotism, should act with that strength, power and unity, which might undeceive the French nation upon a point in which their national vanity was most likely to delude them. Whatever might have been the result of the campaign, if they could flatter themselves that it arose out of any particular concurrence of circumstances, and not from the magnitude and controlling force of the powers assembled against them, there would still have existed a disposition, connected with that national pride which belongs to them to indulge in those military feelings which never can be compatible with the general repose of Europe. But certainly the character of the battle of Waterloo, together with the arrangements subsequent upon that battle, would leave no ground to question what were

the motives that brought the whole of Europe against them. It was of great importance to teach France that lesson of wisdom, and there was no Frenchman who could now have a doubt upon the subject. In the last campaign, at the battle of Waterloo, they had an opportunity of trying their military skill in its highest perfection, against that of England and Prussia, assisted by the troops of some of the minor states. There never was an army which took the field more ample in all the resources and equipments which could give vigor and efficiency—there never was an army which went to battle with a more desperate determination to conquer or to die, than that which Bonaparte led to the frontiers of the Netherlands; and yet he apprehended, there was no instance in the annals of war (speaking it without any derogation from the prowess or skill displayed by the French on this memorable day) that could be compared to the manner in which the army of the duke of Wellington, aided by that of prince Blucher, defeated that army, with such a character of success as could not be found in the most brilliant victories upon record, in any age or country.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He should be glad to know what single victory ever led to results so vast and important in a political and military point of view as the battle of Waterloo?—(*Hear!*)—The enemy by that one victory, were absolutely precluded from again appearing in the field, while the victors approached in a triumphant march of fourteen days to the capital of the enemy, which they had reduced to submission.—(*Hear!*)—That battle decided the character of the war, and the fate of the government, and compelled the individual, by whose lawless aggression it had been excited, to seek a refuge from destruction of the very country which he had designed to ruin. He did not think that he indulged in any excess of national exultation, when he thus described the unparalleled character of the battle of Waterloo.—(*Hear! Hear!*)

Having stated those grounds of the policy upon which his majesty's government proceeded, he trusted this house would feel upon that branch of the question little or no difficulty in coming to such an opinion, as would enable them to go to the foot of the throne with an unanimous expression of sentiment. There never perhaps existed an instance of a confederacy to such an extent of military strength combined with so much military order. It appeared, from the circumstance of a return which was made of the effective force, in consequence of an arrangement made with the French government who were to furnish the necessary equipments and clothing, that there was actually an allied force concentrated within the territory of France, after the battle of Waterloo, amounting to 1,240,000 men. He could assure the house that the numbers were not overrated, for the returns were most scrupulously checked by the duke of Wellington, who was appointed to conduct the arrangements in question. In addition, however, to that force, there were also in movement against France different corps of large magnitude. There were 100,000 Austrians marching towards the Rhine, and 150,000 Russians, the head of which column was already advanced beyond the Elbe in Franconia. There was a point to which he wished to allude, while mentioning the co-operation of the latter power; and he was the more bound to mention it, in honor of that power, because there seemed to exist a disposition on the part of this country to view its general character and proceedings with jealousy. For his own part he certainly saw

nothing which could justify that jealousy; on the contrary, in some points of policy which were almost cardinal in the system of Russia, he had observed a disposition to consult and promote the interests of Great Britain.—(Hear! Hear!) The conduct of Russia with regard to the Ionian islands, was an instance of that disposition which he had mentioned. He could not indeed but consider it as an unfair degree of jealousy which we attached to that power, because of its vast resources, its numerous population, and its extensive territory, as if therefore it was necessarily disposed to play a game of ambition, which threatened the permanent interests and security of Europe. (Hear, Hear.) It became him, however, to pay a fair tribute of acknowledgment to the eminent services which it performed towards promoting the general objects of the confederacy. By the stipulations of the treaty of the 25th March, she was under no further obligation than that of bringing into the field 150,000 men, a number which she in the first instance increased, and ultimately augmented to not less than 250,000. The duke of Wellington saw 150,000 Russians reviewed in the plains of Vertus, all under arms; and his grace declared that he had never seen an army better equipped, more perfect in discipline, or exhibiting altogether a more martial and soldier-like appearance.—(Hear, hear.)—It was his duty to state that that increased and most important force was brought into active service by the emperor of Russia, without even an attempt on the part of this country or that of his imperial majesty, to establish any pecuniary negotiation. He had actually put 100,000 men in motion, and they were considerably on the advance towards the French frontier before any arrangements were made to give him that subsidiary assistance which had already been bestowed upon the lowest of the minor powers embarked in the general confederacy. He must say, therefore, that it was not good policy to anticipate imaginary dangers from the military strength and resources of Russia when they had hitherto been employed only in the public cause of Europe. It was not wise to provoke the suspicions of that power by such imputations upon its views. (Hear.)

With respect to the combined efforts made by all the members of the alliance, he should not over-state them when he said, that if the war had continued two months longer, there would have been a million and a half of soldiers in France to carry on the contest. So large a host, composed of the military of various nations, might be supposed to have a tendency to produce those evils inseparably attendant upon the movements of hostile armies; but it was not among the least of the objects which occupied the attention of the allied sovereigns to introduce into their corps a strict and religious discipline, which might restrain all excesses. It was impossible perhaps to do that in the early stage of the transaction, in such a way as should prevent all just grounds of complaint in the districts where they happen to be; but even in those districts the evils complained of arose principally from the circumstance that the peasantry were alarmed at their approach, and did not remain in their houses to administer those supplies which were required. After some time, however, a degree of order was introduced, no less creditable to the armies themselves than to the civilized times in which we live. There was no instance in history of ten or eleven hundred thousand men being thrown into a country as they were in France, living at the expense of that country, and yet without any marked instance of indiscipline occurring; on the contrary, though there

existed many powerful feelings in some of the troops arising out of the circumstances under which the spoils and subjugation of France throughout Europe had been carried on, a general spirit of benevolence and clemency animated the whole confederacy towards their vanquished enemy. Not, however, to detain the house longer with that subject, he wished to draw their attention more pointedly to that particular point, on which he apprehended, whatever difference of opinion might arise, it would be found principally to turn. In advert- ing to the line of policy which was pursued, it was necessary he should observe, that a great distinction existed between the peace of the preceding year, and that which was afterwards concluded.— For his own part, he would never forget the generous and disinterested conduct of the allies towards France in the year 1814, though, perhaps, if looked at in conjunction with the events that afterwards occurred, it might be wished that it had never been adopted. But what human transaction would bear to be considered, or would endure the application of after occurrences in determining its abstract, wisdom or prudence? (Hear, hear.) If the allies, when they conquered the peace of 1814, when the French nation seemed already to leap into their arms, and into the arms of their legitimate king; when only one strong and electric feeling appeared to be entertained throughout the whole country, a feeling of joy and gratitude at being delivered from their tyrants; if at that moment they had refused to meet the general enthusiasm of the nation, and pursued a stern and angry policy; if they had carried on the war with the determination of destroying Bonaparte and his adherents, instead of accepting his submission and permitting his departure, he was confident they would have been accused of interested and narrow views of policy, and of having clouded that horizon which looked so calm and beautiful to all who observed it. It was, on the contrary, and always ought to be, the chief policy of a great confederacy to act upon large and liberal principles in every part of its career, and upon those principles, in the most extensive sense of the word, the confederacy of last year unquestionably acted. If indeed every member composing that confederacy had not so acted, the very elements of which the confederacy consisted were of such a character, that hardly any attempt at violence, or any effort at spoliation, could have been made which would not have found, in the principles that bound them altogether, its own corrective and remedy. It was a confederacy formed to resist oppression, and not to inflict it. That was its true and legitimate character, and never was its character shewn in a more imposing point of view than in the campaign of 1814.

After such a war as was then waged against France, they retired from her territory without claiming any other tribute or reward than that peace which appeared to leave France more happy and Europe more secure than they had been for a long series of years.—If the allies had pursued a more doubtful course of policy, if they had adopted towards France or Bonaparte, a course of measures partaking of more severity and rigour, perhaps the consequences would have been to involve that country and the confederates in a protracted and intestine warfare. It was obvious, however, that whatever motives of wisdom or discretion dictated that forbearance and generosity in 1814, it would have been childishness in the extreme, if at the close of the last campaign, they had indulged in the same feelings to the same extent, and not have founded

the peace upon fundamental principles, more calculated to correct any new mischiefs that might arise. In examining that question, in a diplomatic point of view, he wished first (assuming it as a wise and necessary plan to adopt some principle of precaution, because it had been contended by an honorable and learned gentleman on a former evening, that we had no right to form any system of precautionary measures that interfered with the internal affairs of France, a position which he should argue afterwards) to examine the two modes in which the principles could be applied. First, the general principle and the general ground of political necessity, upon which interference could be justified; and secondly, a more partial view of the particular situation in which the allies stood with respect to France. He was the more anxious to meet that branch of the discussion fairly, because it was one which had been much pressed by the honorable gentlemen on the other side of the house.

A reference had been made on a former evening to a letter written by lord Clancarty; from a single sentence of which it was attempted to be adduced, that we entered upon the late war for the single and exclusive object of deposing Bonaparte, and that provided he did not reign, it would be matter of perfect indifference to us who was at the head of the French government. He apprehended, however, if the honorable and learned gentleman who referred to that despatch of lord Clancarty, had read the sentence which he quoted in connection with the next sentence, he would have found the principle distinctly avowed, that though we never declared the object of the war to be for the purpose of imposing on France any form of government, or that the restoration of the Bourbons as the *sine qua non* upon which we were prepared to treat for peace; yet other views entered into our calculations, if they could be accomplished by just and lawful means. We certainly objected to Bonaparte as the sovereign of France; but did it therefore follow, that we had no choice as to who might be sovereign, or that we were so blind as not to prefer the establishment of a government in the person of that individual with whom relations of amity could be most securely maintained, to the erection of any other government, at the head of which, perhaps, might be placed a person growing out of that military system, to abate the nuisance which have been the primary objects of the alliance? He denied that there was any thing in the letter of lord Clancarty which gave even a shadow of authority for such a construction to be put upon it, and he would refer the house to the declaration made by his majesty's government, in the ratification of the treaty of the 25th of March. Although it was declared in that treaty, that the deposition of Bonaparte, and the exclusion of his dynasty, were the specific objects of the confederacy, and it was admitted that the restoration of the legitimate sovereign, Louis XVIII, was a point most desirable to be accomplished by any justifiable means—we guarded expressly against being understood as pledged to bring about that restoration. He begged the house would distinctly understand the grounds upon which that declaration went.

It was not that we were indifferent as to who should be sovereign, provided Bonaparte was excluded, but that we should not bind ourselves to support any particular person in obtaining the throne of France. A strong preference undoubtedly existed in the councils of all the allies in favor of Louis XVIII not merely from personal considerations, but upon political grounds, and in afford-

ing legitimate assistance towards his restoration, this country and Europe in general would be securing their own permanent interests and tranquility. In all the state documents of that period, if they were collated, he would venture to say, that they would all present one general and identified course of principles upon that subject. Above all, it was least probable that lord Clancarty in a letter dated the 8th of May, should drift into a doctrine expressly contrary to those principles; because not only his perspicuity of mind, and general soundness of reasoning, would have prevented such an anomaly, but, in point of fact, his letter was only an explanatory despatch, growing out of the treaty of the 25th of March. He would rest the question, therefore, upon the whole of these documents, the declaration issued at Vienna on the 13th of March—the treaty signed on the 25th of March, and the declaration issued at home on the 13th of April, when we ratified that treaty.

[Here his lordship went into an argument upon the right of one country to interfere in the internal government of another. Without contending for a right of wanton interference, he argued from general principle, and from political practice of nations, that no country was tied up from interfering in the state of a foreign country, when that state had an influence on its own interest and security. In support of his own doctrine, he referred to the former practice of Great Britain, to which authority in 1717, when the triple alliance was formed, to maintain the protestant succession in Great Britain, and the succession in France and Spain, according to the treaty of Utrecht. He quoted also several other treaties, in which the parties mutually engaged to furnish assistance to each other in case of intestine quarrels. He then proceeded.]

As an advance to an exposition of the precise diplomatic relations that existed at present in Europe, he would proceed to consider the course which had been pursued by the allied powers. And first, he wished to purge the conduct of the allies from the imputation which, by some (for the extreme views on all sides would no doubt be entertained) might be cast upon them of pushing the object of the safety of Europe too far, and of sacrificing to it the interests and character of the French people and the French monarch. As some would contend that enough had not been done, others would, no doubt, be as well prepared to maintain that too much had been done, and the allies ought to have adhered to the terms of the treaty of Paris.

This was certainly a subject open to argument. If the stipulations alone of the treaty of the 25th of March were considered, it might appear, as the king of France was invited to accede to it, that he ought to have been protected against any evil effects of the irruption into his dominions. Certainly, if Louis XVIII had remained in France, and *de facto* had been able by her own power and authority to expel the invader, then the allies would have been bound to execute the treaty in all its provisions. He would go further: even after the king had been driven out of France by his rebellious subjects, or rather by his rebellious army, for his subjects, in general, he believed, were never rebellious, if after he had ceased *de facto* to be king, it would have laid on the good faith of the confederate powers, in the event of his majesty having been restored by the act of his own subjects, in the event of the nation's having risen against Bonaparte and his army, in imitation of the energetic example of the Dutch, and having replaced Louis on the throne, strictly to adhere to the conditions of the treaty of

Paris, and to the subsequent arrangements made at Vienna. But the case that occurred was widely distinguishable from that which he had just imagined. The king left France. He ceased to exercise the authority of government. The French nation was so supine, so unmindful of their true interests, as to submit to have a constitution imposed on them under the semblance of election, and to allow an unfaithful army to wield all the military strength of the country against the allied powers. Even the royalists of Vendee retired from the contest of their sovereign. Here was a case not in contemplation of the treaty of the 25th of March; and although the allies were disposed to act liberally and honorably towards Louis XVIII. they were entitled, and indeed it was imposed upon them by their duty to their respective people to adopt precautionary measures, and to require from the French king and from the French nation both, some satisfaction in mitigation of the charges to which they had been rendered liable, and security against the recurrence of similar evils. As to the treaty of the 25th of March, technically speaking, the king of France was no party in it. At the time it was concluded by the four allied powers, it was not known that his majesty had left Paris. It was true that the French minister signified the royal accession, but nevertheless, in point of fact, there had been no actual accession on the part of France to the treaty.

Looking therefore, simply at the diplomatic law, there was nothing which precluded the allies from taking such a view of their policy as the new circumstances appeared to require. But nevertheless, he protested against its being inferred that the allied powers imagined they stood, either in justice or in policy in the same situation in which they would have been, had no engagement with the king of France taken place, and that they therefore supposed themselves warranted in abstaining from all indulgence. Enough of the original character of the alliance remained to prevent this. All the parties concerned were contending for the same cause—to relieve Europe from the military domination of France. This imposed on the allies in equity towards Louis the 18th, a disposition not to carry the principle of indemnity and security beyond the strict necessity of the case, but to endeavor to combine the general interests of the king of France and the French nation with those measures of precaution which were indispensable for the safety of Europe. In considering the course of policy which had been adopted by the allies, therefore, it became necessary to look at the elements of which France was composed, for on that view alone could the arrangements which had been concluded be pronounced wise or otherwise.—The French nation was separable into three great fundamental divisions. In the first place the allies had to consider what course of policy was due to the king as a sovereign, having long suffered by the events of the revolution, and having invariably manifested a spirit of conciliation, eminently calculated as far as his majesty's power extended, to secure the best hopes and wishes of Europe. Secondly, they had to look at the collected mass of the nation which although some minor parts of it had lent themselves to the usurpation of Bonaparte, as a whole, had maintained its loyalty and good disposition. Thirdly, they had to comprehend in their deliberations that branch of the French system which had invariably shown itself hostile to the repose of Europe, without the utter subduing of which any prospect of peace with France, either under Louis or under any other dynasty, must prove illusory and transient. They felt that if the army

of France, organized as it was on the principles of military jacobinism, was still permitted, as in recent times it had constantly been permitted, to hold its ascendancy over the people, and to maintain its influence in the councils of that nation, nothing was gained for the tranquility of Europe; but that the French government, of whomsoever composed, must continue to be impelled by its impetuous and unprincipled dictates. The allies were satisfied that if the war should not prove fatal to that body, although peace might be restored, yet it would be restored only for a short period, and would presently terminate in a renewal of hostilities. He would not call for the approbation of that house of the course which had been pursued, if he were not prepared therefore to avow that the allies made the dissolution and extinction of that army the main object of their policy. Many of them had fallen in the field by the bravery and skill with which they had been encountered. But after that signal defeat of the French army, the allies would have been justly chargeable with their resurrection if they had not followed up the blow, and extinguished, as far as it was possible, the power so dangerous to all. Still, however, it was necessary to be vigilant. If the governments of Europe were to allow themselves to be lulled into security by supposing that the French army had ceased to exist because it had ceased to appear on the parade, they would soon witness a revival of that scourge which had so long desolated the world. He had no hesitation therefore, nay, he prided himself in avowing that it was distinctly declared to Louis XVIII, that if he did not dissolve the French army, the allies must charge themselves with that indispensable task. In order to give effect to this representation, three hundred thousand men were assembled on the Loire with the intention of denouncing the armistice on a particular day, if arrangements were not made by the local authorities of France to dissolve that army, the existence of which was incompatible with the general repose.

Under these circumstances, he put it to the feelings of every Englishman, whether our further interference was not only natural and just, but whether it was not imperiously demanded by the state in which this requisition left the king. What right had we to call in the king to dissolve what was called the royal army, if after having done so, we meant to leave him to their mercy? Were we not bound to defend him from them in their disbanded as well as in their collected state—in their character of conspirators as well as in their character of soldiers? He for one, had never been disposed to depreciate the abilities of Bonaparte; but the comparison of the danger arising to society from the talents of that individual, and from the disposition of the French army itself, was as the comparison between a drop of water and the sea. If the moral, or rather immoral, principle woven into the constitution of the French army, had been suffered to exist, the confinement of Bonaparte in the place to which he had been sent was almost an unimportant consideration, for such an army would not find it difficult to discover some man capable of leading it with courage and ability.—The simple question for the allies to consider was, whether moral and civil principle should govern the world, or whether it should be ruled by a military despotism, interweaving itself by degrees into all the states of Europe. Let those who were for pushing to an extreme the opinion of popular authority, reflect on what this military despotism had been founded. It had grown out of that state of social disorganization which modern philosophy and modern whiggism

tended to produce. It had been the sad refuge from the evils of anarchy. Fortunately the rashness and intemperance by which it was characterized had prevented its perpetuation. Every effort to that effect, however, had been made by its great leader. In France, under Bonaparte, every thing had been rendered subordinate to the army. One of the last acts of Bonaparte was to call on the prefects of France to deliver to him descriptive lists of the females, their property, &c. in their respective districts, evidently intending to sacrifice them to the lust and rapacity of that army by which, operated upon by so powerful a stimulus, he vainly hoped to maintain himself on the throne of France, and to carry desolation into the surrounding states. So far was the interference of the allied powers to put down the French army from being unpopular in France, that he had never talked with a single well-informed man in that country who had not spoken of the tyranny of the military despotism as that from which it was desirable to escape.—Even those who had run through the whole course of the revolution denounced the military system as a monster in government which triumphed over the law, and which rendered the state a mere instrument for the gratification of its own detestable wishes. Not only were the steps taken by the allies to guard against the return of this military despotism gratefully acknowledged in France, but a strong and very general solicitude was shown that they would take into their protection the civil constitution of that country—a step which, according to the established relation between nations, it was impossible to take.

With respect to the great body of the French nation, whatever levity they might have exhibited; with whatever facility they might have lent themselves to the different usurpations, it was the anxious desire of the allied powers not to pursue towards them a resentful or revengeful policy, but if possible to combine the system of security for Europe with such acts as would mark this great distinguishing character of their proceedings, namely, that their hostility was directed, not against France as a nation; not against France in a royal sense; but against France in a revolutionary sense, and most essentially against France as the concentration of military jacobinism. Nor did the allies proceed on this principle alone. They acted on a very broad policy. If they had spoiled the game they had been playing, by mixing it up with any ordinary question between state and state—if, instead of endeavoring to re-include France in the pale of social nations, they had attempted to degrade her—they would have combined all France against them, instead of having the great mass of the people on their side. There was some people who might have supposed that this was a favorable moment for depriving France of the encroachments which she had made under Louis XIVth. and making her return to her old limits. But however specious this supposition, the reasoning on which it was founded appeared to him to be extremely fallacious. If France had grown since the period alluded to, other states had also risen. The power of the British empire, for instance, had increased so much of late years as to render the reduction of France less necessary. The power of Russia also had increased so much, that with every confidence in its moderate exercise, it rendered impolitic a reduction of that of France. And above all, nothing could have been more fatal to the policy and object of the great confederacy, which was to keep their general principle distinct from any petty arrangement between state and state.

Having embarked with every thing wise and loyal in France, against a danger common to all Europe, it would have been most injurious had they made an indirect advantage of existing circumstances, and failed to preserve to France her character as a nation. From the king to the meanest peasant in the country, not a man but would have united against them had they pursued any other policy. What the confederates especially was charged with was, to tranquilize the world—not to carve out the different states according to their own notions; which, although they might be abstractedly right, would, if indulged, lead them from that which was their great and important object. Coming to the consideration of the subject with this view of it, various lines of policy offered themselves to their adoption. There was the course of calling on France for a severe contribution of money, and there was the course of calling on her for an extensive dismemberment of territory. A false impression was, he believed, very prevalent on this part of the question. It was supposed by some that it would be more wise to have made a substantial demand of France for territory, leaving the French government in possession of all their resources, and it was imagined that of all cessions a pecuniary cession was most revolting to the feelings of the French. He could assure the house that nothing could be less true than this proposition. With the exception of the natural repugnance which all men had to part with their money, there was hardly any indisposition in France to this measure. Indeed the state of the French finances admitted it. Out of the nature of its situation, and the profligacy of its conduct, had grown this advantage. While all the rest of the world were straining their exertions, France had scarcely a burden; for as soon as they had created armies, they turned them loose to prey on mankind. He believed, therefore, that France was in a state of greater financial affluence than any other country in Europe; and more especially with reference to the two neighboring states, Prussia and Austria.

He would take this opportunity of saying, that under existing circumstances of those two countries, it had not been deemed prudent or wise by the British government to press the repayment of the imperial loan. They really were not in a state at present to make the exertion which that repayment would require. In the last two campaigns Prussia had expended 1200 millions of livres, or fifty millions sterling; and the expence of Austria had been still greater. In consequence the finances of those two countries had been so reduced, that had his majesty's government insisted on payment of the imperial loan, they would actually have been unable to have put their armies on the peace establishment, and would have been put to other inconveniences, which in every point of view it was most desirable that we should, if possible, prevent them from enduring. As to the cession of territory by France, instead of contribution money, there was not a man in the kingdom, from the monarch to the lowest individual, who did not entertain for such a proposition that which might justly be called a national repugnance. So abhorrent was it to the feelings of the whole French people, that he really believed it would not have been in the power of the allies to persuade his most Christian majesty to accede to such a stipulation. Besides, it ought to be considered that unless the demand for a cession of territory went far, it would be much wiser not to make it at all. On some parts of the multifarious questions before them, there had of course been strong differences of opinion among the allied pow-

ers, but on that of the cession of French territory none. They all disavowed the right of treating France as a conquered nation in that respect, or of dismembering it with a view to alter its military character and resources, as a nation. All that they held themselves entitled to consider was, the more or less, the modification of the frontier—but not one of the confederated powers imagined that it was within the functions of the confederacy to dismember France itself. It should be considered that what was taken from France must have been given to some other nation. There was the two-fold danger of taking down one power and of raising up another. Unless a third, or half of her territory had been severed from France, no effect could have been produced. And did the house calculate on the wounded pride and honor that such a dismemberment would necessarily excite? Where was the Englishman who would not fight for any of the ancient possessions of our crown? And he must say that he should not respect that Frenchman who did not feel that the state of his country before the revolution was that in which his honor was bound up, and that he could not allow the state to be diminished without a degradation worse than death. He therefore begged leave to contend, that in point of justice, no proceeding of dismemberment could take place; and that in point of policy, the very nature of the contest, which was for the establishment of a general principle of security, rendered such a step unwise; and the last remedy to which Europe ought to look as a defence against the evils that surrounded her. There was another principle of action which should not pass unnoticed. Whatever it was wise to do at all, it was important should be done, not by any particular state, but by Europe as a whole. It was highly important that Europe, in its present allied state, should act as a body; and that nothing should occur to reduce that body to its original element. If a fragment only had been taken from France; and if that fragment had been delivered over to the power to whom, from local circumstances, it would have proved the greatest advantage, the maintenance and defence of the acquisition would have necessarily devolved on that single power, and that at a period of the greatest agitation and difficulty.

It was a fundamental maxim of France to be involved in war with the low countries, and whenever this was the case, the burden always fell upon the shoulders of this country. We had, therefore, taken care to secure the dominions of the king of the Netherlands, as much as possible, against any attack from France. By the precautionary measures, however, that were adopted, there was every reason to hope and believe that France would not make any hostile attempt. We had 150,000 of the best troops in the world, under a man who was justly and universally admitted to be the greatest general in the world; and as France had created the danger, it was but right that she should pay the price for watching over her tranquillity. On the whole, he had good reason to believe that the peace would prove secure, even though some shew of hostilities might be made by France in so long a space of the life of man as five years. It would by no means have been wise to have taken the line of fortresses from France, and annexed them to the countries to which they were contiguous. Such a measure would have been of no advantage to those countries; it might have been resisted by the French government, and might have created more danger of a new war than the leaving of them in possession of France, after the allied troops should be withdrawn. It was the ge-

neral opinion of France, that she never erred more than in extending her territory. The future state of Europe depended on kings being permanently settled in France, and they would be so by not suffering her government to be thrown backwards and forwards as it had been. The allies had preferred the government of the king, because it seemed to offer nothing that was likely to shake the peace of Europe. It was therefore a deliberate purpose of the allies, when they concluded the treaty of the 20th of November, to do away all cause for jealousy, and they bound themselves to restore the fortresses, with the few exceptions specified in the treaty, at the end of five years. But they did not bind themselves to restore them to any but the king's lawful heirs and successors, so that if the present dynasty should by any means be subverted, we did not pledge ourselves to the folly and absurdity of giving them up to any person who might be at the head of the government at that time, but to look at what might take place, and judge whether it would be necessary to impose some new restrictions. We were pledged to support the king of France, but not to support any new revolutionary government. He was satisfied that greater securities for the durability of the peace had been obtained by the course pursued in the late negotiations, than could have been obtained if France had been pushed into concessions with a more violent hand. If the king had not ascended the throne on the principle that the virtual integrity of France should be preserved, he (lord Castlereagh) would have had the most serious doubts of the continuance of peace. He felt that in that case it would have been much endangered by the irritated feelings of the French nation. But while due attention had been paid to this consideration, the allies had not failed to require what they thought adequate securities for the future repose of Europe. These, he trusted, it would be the opinion of the house they had obtained, when it was recollected that five fortresses of considerable local importance had been ceded by France to the king of the Netherlands, and that the destruction of one which was of some importance had been insisted upon. Had the arrangement, made for the future repose of Europe, stopped here, he should have thought it incomplete. In his opinion, however, the other condition which had been made, combined with those to which he had just referred, would place the balance of power in Europe on a better footing than it had obtained since the time of Joseph the second. France was to pay to the allies seven hundred millions of livres. Out of this sum, three hundred millions was to be expended for the erection of strong places to defend the low countries, which would thus be placed in a better state than they had been in for the last fifty years; and he had no hesitation in saying, it was a much better game for England to play, to support the king of the Netherlands, in his own territories, than it would be to maintain his authority in places taken from France, which that nation might reclaim whenever she felt her military power sufficiently revived to enable her to venture on such an undertaking. He was anxious that the question should rest on this principle, that England should rather take upon herself to defend the Netherlands than to hold the strong places taken from France, some of which it must be difficult to maintain, and some (Lisle for instance) it must be obvious to every person who looked at their military situation, would be rather an incumbrance than an advantage.

He would now say a few words on the subject of the sacrifices of a pecuniary nature imposed upon France, in satisfaction of the views of the allies.

Looking at the operation which these would have upon the French government, he certainly considered what had been done in this respect was politically the most expedient course, to neutralize, in the first instance, and ultimately to remedy that military spirit which had proved so fatal to the repose of Europe. If we drew from the French those resources which might sustain a military force, and applied it to the support of their own, kept there for the purpose of *surveillance*, we took the best means for preventing the recurrence of those evils against which it was the object of the allies to guard. This he thought the wisest policy that could be pursued to accomplish the end in view, and that which would be the least offensive, as it would be the least injurious to France herself. This persevered in for five years, he entertained sanguine hopes would establish the tranquillity of France, and with it that of the rest of Europe.—But he was aware that it was common to gentlemen to say the contributions which had been imposed, France could and would not pay. In answer to this, he had in the first place to state, that she had already made very considerable payments, and these under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment; in the second, he would observe, she must pay them or become bankrupt in national credit; and thirdly, it was to be remembered, that if she failed to do this, we should then stand in the same situation in which we had stood when, in the opinion of some gentlemen, we ought to have insisted upon other terms, founded upon permanent cessions of territory to be made by France.

It was now to be considered how the payments could be made by France, and what would be the effect of them on her trade and resources? In speaking of the arrangements which had been made, he wished it to be distinctly understood, that when he spoke of them as being wise, he did not give them that character because he thought them ruinous to France. He protested against this doctrine altogether, as he was satisfied no arrangement could be wise, that carried ruin to one of the countries, between which it was concluded. He believed that if both parties had not an interest in carrying any treaty negotiated into effect, it must eventually fail. In miscalculating the point on which it could be acted upon with mutual benefit, the advantages contended for on either side were lost. He believed France could pay the contributions which had been demanded, and that she intended paying them.—France, he maintained, was as greatly interested in seeing that military spirit subsided which had prevailed within her territories so long, as it was possible the rest of Europe could be. If at the end of five years she should find this to have been materially abated, and her civil energies increased in proportion, the change thus produced would be not less beneficial to her than it would prove to her neighbors. The contributions demanded could be met by the revenues of that country—by the sale of crown lands; by the augmentation of her national debt, she might be enabled honorably to fulfil her engagements without bringing on the state any extraordinary calamity. France it had been stipulated should pay, as an indemnity to the allies, the sum of 700,000,000 livres, (28 or 29,000,000 sterling) but this was, comparatively speaking, a very inconsiderable payment, when put by the side of the other expenses which the late war had thrown upon her. In addition to this 29,000,000, France had engaged to maintain an army of 150,000 men belonging to the allies, for five years. The expense of each thousand

men could not be estimated at less than 1,000,000 of livres per ann; this army, therefore, would cost France yearly the sum of 150,000,000. From this it would be seen, the sums which France would have to pay in five years, for the maintenance of this army, would be 750,000,000 livres, making, with 700,000,000 given to the allies as an indemnity, a total of 1,450,000,000 of livres.

By a convention concluded, the French government had engaged to pay 120 livres a man (about 5*l.*) on the whole force of 1,040,000 men, which had marched into France to conquer peace, and the last payment due on this account had been made. The expense of this vast force had been borne by France for five or six months, and this added to the sums which he had already named, and other charges which had been thrown on her, brought the total expense of the invasion which she had sustained up to a sum of not less than 2000 millions of livres—about 80,000,000*l.* sterling. He deprecated that disposition to arraign the intention of the allied powers; which had recently been manifested, and contended these efforts to create an alarm unfounded in the first instance, were likely (if any thing could be expected to produce such an effect) to originate the evils, the existence of which those to whom he referred affected to deplore. The friendly disposition of the emperor of Russia towards this country had been particularly manifested in the course which he had recently taken with respect to the Ionian islands. This supplied a refutation of all the statements which had been circulated for the purpose of awakening a jealousy against Russia on the part of this country. If any thing was done by this country which at all went to separate its interests from those of its allies, he was convinced that we should not only give up the advantages felt from their influence, but we should do that which would tend to keep up that military spirit in Europe, which it was desirable to see lowered, (*Hear, hear.*) Though the other powers in Europe had not been thrown into those monstrous creations of military efforts which had been witnessed in France, still it could not be denied, that there existed in them a warlike spirit, which could not immediately subside; and he went along with those on the opposite side, who were of opinion, a perfect state of peace could never be obtained till that spirit should be much abated (*Hear, hear, hear!*) till armies again became universally the creatures of the state, instead of states being as they had been (in some instances) the creatures of the armies—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) A reduction of the military force of England could take place sooner than a similar reduction could be effected in other countries, but if we were to be precipitate in putting this measure in operation, while all the rest of the world were in arms, we should do that which would be likely to perpetuate that system which we wished to see changed, and which, if a different course were pursued on our part, we might reasonably hope would not long be upheld.—(*Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheering!*)—His lordship concluded one of the most able speeches ever delivered in parliament, by moving an address similar to the one moved in the house of lords by the earl of Liverpool.

☞ The length of *Castlereagh's* very interesting speech in the British parliament, which extended considerably further, or occupied more space than we expected, has shoved out a great body of minor articles of interest—though none of immediate importance.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 16 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 250.]

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

☞ This number of the WEEKLY REGISTER is accompanied by a SUPPLEMENT of eight pages, containing much useful and interesting matter.

The present calm of the world will enable the editor to execute several favorite projects to give value to his work. As a book of reference, it may lose some part of that high importance which belonged to it during the busy season of war; but as a depository of documents and facts, together with original essays and articles on the various subjects within the range of its plan, he believes that its usefulness will not be lessened. Certain arrangements have happily been entered into that the editor flatters himself will much gratify his readers—an assistant is engaged on whose talents and industry he can confidently rely. An object long desired, on many accounts.

While the editor manifests an earnest disposition to spare no labor or expence to make the REGISTER yet more worthy the money required for it, he regrets to state—that for several weeks past he has been, and for several weeks to come ought to be, seriously employed in the most unpleasant, but not the least important, part of the business of the establishment—to wit, in an attempt to effect a general settlement of accounts, with a collection of the monies due him for his labor. For these, in despite of every prudent and proper precaution, have accumulated to a distressing amount. He hopes that every *considerate gentleman*, who has yet neglected to supply his portion of the “essential oil of industry,” will no longer delay to furnish it. The REGISTER is, or is not, worth five dollars a year—and the editor, though ever-grateful to his patrons for their support, does not wish to be considered as indebted to the *charity* of any for what he demands as a *right*.

Sheer necessity has wrung this paragraph from us. Of all hateful things, the business of dunning is the most hateful—and it is earnestly requested, that all concerned may reflect upon it. These debts “hang like millstones round our neck,” and make it *impossible* that the work should be conducted with the life, and spirit, and utility that the editor supposes himself capable of giving to it, under other more happy circumstances.

Washington's Letter

ON BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

Mr. Niles—As the enclosed may cast an additional ray of light upon the history of our country, and as all that relates to Washington, however minute, cannot fail to be particularly interesting to every citizen of independent America, and more especially, an accurate, simple and unaffected relation of an event so important in its nature and consequences as that of Braddock's defeat, dictated in the spirit of feeling and affection, by one of the most illustrious heroes and patriots our country ever produced, I send it to you for publication and preservation in your valuable Register. This copy was found among the papers of the late colonel Henry Fitzhugh, of King George county, Virginia, indorsed in his hand writing thus: “A copy of colonel G.

Washington's letter to his mother immediately after Braddock's defeat.”* It will be recollected that Mrs. Washington, the mother of the late general, then resided at Bushfield, in Westmoreland county, which is the next county on the Potomac, below King George; and also, that Mr. Samuel Washington, the general's brother, then lived next neighbor to colonel Fitzhugh, with whom he was in habits of intimacy and friendship. From these circumstances there can be no doubt about its authenticity.

Copy of colonel G. Washington's letter to his mother, immediately after Braddock's defeat.

HONORED MADAM

As I doubt not you have heard of our defeat, and perhaps have had it represented in a worse light (if possible) than it deserves, I have taken the earliest opportunity to give you some account of the engagement as it happened, within seven miles of the French fort, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. We marched on to that place without any considerable loss, having only now and then a straggler picked up by the French scouting Indians. When we came there we were attacked by a body of French and Indians, whose numbers, I am certain, did not exceed 300 men. Ours consisted of about 1300 well armed troops, chiefly of the English soldiers, who were struck with such a panic that they behaved with more cowardice than it is possible to conceive. The officers behaved gallantly, in order to encourage the men, for which they suffered greatly, there being nearly 60 killed and wounded, a large proportion out of the number we had. The Virginia troops shewed a great deal of bravery, and were near all killed; for I believe out of three companies that there is scarce 30 men left alive. Captain Peyconee and all his officers, down to a corporal, were killed. Captain Poulson shared near as hard a fate, for only one of his men was left. In short, the dastardly behaviour of those they call regulars, exposed all others that were inclined to do their duty to almost certain death; and at last, in despite of all the efforts of the officers to the contrary, they broke and ran as sheep pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to rally them.

The general was wounded, of which he died three days after. Sir Peter Hackett was killed in the field, where died many other brave officers. I luckily escaped without a wound, though I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me. Captains Orme and Morris, two of the general's aids-de-camp, were wounded early in the engagement, which rendered the duty hard upon me, as I was the only person then left to distribute the general's orders, which I was scarcely able to do, as I was not half recovered from a violent spell of sickness that confined me to my bed and a waggon for above ten days. I am still in a weak and feeble condition, which induces me to halt here two or three days, in hopes of recovering a little strength to enable me to proceed homewards, from whence I fear I shall not be able to stir until towards September.”

*This copy is in possession of the editor.

It may be a matter of curiosity and some utility to contrast and compare this account of Braddock's defeat, given by the late general Washington, who was present, with that of some of the historians who have undertaken to relate the particulars of it.

Belsham, in his *History of Great-Britain*, vol. 4, p. 262, says, that "early in the year 1755, general Braddock had sailed from Cork with a considerable body of regular troops, and, on his arrival in Virginia, took upon him the command of the forces destined to act against the French on the Ohio.— This officer was a man of approved bravery, completely versed in all points of military discipline, but opinionated and positive in his temper, and in his deportment austere and imperious. Wholly unacquainted with the country in which he was appointed to the chief command, and entertaining a sovereign contempt for the colonial militia, of whom his army was in a great measure composed, he heard with silent disdain all that information which the provincial officers were desirous to offer respecting the mode of conducting an American expedition through woods, deserts, and morasses, and the precautions which were necessary to guard against surprize, particularly as the Indian nations were for the most part in alliance with France.— Having advanced with the most fearless security to less than ten miles of fort Du Quesne, and without condescending, though earnestly pressed, to employ the irregulars in the service as an advanced guard, or to send out any parties to reconnoitre the country, about noon on the ninth of July, in his march through a pathless swamp, entangled amid brakes and rushes, he was on the sudden saluted with the horrid sound of the Indian war-whoop, accompanied by a general fire both on his front and flank from a concealed and invisible enemy. The vanguard immediately fell back, and terror and confusion soon spread throughout all ranks of the army. The general, far from making any efforts to discover and disperse this dangerous ambuscade, exerted himself only to re-form and rally his troops, as if engaged with a regular army in an open plain. But the exactest discipline was, in this situation, of little avail; for, though no enemy appeared, the havoc and slaughter till continued, and the general himself being at length killed by a musket shot, the regular troops fled the field with the utmost precipitation, the provincials, so much despised, forming in the rear, and covering their retreat; major *Wassenger*, their commander, acquiring on this occasion, amidst ruin and defeat, the honors and laurels of victory. All the artillery, ammunition and baggage of the army were left in the hands of the enemy, and even the general's own cabinet, with all his letters and instructions."

Wells, in his continuation, vol. 1, p. 125, *et seq.* says—

"But the most important object of the campaign was, to drive the French from their posts on and near the Ohio. The strongest fort for securing their settlements was Du Quesne, against which an expedition was projected, to consist of British and provincial troops, under general Braddock. This commander arrived in Virginia with two regiments in the month of February. When he was ready to take the field, he found that the contractors had provided neither a sufficient quantity of provisions for his troops, nor the requisite number of carriages. This deficiency, however, might have been foreseen, if proper enquiries had been made into the state of that plantation. The Virginians, attending little to any produce but tobacco, did not raise corn enough for their own subsistence; and be-

ing most commodiously situated for water carriage, they had very few vehicles of any other kind. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, abounded in corn, in carts, waggons and horses; that, therefore, would have been the fitter colony for forwarding military operations. Besides, it would have afforded a shorter route, by equally practicable roads, to the destined place. The choice of Virginia considerably delayed the expedition. From Pennsylvania the commander was at length supplied, and enabled to march; but a fatal obstacle to success still remained in the character of the general. Braddock, bred in the English guards, was well versed in evolutions. Of narrow understanding, though sufficiently expert in customary details, he never ascended to the principles of military science. Rigid in matters of discipline, but fully as often for the display of command as the performance of duty, he was very unpopular among the soldiers. Positive and self-conceited in opinion, haughty and repulsive in manners, he closed the avenues to information. Brave and intrepid, he, with his confined abilities, might have been fit for a subordinate station, but evidently had not the power, essential to the general, of commanding an ascendancy over the minds of men. The creature of custom and authority, he despised all kinds of tactics and warfare that he had not seen practised. He did not consider that the same species of contest may not suit the plans of Flanders and the fastnesses of America. The duke of Cumberland had written his instructions with his own hand, and both in word and writing cautioned him strongly against ambuscade. The self-conceit of his contracted mind suffered him neither to regard the counsels, nor to consult any under his command respecting American warfare. The Indians, if well disposed, would, from their knowledge of the country and their countrymen, have rendered essential service. Disgusted, however, by his overbearing behavior, most of them forsook his army. On the 18th of June he set off from Fort Cumberland, and marched with great expedition through the woods; but, though entreated by his officers, neglected to explore the country. On the 1st of July he arrived within ten miles of Fort Du Quesne, still utterly regardless of the situation or disposition of the enemy. The following day, about noon, as he was passing a swamp between a lane of trees, he was suddenly attacked on both flanks by bodies of French and Indians, concealed in the wood. The general, in his dispositions for resistance, shewed a perseverance of his obstinacy. He was advised to scour the thickets with grape shot, or with Indians or other light troops; but he commanded his forces to form in regular order, as if they had been advancing against an enemy in an open country. His soldiers, perceiving themselves led into an ambuscade, were seized with a panic and thrown into confusion; which was increased by the fall of most of their officers, at whom the dextrous Indian marksmen had chiefly aimed. The general fought valiantly; but receiving a shot was carried off the field, and expired in a few hours: an awful instance, how little mere courage and forms of tactics, without judgment and prudence, can avail a commander in chief when he is employed on an important service. The provincial troops, advancing from the rear, and engaging the enemy, gave the regulars time to recover their spirits and ranks, and thus preserved them from total destruction. Notwithstanding this support, more than half the troops were cut to pieces. The remains of the army made a masterly retreat to Virginia, under colonel *Wassenger*, to whose skill and conduct it was chiefly

owing that they were not overtaken and destroyed; but they thus necessarily left the western frontier exposed to the French and Indians."

Smollett, (after describing the character and conduct of general *Braddock* and the difficulties he had to encounter by the selection of Virginia for the commencement of his operations, so nearly in the language of *Bissett* as certainly to shew that one of these authors [the latter, we believe, is the latest writer] must have copied from the other)—says:

"Under these disadvantages [a total disregard of the advice of others, and the dispersion of his Indian allies] he began his march from Fort Cumberland on the 10th of June, at the head of about 2200 men, for the Meadows, where col. *Washington* was defeated the year before. Upon his arrival there, he was informed that the French fort at du Quesne, which had lately been built on the same river, near its confluence with the Monongahela, expected a reinforcement of 500 troops: therefore, that he might march with greater despatch, he left colonel Dunbar, with 800 men, to bring up the provisions, stores and heavy baggage, as fast as the nature of the service would permit; and with the other 1200, together with 10 pieces of cannon, and the necessary ammunition and provisions, he marched on with so much expedition, that he seldom took any time to reconnoitre the woods or thickets he was to pass through; as if the nearer he approached the enemy, the farther he was removed from danger.

"On the 8th of July, he encamped within ten miles of fort du Quesne. Though colonel Dunbar was then near forty miles behind him, and his officers, particularly sir Peter Hacket, earnestly entreated him to proceed with caution, and to employ the friendly Indians who were with him, by way of an advanced guard, in case of ambuscades; yet he resumed his march the next day, without so much as endeavoring to obtain any intelligence of the situation or disposition of the enemy, or even sending out any scouts to visit the woods and thickets on both sides of him, as well as in front. With this carelessness was he advancing, when about noon, he was saluted with a general fire upon his front, and all along his left flank, from an enemy so artfully concealed behind the trees and bushes, that not a man of them could be seen. The vanguard immediately fell back upon the main body, and in an instant the panic and confusion became general; so that most of the troops fled with great precipitation, notwithstanding all that their officers, some of whom behaved very gallantly, could do to stop their career. As to *Braddock* himself, instead of scouring the thickets and bushes from whence the fire came, with grape shot from the ten pieces of cannon he had with him, or ordering flanking parties of his Indians to advance against the enemy, he obstinately remained upon the spot where he was, and gave orders for the few brave officers and men who staid with him, to form regularly and advance. Meanwhile his men fell thick about him, and almost all his officers were singled out, one after another, and killed or wounded; for the Indians, who always take aim when they fire, and aim chiefly at the officers, distinguished them by their dress. At last, the general, whose obstinacy seemed to increase with the danger, after having had some horses shot under him, received a musket shot through his right arm and lungs, of which he died in a few hours, having been carried off the field by the bravery of lieutenant-colonel Gage and another of his officers. When he dropped, the confusion of the few that remained turned into a downright and very

disorderly flight across a river which they had just passed, though no enemy appeared or attempted to attack them. All the artillery, ammunition, and baggage of the army were left to the enemy, and, among the rest, the general's cabinet, with his letters and instructions, which the French court afterwards made a great use of in their printed memoirs and manifestoes. The loss of the English, in this unhappy affair, amounted to seven hundred men. Their officers, in particular, suffered much more than in the ordinary proportion of battles in Europe. Sir Peter Hacket fell by the very first fire, at the head of his regiment; and the general's secretary, son to governor Shirley, was killed soon after. Neither the number of men which the enemy had in this engagement, nor the loss which they sustained, could be so much as guessed at: but the French afterwards gave out, that their number did not, in the whole, exceed four hundred men, mostly Indians; and that their loss was quite inconsiderable, as it probably was; because they lay concealed in such a manner that the English knew not whither to point their muskets. The panic of the last continued so long, that they never stopped until they met the rear division; and even then they injected those troops with their terrors; so that the army retreated without stopping till they reached Fort Cumberland, though the enemy did not so much as attempt to pursue, nor ever appeared in sight, either in the battle, or after the defeat. On the whole, this was, perhaps, the most extraordinary victory that ever was obtained, and the farthest flight that ever was made.

☞ We had an idea of adding to the foregoing, the accounts of the affair detailed by our own historians, Dr. *Kennedy* and Judge *Marshall*, each of whom give to *Washington*, and especially the former, the due praise for saving the remnant of the army from annihilation—which he certainly did. But their works are in the hands of so many of our readers, that we thought it useless to make abstracts from them. *Smollett's* relation of the event is consistent with his character—he was a Scotch Tory writer, and while he could condemn one of his own fellow subjects, it was not in his nature to praise the American hero, though he had saved the lives of several hundred Englishmen. He indirectly gives "to lieutenant-colonel Gage" the credit of preserving the army; but he may allude to *Washington* in the "remnant of his [*Braddock's*] officers," who appears to have assisted the lieutenant-colonel! All the world, except such Tory writers as *Smollett*, has attributed this to *Washington*. Yet *Smollett's* book is a favorite in America, and perhaps the most read of any history of England that we have! It is through such sources that we receive those notions about monarchy which, if their effects were not so serious, a man might crack his sides with laughing at.

United States' Army.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's Office, May 17, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

Vacancies in the army as far as they are known at this office:

Light Artillery. Captains Manigault, Stribling, Peyton; 1st lieutenants Lamar, Kinloch.

Corps of Artillery. Captains Boyle, Villard and Blake; 1st lieutenants Smyth, Dearing, Edwards; 2d lieuts. Niel, Reynolds, Cooper, Kirby, Gordon, Britt, Shade; 3d lieut. Pendleton.

1st regiment Infantry. Captain Reed; 1st lieut. Thibault; 2d lieut. Watts, Davis; surgeon Scull.

2d regiment Infantry. Captain Van Beuren; 1st lieu. Nourse.

3d regiment Infantry. Major Gardner; captains Stockton, McDonald.

4th regiment Infantry. Captains Barnard, Sangster, Madison; 1st lieu. Belton; 2d lieuts. Lissenhoff, Wright.

5th regiment Infantry. 2d lieuts. Keeler, Craig, Blake.

6th regiment Infantry. Major Wool; 1st lieutenant Tappan.

7th regiment Infantry. 2d lieu. Bridges.

8th regiment Infantry. Captain Quackenbos; 1st lieuts. Ligon, Brady; 2d lieu. Bryan.

Rifle regiment. Surgeon-mate Henning.

Ordnance department. 1st lieuts. Magee, Wade, Hawkins; 2d lieu. Elisnore; 3d lieu. Willard.

Engineers. 2d lieu. Long.

Staff. Assistant-adjutant-general Romayne; assistant-inspector-general Lee; hospital surgeon's-mates Rose, Cambridge, Foot.

TRANSFERS.

Captain Brooks, of the corps of artillery, is transferred to the light artillery.

First lieu. N. Clark, of the corps of artillery, is transferred to the light artillery.

First lieu. H. Saunders, of the 1st infantry, is transferred to the light artillery.

Captain Stockton, of the 6th infantry, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

First lieu. Ross, of light artillery, is transferred to the first infantry.

Second lieu. S. Keeler, jr. of the 3d, is transferred to the 6th infantry.

First lieu. King, of the corps of artillery, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

Second lieu. Aeneas McKay, of the ordnance, is transferred to the corps of artillery, to rank March 12, 1813.

First lieu. Whistler, of the 1st, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

First lieu. Clark, of the 5th, is transferred to the 6th infantry.

First lieu. McKensie, of the 4th, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

First lieu. Fraser, of the 8th, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

Second lieu. Hindman, of the 1st, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

Second lieu. Cobbs, of the 8th, is transferred to the 1st infantry.

Second lieu. Hyde, of the 1st, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

Second lieu. Rogers, of the 8th, is transferred to the 1st infantry.

First lieu. Mountjoy, of the 3d, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

First lieu. Culbertson, of the 8th, is transferred to the 3d infantry.

The president of the United States has directed the following selection of officers, to fill vacancies, and to complete, as far as practicable, the organization of the army of the peace establishment.

For the General Staff. Major J. N. Barker, assist. adjt. gen. 8th April, 1814; major G. H. Manigault, assist. inspector-general, 9th Sept. 1814; S. Walsh, post surgeon, 9th Aug. 1813; German Senter, do. 9th July, 1814; B. Deleven, hospital surgeon's mate, 1814.

For the Ordnance Department. Joseph S. Nelson, 1st lieu. 30th April, 1813, captain brevet 30th April 1813; William S. Badcliff, 1st lieu. 3d Aug.

1813, captain brevet 3d Aug. 1813; William Anderson, 1st lieu. 1st Oct. 1814; John W. Thompson, second lieu. 6th July, 1812, 1st lieu. brevet 26th June, 1813; T. P. McMahon, second lieu. 19th May, 1813, 1st lieu. brevet 1st Jan. 1814; Charles Ward, 3d lieu. 17th May 1816.

For the regiment of Light Artillery. Luther Leonard, captain, 6th July 1812; J. L. Eastman, captain, 31st July, 1813; John A. Shaw, 1st lieu. 21st February, 1814.

For the corps of Artillery. B. D. Herriot, captain, 31st Dec. 1813; Matthew M. Payne, capt. 2d March, 1814; Ethan A. Allen, capt. 25th July, 1814; Samuel Armstrong, 1st lieu, 9th March, 1814; Robert McClelland, 1st lieu. 1st May, 1814; W. L. Robeson, 1st lieu. 1st May, 1814; George D. Snyder, 2d lieu. 1st Sept. 1812, 1st lieu. brev. 25th June, 1814; Wm. Coffie, second lieu. 13th March, 1813, 1st lieu. brev. 21st Sept. 1814; Thomas W. Denton, second lieu. 13th May, 1813, 1st lieu. brevet 30th June, 1814; Joseph Taylor, second lieu. 1st Aug. 1813, 1st lieu. brev. 15th July, 1814; John Mitchell, second lieu. 16th Nov. 1813; Erastus Roberts, second lieu. 2d June, 1814; Hugh K. Meade, second lieu. 16th Sept. 1814; H. M. Simons, second lieu. 16th Sept. 1814; Jesse McIlvain, third lieu. 15th June, 1814; P. Dearing, third lieutenant, 12th December, 1814.

For the 1st regiment Infantry. Joseph J. Miles, captain, 11th March, 1814; Wm. C. Beard, 1st lieu. 27th Sept. 1812, capt. brev. 20th Aug. 1814; Wm. Sumpter, 1st lieu. 27th May, 1813; James Smith, second lieu. 19th Nov. 1812, 1st lieu. brev. 15th April, 1814; W. K. Paulling, second lieu. 20th June, 1814; B. F. Harney, surgeon, 17th August, 1814.

For the 2d regiment Infantry. George G. Steele, captain, 6th July, 1812, major brevet 4th September 1814; James Bailey, 1st lieu. 3d Jan. 1812, captain brevet 27th March 1814.

For the 3d regiment Infantry. Z. Taylor, major, 15th May, 1814, brevet 5th Sept. 1812; Benj. DeSha, captain, 17th March, 1814; George Gray, captain, 17th Sept. 1814; Andrew Lewis, second lieu. 2d May, 1814.

For the 4th regiment infantry. J. N. McIntosh, captain, 1st May, 1811; C. Crawford, captain, 6th July, 1812; George W. Melvin, captain, 24th Aug. 1812; Thomas Kearney, 1st lieu. 6th July, 1812, captain brev. 15th May, 1813; Lewis Yancey, 1st lieu. 24th March, 1814; George B. McClaskey, second lieu. 1st May, 1814; John L. Elbert, second lieu. 18th July, 1814.

For the 5th regiment Infantry. Wm. B. Adams, 1st lieu. 6th July, 1812, capt. brevet 13th May, 1813; Robert A. McCabe, second lieu. 31st Dec. 1812, 1st lieu. brev. 1st May, 1814; O. Martin, second lieu. 8th Feb. 1814, 1st lieu. brev. 25th September, 1814; R. H. Hammon, second lieu. 1st October, 1814.

For the 6th regiment Infantry. James V. Ball, major, 16th Sept. 1812, lieu. col. brevet 18th December, 1812; Thomas Hamilton, captain, 21st February, 1814.

For the 7th regiment Infantry. Jacob Tipton, second lieu. 1st Jan. 1814, 1st lieu. brev. 3d November, 1814.

For the 8th regiment Infantry. James M'Keon, captain, 6th July, 1812; Robert Houston, 1st lieu. 29th March, 1813; George Kennerly, second lieu. 17th May, 1814, 1st lieu. brev. 17th May, 1814.

For the Rifle regiment. William Pearson, surgeon's-mate, 2th Aug. 1814.

Promotions in the corps of Engineers.

Capt. Charles Gratiot, to be major, rank 9th February, 1815.

1st lieutenant. E. de Russey, to be captain, rank 9th Feb. 1815.

2d lieutenant. George Trescott, to be 1st lieutenant. rank 9th Feb. 1815

The officers above selected will forthwith repair to the head-quarters of their several regiments, viz:

- The light artillery, Newport, R. I.
- 1st Infantry, Pasa Christiana, Louisiana.
- 2d Infantry, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
- 3d Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.
- 4th Infantry, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.
- 5th Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.
- 6th Infantry, Plattsburg, N. Y.
- 7th Infantry, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.
- 8th Infantry, St. Louis, Missouri territory.
- Rifle regiment, St. Louis, Missouri territory.

Officers of the staff, engineers, ordnance, and the corps of artillery, will be disposed of in separate orders. Commanding officers will report the names of all who do not forthwith repair to their stations. The army is too small to tolerate idlers, and they will be dismissed the service.

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

Law Case,

UNDER THE BRITISH TREATY.

The master and wardens of the port of New York }
Philip Adridge. }

JUSTICE WHEATON'S OPINION.

This is an action brought to recover from the defendant, as master of the British brig *Idas*, which entered at this port from Leghorn, and originally sailed from the British territories in Europe, the fees or charges allowed by a law of this state, "for each and every survey on merchandize on board of or imported in any ship or vessel, not owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States," being double the amount of the fees or charges allowed for the same surveys on merchandize on board of or imported in vessels of the United States.

The plaintiffs allege that this being a foreign vessel, they are entitled to receive the sum of three dollars for each survey of merchandize imported in her, being double the amount payable by American vessels.

The defendant contends that under the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 3d July, 1815, British vessels and the merchandize imported in them, are placed on the same footing with vessels of the United States, in respect to duties and charges, and consequently that such vessels are no longer subject to the general liability of foreign vessels to this or any other discriminating duty or charge—Having already paid the fees or charges required to be paid by foreign vessels only, on *entry and report* at the office of the board of wardens, (Act 36, Sess. c. CCXCVI,) the defendant now pays into court the further sum necessary to make up the amount due for the three *surveys*, (Act 36, Sess. c. CLXXXIII,) supposing him not to be liable to double charges.

The words of the convention which affect this case are to be found in the following clauses of the second article.

"No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States

on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

"The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesties territories of Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importations into ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States."

This reciprocation extends only to the trade between the United States and the European dominions of Great Britain; for the trade to British India is conceded under certain limitations, and the intercourse between the British possessions in the West Indies and North America is left unaffected by the convention, which declares that "each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such intercourse."

The first question that presents itself in this cause is, whether, supposing the charges or fees for which the present suit is brought to be among the duties equalized by the convention of commerce, the ratification of that treaty has the effect of abrogating so much of the laws of the respective states as stands in the way of its several provisions?

On this question there can be no doubt.—Treaties form the conventional law of nations between the parties to them and are paramount to any municipal law whatsoever.—The municipal constitution of every particular country may indeed prescribe the mode in which they shall be concluded and ratified—But when this is done, they become obligatory on the respective parties, not only on the government of each nation, but on all its officers, courts of justice, and citizens or subjects. To this obligation, derived from the principles of public law, is superadded that of our own national constitution, which declares that "this constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." Art. 6 sec. 2.—To enforce this obligation, the judicial officers of each state are to be bound by oath to support this constitution. Sec. 3. Whether therefore the act of congress for carrying into effect the convention was a work of supererogation, or not, it is unnecessary for us to enquire; since that act is a mere transcript of the convention, and both treaties made under the authority of the United States and the acts of congress made in pursuance of the constitution, are the supreme law of the land, to which we owe a paramount obedience, any thing in the constitution or laws of this state to the contrary notwithstanding. If therefore the acts of the legislature, under which the fees or charges sued for are payable, stand in the way of and contravene the convention, they are to be considered as abrogated and repealed so far as it extends.

This brings us to consider the question whether that convention extends to the present case. The provision in the 2d article, that "no higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the

United States" is general and unqualified; and therefore can only be restrained and limited by the spirit and object of the convention, or by its letter.—Its spirit and object was to establish an entire liberty and reciprocity of commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain, excepting the East and West Indian and North American dominions of his Britannic majesty. Its letter is in conformity with that spirit and object, and imports no other exceptions to this general liberty and reciprocity. The case of the vessel now under consideration does not fall within these exceptions, and must consequently be embraced in the general provision of the first clause in the 2nd article, unless that provision be narrowed so as to restrain and limit it to the *direct* trade between the United States and the British territories in Europe.

But such a construction would be contrary to every sound rule of interpretation. It would enlarge and extend by implication the exceptions expressed by the parties. It would imply that the acute and able negotiators of this treaty had left an ambiguous middle ground between the navigation and trade which was made free and reciprocal, and that which was limited and restrained; on which ground the two nations would find an ample field for contention.

Such a supposition cannot be for a moment admitted. The reciprocity of the treaty extends to all NAVIGATION entering the ports of each country, except to and from the West-Indian and North American dominions of Great-Britain; and to all TRADE between the United States and the British territories in Europe, whether that trade be direct or indirect.

We say *whether that trade be direct or indirect*; not meaning, however, that it extends to an indirect voyage from the British territories in Europe, with a cargo, the produce or manufacture of some intermediate country. The reciprocity does extend to the duties or charges, on the *ship* in such a voyage, but not to the duties on the charges on the *cargo*. It extends to those of the *ship*, because there is nothing in the letter or spirit of the treaty to control the generality of the expressions in the first clause of the second article by which British vessels are to be subject to charges no higher or other duties or charges than American vessels in the ports of the United States, except the reservation as to the colonial dominions of Great Britain. The voyage of this vessel is not embraced by that reservation. It is a voyage from London to the United States by the way of Leghorn, with a cargo, the produce of Italy. The reciprocity does not extend to the *cargo*, because the importation of such a cargo is not a trade between the European territories of Great Britain and the United States, either direct or indirect.

The only remaining question, therefore, is whether the fees demanded in the present suit be charges on the vessel or on the importation of the cargo; and there can be no doubt the fees payable on the entry and report at the office of the board of wardens is exclusively a charge on the vessel. Being a charge on foreign vessels only, which vessels of the United States do not pay, British vessels coming from any other places than the colonial possessions of Great Britain must be exempted from it, in order to place them on the same footing with American vessels, and to fulfil the obligations of the treaty. That the fees for surveys in the present case are a charge upon the vessel is evident, from the circumstances of the master being sued for them. They must therefore have been made at his request; and as they are doubled upon foreign vessels, not on ac-

count of any superior merit or value in the services rendered, but because they are foreign vessels, under the circumstances above mentioned, must be held liable to pay only the same charges with American vessels for surveys made at the request of the master, and for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the cargo in reference to his contract with the freighters.

It has been suggested that this is a more liberal construction than the treaty has received in Great Britain, where it is said to have been determined that these small charges or fees levied for mere municipal and local purposes, are not within the provisions of the treaty. But supposing this to be the fact, we are to presume that these misconceived decisions of inferior British tribunals will be corrected by the superior courts; and even if they were confirmed by the highest tribunal in that country, it would form no ground for retaliation by the courts of justice in this. It is for the executive government alone in both countries to require diplomatically the due execution of the treaty, and if justice is refused *in re minime dubia* by the tribunal of the last resort in the other country, and the wrong thus done is adopted by its government, to determine whether redress shall be sought by retaliation or war.

Upon the whole we are clearly of opinion that this vessel is liable to no higher or other duties and charges, of the nature of those now in question than are payable in this port by vessels of the United States—consequently there must be judgment for the defendant for his costs since the payment of the money into court.

BRITISH PRACTICE UNDER THE TREATY.

In stating the following, the editor of the REGISTER has no wish to be supposed as impeaching the British for a want of good faith in the observance of the provisions of the commercial convention concluded on the 3d of July, 1814, between the United States and Great-Britain—the occurrence, more probably, was owing to a want of information on the subject; and we hope will not be persisted in. But the matter is interesting.

With reference to the preceding judgment, one of the editor's friends, among the most intelligent and respectable ship-masters of Philadelphia, communicated these facts: That he had very recently arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland, with passengers. By the laws of Great-Britain, British ships are allowed to carry one person for every *two* tons of their burthen; but foreign [American] ships are not permitted to bring away more than one person (including the crew, or children) for every *five* tons. Hence it was, that while a British ship might make a good voyage by the passenger-trade, an American ship would lose money, though sailed with equal economy. That he and others had sent up a remonstrance to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, claiming under the convention the equality which it provides for: who replied, through his proper officer, that he saw nothing in the convention to do away an act of the British parliament, and that the act in that case would be enforced.

It is possible this may have occurred *before* the late proceedings in parliament respecting this convention. But, if the lord-lieutenant decided correctly, we must believe that the *treaty-making power* is not so extensive in *England* as is contended for by some in the *United States*:

Law Intelligence.

Paris, March 25.—The affair of Messrs. Bruce, Hutchinson and Wilson, will be definitely tried

next month. It is thought that the cause will be brought before the jury early in the month.

Several questions of law having been proposed by M. Dupin, the defender of sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, they have been officially transmitted to London, and answered by three English lawyers in the following letter addressed to lord Castlereagh:

"MY LORD,—We have had the honor of receiving the orders of your lordship by a letter from Mr. Hamilton, dated the 7th, transmitting to us several papers from sir Charles Stuart, his majesty's ambassador at the court of France, relative to the course of proceeding which it is proposed to adopt against sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, and to which our attention is chiefly called with relation to the questions which conclude the statement of M. Dupin. Your lordship calls upon us to furnish the official statement required in an answer to these questions. Eager to obey your lordship's orders, we have the honor of observing, that when a foreigner is accused of a crime or offence against the law of England, he is tried according to the rules of that law—his guilt or innocence is established according to the established maxims of the English law.

"With respect to the right of being tried by a jury, composed partly of English and partly of foreigners, this right is secured to the accused by the statute 20th Edward III. chap. 13, and formally recognized by the statute 8th Henry VI. chap. 29.

"When a foreigner under accusation is called upon to defend himself against the charges brought against him, he has the right of demanding that the jury by whom he is to be tried shall be composed half of foreigners, and half of English subjects. It is not necessary that the foreigners should be of the same country with the accused; if however, a sufficient number of the same country are to be found within the bailiwick, or officer charged with returning the jury panel, they are always chosen in preference. If it should happen that there are not a sufficient number of foreigners of the same country with the accused, the number may be completed by means of English subjects.

"It is the sheriff, or the officer whose duty it is to return the jury panels, who also returns the list of foreign jurors, and he ought to take care to select twelve of every description, in order that six of each twelve may be chosen by ballot to serve on juries. It is not necessary that the foreign juryman should have the same qualification with regard to property as the English juryman. This is provided for by the statute of Henry VI. to which we have alluded.

"If a foreigner and an Englishman are included in the same indictment and the foreigner demands a jury of half aliens, the persons accused may be tried separately, in order to secure to the foreigner the advantage of a jury of half aliens, and to the Englishman that of an English jury.

"Such is the general principle established by the statute of which mention has been made. The statutes, however, of 1st Philip and Mary, chap. 10, which enacts that all proceedings in treason should be prosecuted according to the common law, has repealed the statute of 28th Edward III. and taken away this privilege of a jury half aliens, in cases of high treason. It is so stated in lord Hale's Pleas of the Crown, vol. 2, page 271, and in the cases there cited.

"In all the proceedings which take place in England, whatever may be their nature, if letters or written papers in a foreign language are produced,

they are translated by an interpreter who is sworn to interpret and translate fairly and truly.

"We believe we have answered all the questions which have been proposed to us in the name of sir ROBERT WILSON, MESSRS. BRUCE and HUTCHINSON; and we have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

CHRIST. ROBINSON,
W. GARROW,
S. SHEPHERD.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

New Map of the United States.

The indefatigable Mr. Mellish is about to furnish us with a new and very interesting map of the United States and their territories, with the adjacent British and Spanish possessions—Its length is about 5 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 2 inches. It takes in the West India Islands and the coast of the Pacific ocean, and is very minute in its details of all the foreign provinces touching our borders. The best authorities appear to have been consulted for drawing this map, and great expence incurred to make it as perfect as possible. A proof impression of the work was shewn to the editor a few days ago, when there happened to be in his office an accomplished gentleman, who had travelled much in the western country. He mentioned a number of important errors which he had discovered in the old maps, that he was happy to observe did not exist in this. We think we may venture to recommend Mr. Mellish's map to the patronage of our friends in the most unqualified manner. The price of it, accompanied by a statistical account of the United States, &c. is only ten dollars, neatly mounted on rollers or put up in a portable form, as required by subscribers.

Naval Court Martial.

A naval court martial, consisting of five post-captains, was recently held, by order of the secretary of the navy, at Philadelphia, on board the United States' ship Franklin, for the trial of Herman Thorn, esq. a purser in the navy, upon a complaint by com. Stephen Decatur, the commander of the U. States' late squadron in the Mediterranean, "for violating the 23d article of the act of congress, entitled 'an act for the better government of the navy of the U. States,' passed the 23d April, 1800;" which article is in the following words, viz.

"If any commander, or other officer, shall receive, or permit to be received, on board his vessel, any goods or merchandize, other than for the sole use of his vessel, except gold, silver or jewels, and except the goods and merchandize of vessels which may be in distress or shipwrecked, or in imminent danger of being shipwrecked, in order to preserve them for their owner, without orders from the president of the United States or the navy department, he shall, on conviction thereof, be cashiered, and be incapacitated forever afterwards for any place or office in the navy."

Upon which the court pronounced the said purser Thorn "not guilty of selling, and guilty of attempting to sell, and of authorising to be sold," and "sentenced the accused to be reprimanded by the secretary of the navy."

The sentence of the court after mature consideration, having been regularly approved, the following letter of reprimand was addressed to said Herman Thorn:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1816.

*Herman Thorn, esq.**Purser U. S. navy, New York.*

SIR—In the course of my official functions, unpleasant duties inevitably occur; among these is the task of reprimanding officers of the United States' navy for misconduct, and carrying into execution the decisions of courts martial, affecting the character of officers, who, by their grade and responsible stations, ought to be peculiarly exempt from charges of violating the established rules and regulations of the naval service, enacted by the high authority of our national legislature. The court lately convened for your trial was of the most honorable character, composed of the highest grade of officers in the navy; their impartiality, candor and deliberate decision, have sanctioned the correctness of the charges against you, so far as the intention of violating the law; and of this offence, highly derogatory in its nature to the reputation of our navy, they have pronounced the mild sentence of an official reprimand from the secretary of the navy, as the organ of the president of the United States.

It is my incumbent duty to censure your conduct, in the transaction alluded to, and to warn you against a recurrence to any similar attempt, by which you will forfeit the commission you hold, and be, at the same time, publicly degraded. You will now consider yourself subject to the orders of this department for duty; and I trust, in the future exercise of your prudence and discretion, you may avoid reproach, and merit the approbation of your government.

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

From the New-York Evening Post—addressed to the editor.

SIR—You are requested to correct an error in the article inserted in your paper from the National Intelligencer of June 5. The trial of Mr. Thorn took place, not on the complaint of commodore Decatur, but at his own request, and after repeated solicitations. It occurred too during the absence of capt. Gordon, his commander, in the Mediterranean, and most of those whose evidence could have exculpated him, while all the testimony that could be brought to bear against his character was admitted: The weight that ought to be attached to the reprimand of the hon. Secretary of the navy, (independently of the respect due his individual worth) will be determined by its conformity to a decision in which Mr. Thorn is found specifically guiltless of any conduct unbecoming an officer, while he is simply found to have attempted a sale without any improper design, and which he never denied.

“The Seven Churches.”

Our readers, will, no doubt, peruse with lively interest, the following letter in relation to the present state of the Seven Churches of Asia, mentioned in the first three chapters of the Revelation of St. John.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter from the reverend H. Lindsay, chaplain to the embassy of Constantinople, relative to the present state of the Apocalyptic churches.

Constantinople, January 10, 1816.

When I last wrote you, I was on the point of setting out on a short excursion into Asia Minor; travelling hastily, as I was constrained to do, from the circumstance of my situation, the information I could procure was necessarily superficial and unsatisfactory; as however, I distributed the few books

of the society which I was able to carry with me, I think it necessary to give some account of the course I took. The regular intercourse of England with Smyrna, will enable you to procure as accurate intelligence of its present state as I can pretend to offer.

From the conversation I had with the Greek bishop and the clergy, as well as various well informed individuals, I am led to suppose, that, if the population of Smyrna be estimated at 140,000 inhabitants, there are from 15 to 20,000 Greeks, 6,000 Armenians, 5,000 Catholics, 140 Protestants, and 11,000 Jews.

After Smyrna, the first place I visited was Ephesus, or rather (as the site is not quite the same) Aiasalick, which consists of about 15 poor cottages. I found there but three Christians, two brothers who keep a small shop, and a gardener. They are all three Greeks, and their ignorance is lamentable indeed. In that place, which was blessed so long with an apostle's labors, and those of his zealous assistants, are Christians who have not so much as heard of that apostle, or seem only to recognize the name of Paul as one in the calendar of their saints. One of them I found able to read a little, and left with him the New Testament in ancient and modern Greek, which he expressed a strong desire to read, and promised me he would not only study it himself, but lend it to his friends and the neighboring villages. My next object was to see Laodicea; in the road to this, is Guzel-hisar, a large town, with one church and about 700 Christians.

In conversing with the priests here, I found them so little acquainted with the Bible, or even the New Testament, in an entire form, that they had no distinct knowledge of the books it contained, beyond the four gospels, but mentioned them indiscriminately with various idle legends and lives of saints.

I have sent thither three copies of the modern Greek Testament since my return. About three miles from Laodicea, is Denizli, which has been stiled, but I am inclined to think erroneously, the Ancient Colosse: it is a considerable town, with about 400 Christians, Greeks and Armenians, each of whom has a church. I regret, however, to say, that here also the most extravagant tales of miracles, and fabulous accounts of angels, saints and relics, had so usurped the place of the scriptures, as to render it very difficult to separate, in their minds, divine truths from human inventions. I felt that here that unhappy time was come, when men should “turn away their ears from the truth, and be turned unto fables.”

I had with me some copies of the gospels in ancient Greek, which I distributed here, as in some other places through which I had passed. Eski-hissay, close to which are the remains of ancient Laodicea, contains about fifty poor inhabitants, in which number are but two Christians, who live together in a small mill; unhappily, neither could read at all; the copy, therefore, of the New Testament which I intended for this church, I left with that of Denizli, the offspring and poor remains of Laodicea and Colosse; the prayers of the Mosque are the only prayers which are heard near the ruins of Laodicea, on which the threat seems to have been fully executed, in its utter rejection as a church.

I left it for Philadelphia, now Alah-shehr. It was gratifying to find at last some surviving fruits of early zeal; and here, at least, whatever may be lost of the spirit of Christianity, there is still the form of a Christian church—this has been kept from the hour of temptation, which came upon all the Christian world. There are here about 1,000 Christians,

chiefly Greeks, who, for the most part, speak only Turkish; there are twenty-five places of public worship, five of which are large regular churches; to these there is a resident bishop, with twenty inferior clergy. A copy of the modern Greek Testament was received by the bishop, with great thankfulness.

I quitted Alah-shehr, deeply disappointed at the statement I received there of the church of Sardis. I trusted that in its utmost trials, it would not have been suffered to perish utterly, and I heard with surprise, that not a vestige of it remained. With what satisfaction, then, did I find on the plains of Sardis, a small church establishment: the few Christians who dwell around modern Sart, were anxious to settle there, and erect a church, as they were in the habit of meeting at each other's houses for the exercise of religion; from this design they were prohibited by Kar Osman Oglu, the Turkish governor of the district, and, in consequence, about five years ago, they built a church upon the plain, within view of ancient Sardis, and there they maintain a priest. The place has gradually risen into a little village now called Tartar-keny; thither the few Christians of Sart, who amount to 7, and those of its immediate vicinity, resort for public worship, and form together a congregation of about forty. There appears, then, still a remnant, "a few names, even in Sardis," which have been preserved. I cannot repeat the expressions of gratitude with which they received a copy of the New Testament, in a language with which they were familiar. Several crowded about the priest, to hear it on the spot; and I left them thus engaged. Ak-hisar, the ancient Thyatira, is said to contain about 30,000 inhabitants, of whom 3000 are Christians, all Greeks, except about 200 Armenians. There is, however, but one Greek church, and one Armenian. The superior of the Greek church, to whom I presented the Roman Testament, esteemed it so great a treasure that he earnestly pressed me, if possible, to spare another, that one might be secured to the church, and free from accidents, while the other went round among the people for their private reading. I have, therefore, since my return hither, sent him four copies.

The church of Pergamos, in respect to numbers, may be said to flourish still in Bergamo. The town is less than Ak-hisar, but the number of Christians is about as great, the proportion of Armenians to Greeks nearly the same, and each nation also has one church. The bishop of the district, who occasionally resides there, was at that time absent, and I experienced with deep regret, that the resident clergy were totally incapable of estimating the gift I intended them; I therefore delivered the Testament to the Lay Vicar of the bishop, at his urgent request, he having assured me, that the bishop would highly prize so valuable an acquisition to the church; he seemed much pleased that the benighted state of his nation had excited the attention of strangers.

Thus, sir, I have left, at least one copy of the unadulterated word of God, at each of the seven Asiatic churches of the Apocalypse, and I trust they are not utterly thrown away: but whoever may plant, it is God only who can give the increase, and from his goodness, we may hope they will, in due time, bring forth fruit, "some thirty, some sixty, and some a hundred fold!"

Believe me, sir, ever your's most truly,
HENRY LINDSAY.

New-York Election.

ABSTRACTED FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The governor, lieutenant governor and senate, are entirely republican.

The house of representatives, consists of 90 republicans and 36 federalists.

The representation to the next congress is composed of 22 republicans and 5 federalists.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Southern District.			Middle District.		
COUNTIES.	Tompkins	Rufus King	COUNTIES.	Tompkins	Rufus King
Orange,	1741	625	Suffolk,	1457	382
Delaware,	1027	612	Kings,	329	292
Schoharie,	1036	714	Queens,	523	895
Greene,	620	777	Westchester	989	1015
Columbia,	1289	1561	Putnam,	580	217
Otsego,	1900	1770	Rockland,	429	30
Ulster,	1072	921	New-York,	1861	1926
Sullivan,	329	267	Duchess,	1473	1821
Albany,	980	1773	Richmond,	250	205
Chenango,	1247	777			
	11241	9739		7838	6783

Western District.			Eastern District.		
COUNTIES.	Tompkins	Rufus King	COUNTIES.	Tompkins	Rufus King
Genesee	1877	878	Montgomery	1866	1777
Cortland	703	408	Franklin	93	151
Madison	1137	1232	Clinton	384	227
Chautauque	420	323	Saratoga	1470	1140
Tioga	468	192	Renssalar	1402	1882
Oneida	1893	2327	Schenectady	548	447
Seneca	1141	443	Jefferson	908	858
Cayuga	2117	878	Warren	483	237
Steuben	372	266	Washington	1613	1787
Allegany	227	164	St. Lawrence	421	590
Ontario	2530	2505	Essex	522	244
Broome	549	512	Herkimer	1072	903
Niagara	493	261	Lewis	326	228
Onondaga	1543	1178			
	15175	11654		11102	10471

RECAPITULATION

	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOVERNOR.	
	Tompkins.	King.	Taylor.	Tibbits.
Southern District	7838	6783	7868	6752
Middle do.	11241	8739	11205	9733
Eastern do.	11108	10471	11099	10403
Western do.	15175	11654	15184	11627

Total,.....45412 38647 45356 38515
The votes for senators, nearly the same.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

	1st. Dist.]		2d. Dist.]	
	George Tredwell	Samuel Nathaniel	Townsend Scudder.	Jones, jr. Smith.
Suffolk,	1583	1568	365	442
Queens,	708	708	1117	1116
Kings,	521	522	447	448
1st & 2d wards of New-York,	655	652	965	964
Richmond,	331	331	297	297
	3798	3781	3191	3267

2d Dist.] *William Peter H. Josiah O. Isaac Irving. Wendover. Hoffman. M. Ely.*
 New-York,† 5225 5199 3792 3771
 †Except the first and second wards.

3d Dist.] *Caleb Tompkins. Abraham Odell.*
 Rockland, : : 445 29
 Westchester, : : 1342 1318
 1787 1347

4th Dist.] *Henry B. Lee. Henry A. Livingston.*
 Putnam, : : 824 328
 Dutchess, except the }
 towns of Redhook, } 1706 1943
 Rhinebeck & Clinton } 2530 2271

5th Dist.] *James I. Van Alen. Philip I. Schuyler.*
 Columbia, : : 1756 2370
 The towns of Redhook, }
 Rhinebeck and Clinton } 452 783
 in Dutchess county, } 2208 3156

6th Dist.] *James W. Wilkin. James Burt.*
 Orange county, : : 1613 1297

7th Dist.] *Josiah Hasbrouck. John Sudam.*
 Ulster : : : 1374 1392
 Sullivan : : : 452 311
 1826 1703

8th Dist.] *Dorrance Kirtland. Sam'l Sherwood*
 Greene,§ : : : 893 1013
 Delaware, : : : 1339 739
 2252 1752

9th Dist.] *Rensselaer Elisha John Westerla. Jenkins. Lovett.*
 Albany county, : 2180 1418 277

10th Dist.] *John P. Cushman. Thos. Turner.*
 Rensselaer county, : 2573 2107

11th Dist.] *John W. Taylor. Elisha Powell*
 Saratoga county, : 1804 1574

12th Dist.] *John John Zeblon R. Henry H. Savage. Palmer. Shipherd. Ross.*
 Washington, 2181 2279 2512 2537
 Warren, 756 770 361 360
 Clinton, 613 620 407 408
 Franklin, 192 193 296 297
 Essex, 855 838 405 504
 4597 4715 4071 4106

13th Dist.] *Thomas Lawver. Wm. Beekman.*
 Schenectady, : : : 792 719
 Schoharie, : : : 1353 1041
 2145 1760

14th Dist.] *John Herkimer. Richd. Van Horn.*
 Montgomery county, 2579 2495

15th Dist.] *Isaac John R. James James Williams. Drake. Hyde. Clapp.*
 Otsego, 2732 2735 2667 2674
 Chenango, 1609 1509 1007 1002
 Broome, 686 675 742 741
 5027 5019 4416 4417

16th Dist.] *Henry R. Storrs. Nathan Williams*
 Oneida county, : : 2818 2540

17th Dist.] *Thomas H. Hubbard. Simeon Ford.*
 Madison, : : : 1598 1550
 Herkimer, : : : 1527 1389
 3125 2939

18th Dist.] *Ela Collins. David A. Ogden.*
 Jefferson, : : : 1394 1318
 Lewis, : : : 473 333
 St. Lawrence, : : : 482 732
 2349 2383

19th Dist.] *James Porter. James Geddes.*
 Cortland, : : : 394 622
 Onondaga, : : : 1895 1622
 2789 2244

20th DISTRICT.	Thos J. Throop	Daniel Cuyler	Oliver C. Constock	Edwin Miller	Johnson	Ben. Linsley	Pease
Cayuga : : :	323	2317	2514	1051	1029		
Seneca : : :	5	1681	1704	649	626		
Tioga : : :	342	926	581	293	159		108
Steuben : : :	600	937	339	602			598
	1270	6361	5138	2595	1814		706

21st DISTRICT.	Benjamin Phillips	Spencer	John C. Church	Philip Newell	Graham	Brooks	Mich
Ontario, : : :	4511	4293	3747	3751			159
Allegany, : : :	329	319	210	228			
Genesee, : : :	2474	2389	1393	1295			101
Niagara, : : :	984	686	440	448			295
Chautauque, : : :	465	356	362	349			114
	8763	8053	6152	6071			669

Statement of votes given in the 21st congressional district, to supply the vacancy in the 14th congress, occasioned by the resignation of Peter B. Porter, esq.—

Archibald S. Clarke. Daniel W. Lewis.

Ontario, : : :	4501	3837
Allegany, : : :	322	217
Genesee, : : :	2508	1328
Niagara, : : :	974	440
Chautauque, : : :	433	349
	8788	6171

The federalists elected, are—P. I. Schuyler in the 5th district; R. Westerla, in the 9th district; T. P. Cushman, in the 10th district; H. Storrs, in the 16th district; and D. A. Ogden, in the 18th district.

☞ Governor Tompkins' majority at the last election (in 1813) was 3606;—present majority 6765.

American Antiquities.

It has long been a subject of doubt, when, by whom, and for what purpose, the mounds so common in different parts of our country, were made. Most people have supposed they were erected by the Indians, and designed by them as receptacles,

§The town of Greenville rejected, the transcript not having been certified by the county clerk.

for their dead. Mr. Jefferson, who favors this idea, gives an account of the opening of one in Virginia, which contained an immense number of bones that appeared to have been deposited at different periods, the lower strata being much more decayed than the upper. Some have considered them the remains of a civilized people, who have wasted away and become extinct. Others, with more plausibility, believe they were erected, like pyramids in Egypt, to gratify some haughty tyrant, or to commemorate important events. Whatever may have been their origin, it is doubtless very ancient, the growth upon them, in many instances, being uncommonly large. The opinion of colonel Hawkins, (which we extract from his manuscript sketch of the Creek Nation,) as to the people by whom they were made and their object in erecting them, if not the right one, is as probable as any that has been advanced.—He says, "they were intended as places of refuge during freshes, the Indians being formerly in the habit of settling on rich flats bordering streams subject to inundation—for instance, the Mississippi, which river spreads out on the west side a great distance, where it is likely the creation of those mounds originated. Such is the tradition among the Creeks, who came originally from beyond the Mississippi. But why erect them in high places, incontestably beyond the reach of floods?—From a superstitious veneration for ancient customs."—*Georgia Journal*.

Foreign Articles.

Prices of cotton, London, April 16—Sea-Island, 2s. 7d.; bowed, 20d. to 20½.

At Liverpool, April 13—bowed, 20 to 21d; New-Orleans, 20½ to 24d; Sea-Islands, 2s. 8d. to 3s.

Tobacco at London, 13d. Virg.; rice 26s. in bond. Gold is at par with bank notes in England, owing to the scarcity of the latter.

Roger Ducos has been killed on his way to Austria—said to be by the overturning of his carriage. A great many accidents have lately happened to distinguished Frenchmen!

It is said that *Fouche* is about to write the memoirs of his own life.

The plague still existed at Smyrna on the 13th of January. Its continuance was supposed to be owing to the mild weather.

The empress of Austria is dead. She was in the 29th year of her age. She died at Verona on the 7th of April.

Lord Byron, the poet, has separated from his wife. He was but lately married.

The North Star, of 20 guns, arrived at Plymouth, Eng. about the 15th of April, from Jamaica and Havanna, with 1,131,000 dollars—the greater part on account of government.

Great quantities of "deteriorated silver coin" has reached England from France, by which the latter gains 20 or 30 per cent. as stated in parliament.—This sort of money had been "cried down" at some places.

Stacks—London, April 13. 3 per cent. red. 59½, 5-8; 3 per cent. con. 61½, ¾; 4 per cent. con. 74 3-8; Omnium 16 3-8, 1-2.

Much anxiety has been felt in Europe to know the object of a heavy squadron of British ships, under admiral Exmouth, in the Mediterranean. His force consists of six 74's, with a number of frigates and some smaller vessels. An opinion prevails that he is destined to negotiate with the Algerines and other Barbary powers, on certain subjects agreed upon by the congress of Vienna—such as that they

should hereafter regulate themselves in their wars by the rules of civilized nations, and give up the business of making slaves of their prisoners. So far so good—but we hardly expect that the report is true. *England* must have been strongly urged, indeed, to be made the agent of such severe measures against her dear allies: who have also been so useful to her in aiding her to monopolize the commerce of the Mediterranean sea. Perhaps, the humbling that *America*, under the gallant *Decatur*, gave these pirates, may have roused the pride of slumbering Europe, and have provoked an exertion to wipe off the shame that has so long rested upon the whole continent for its dastardly submission to those insignificant barbarians. Be the result as it may, it is the glory of *our country* to have first dictated a peace, without tribute in any shape whatsoever, to them.

BRITISH SEAMEN. The following is an extract from a hand-bill published at Liverpool for the purpose of giving relief to distressed seamen—

"A number of the above unfortunate men, many of whom have risked their lives in defence of our country, are at present wandering about the town in the most deplorable state of distress; being absolutely destitute of food and lodging, and nearly so of clothing. Some of them have for several weeks lain in the open air at the Harlington lime kilns; others have spent the nights under carts, boats, &c. while not a few have taken refuge in a cavern in the stone quarry near St. James' Walk, lying upon the cold rock, without any covering but their wretched clothing!—They have hitherto existed by the precarious aid of casual charity, chiefly bestowed by persons in humble life, who have witnessed their miserable condition."

FRENCH CARICATURES.—The windows of several shops in Baltimore have been set off by many recently imported caricatures from France, some of them rivalling the most ludicrous English productions of the kind. We have noticed the following:

1. "*English Liberty of the Press*"—representing a gang of sailors, with most uncouth and terrible countenances, knocking down and seizing upon affrighted citizens, and forcing them, in the roughest manner possible, on board a ship.

2. "*English amusements in London*"—the principal figure in this, is a very fat man, with a vacant countenance, having a pipe in one hand and a pitcher of foaming porter at his elbow, laughing heartily at the scenes around him—which exhibit one man hanging by a rope, another firing a pistol into his own mouth, and a third nimbly jumping from a bridge to drown himself in the water below.

3. "*English amusements in Paris*." The fat man is here again introduced, with a roasted turkey in his hands, which he is most greedily devouring, without the use of knife or fork—about him are a number of women with long, lank necks and lean faces, and otherwise miserably portrayed, with the their laps and hands filled with fruit, which they are cramming down their throats with all possible expedition.

BRITISH CARICATURE. From the Compiler. It is entitled "The Interview, or Miss out of her teens"—turns upon the high-life scenes, which are now exhibiting for the amusement of poor John Bull.—The prince regent, his gouty foot wrapped in flannel, is pushing in with his crutch, his highness, prince Leopold—"Courage, man! don't be bashful!"—the prince, in a ludicrous uniform, and with a long sword, is addressing himself to his *cava sposa* with these emphatic words: "Madam, I have no money, but I am of the right breed, true Gennan, and blood royal." The princess Charlotte, like a

true hoyden, appears with a skipping rope, and thus answers his salutation, "I had rather you were English! but a German husband is better than none"—while her grandmother, queen Charlotte of England, is pushing her forwards, saying "go along, scape-grace, speak kindly to him!" There is some humor in this royal caricature.

Navy Estimates. In the house of commons, on the 10th April, on the vote for the half pay and superannuation of the navy, sir C Pole said "at no former period had the country been called upon to superannuate persons in the full vigor of life, as had been done in these estimates. In the army estimates he complained of the disproportion between the pensions allowed to the widows and relations of officers, as compared with similar pensions in the navy estimates. He instanced the case of the widow of captain Harvey; she might complain that she had a pension of 125*l.* allowed her, being 100 for herself and 25 for her child, while the widow of gen. Ross had 900*l.* a year, and the brothers of gen. Proctor 200*l.* a year each. These officers, it should be recollected, had only the pay of lieut. cols.—Passing to another instance, it appeared that the widow of capt. sir Peter Parker, who fell while accompanying gen. Ross, had only 200*l.* a year allowed her."

"RESTORATION." *Paris April 7*—On the subject of the Lancastrian mode of education attempted to be introduced into France, the *Moniteur* of the 4th contains the following notice.

"By a letter of the 3d of February, the grand almoner has acquainted the prefect of the Seine, that having made known to the king the alarms of the Catholics, on the plans of Bell and Lancaster, his majesty had charged him to communicate the same to the prefect, and at the same time to inform him, that without wishing to decide on the new method, his majesty was desirous, that it should be laid down as a principle, both for establishments already made, and future ones—1. *That the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be taught in the new schools, to the exclusion of every other.* 2. *That every teacher, who does not profess the catholic faith, shall be excluded from these schools.* 3. *That regulations for these schools, shall be drawn up in concert with the diocesan authority.* 4. *That the rectors shall be authorized to visit the schools established in their parishes, and take care that the catholic religion shall be there carefully taught.* 5. *In fine, that the establishments of the new schools shall in no respect trench upon those of the brothers of the christian schools: and that in the places or parishes where the latter shall have been already established in sufficient number, new schools shall not be admitted to come into competition with them.*

"Those articles were sanctioned by his majesty's signature; and in consequence of their communication, those of the clergy of Paris, who were members of the committee of primary instruction, have no longer refused to act."

What a glorious subject for "rejoicing" is this! "Legitimate" things now rule! It is abominable that such proceedings should be countenanced by a Christian people, much less by Protestant communities. If Bonaparte had attempted this—but he, being the chosen of the people, was an "usurper." Europe is rapidly "advancing backwards," as Paddy said—the dark ages seem about to be "restored," and they are "ancient and venerable!"

HOUSE OF PEERS—*April 8.* Earl Bathurst moved the second reading of Bonaparte's detention bill. Lord Holland said he could not agree in the principle of the bill, and it was his intention to record his

dissent from this bill on the journals of the house. It appeared that Napoleon Bonaparte had delivered himself up in a voluntary manner, about the end of July last, and then we contracted with the three allied powers to keep him in custody. Now, he wished to know why we tied our hands by such a treaty; if we had a right to detain him by the law of nations, or the municipal law of this country, why had the ministers granted to the allies such a treaty; which was onerous on us, and no way advantageous to this country. His lordship moved that the judges should attend, to state how the present laws of England would apply to a person in his peculiar condition. The motion was overruled; but the lord chancellor consented to a revision of the preamble. Adjourned.

April 9—Upon the order of the day, for the commitment of the bill for the more secure detention of Bonaparte, lord Holland repeated his objections to the bill. As Bonaparte had surrendered to us, he could not see by what right the allies were made to participate in the transaction. His lordship moved, that there be inserted in the bill a clause declarative of the civil rights of Bonaparte, in order to entitle him to the equitable privilege of suing at law any person who might otherwise take advantage of the situation in which, by the bill, in its present state, he would stand, should any occasion ever occur.

The motion, after a few observations from the lord chancellor and lord Lauderdale, was, on a division, rejected by a majority of six, the contents being five, the non-contents eleven. The bill then passed through the committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

London, April 5. When sir Charles Tyler arrived at St. Helena, from his station at the Cape of Good Hope, on his return to Europe in the Medway, of 74 guns, he, accompanied by captain Farquhar, of the Liverpool, and captain Sotheby, of the Tamur frigate, went with sir G. Cockburn, to see Bonaparte at his residence. The latter sent in his name, as also those of the gallant officers who accompanied him. On their being announced, the Corsican flew into a violent rage, and it was some minutes before he could articulate the following words, "I will not be made a show of to British admirals and captains; tell them I am not well; I won't see them." He had previously refused to see sir G. Cockburn, who at last insisted that he would visit him twice a week, which the gallant admiral has regularly done, and the renegade has, per force, submitted to it.

April 13. The public are most impatient for accurate and correct information respecting the interference of our fleet under lord Exmouth, in the dispute between the emperor of Austria and the king of Naples. It is stated that the emperor of Austria has a demand on the king of Naples for 10 millions sterling—and that until the money is paid he is resolved to keep possession of a part of his territory. It is more easy to set up such a claim as this, than to satisfy it. The king of Naples cannot pay any such demand.—*Morn. Chron.*

The applications to become maids of honor to the princess Charlotte, already amount to 574!

The Paris papers, which arrived yesterday, contain a long report of the proceedings in the chamber of deputies on Monday last. The session was a most violent one. The president was so browbeaten that he left the chair and quitted the chamber and the assembly, under the strongest marks of agitation.

Mr. Laine, the chairman of the chamber of depu-

ties, tendered his resignation to the king in consequence of the above storm. On the 8th, however, he took his seat as usual, and a letter from duke de Richelieu was read, in which the king requested, and almost commanded, Mr. Laine to retain his station, at least till the discussions on the budget were closed.

The alarm excited by the excesses of the Barbary powers in the Mediterranean, spread rapidly. A motion was made in the French chamber of peers on the 9th, for an address to the king, praying him to order his minister for foreign affairs to write to the several courts of Europe, for the purpose of opening general negotiations with the *Barbary powers*, to determine them to respect the flags of foreign nations, and put an end to the reducing of christians to slavery. This proposition was well received, and will be shortly discussed in the peers.

Vienna, March 30. The last news from Turkey informs us that the Ottoman Porte formally refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Ionian isles. We can no longer, then, be surprised at the little interest the divan shews in according the claims of the English respecting continental places. It will, perhaps, be necessary that they employ force.

The state conferences, by order of the emperor, now turn upon a most important part, namely, whether it is advantageous or not for Austria to create a navy, to protect with an armed force its flag and commerce in the Adriatic."

Miscellaneous Articles.

COLONEL BROOK.—*From the Boston Patriot*—It is to be regretted, that many individual acts of gallantry do not find their way into the annals of the recent war. Impartial history will, however, do justice to all; and many officers, who considered themselves neglected, will find their deeds emblazoned in story.

Among the many acts of braving danger, performed by the gallant officers of the campaign on the Niagara, we record the following as highly honorable to the ingenuity and daring spirit of col. *George M. Brooke*, of Virginia. During the siege of Fort Erie, our little army displayed more obstinate devotion to the character it had won on the plains of Chippewa, the heights of Bridgewater, and the entrenchments of Fort Erie, than can be found in the military history of any other country. It was customary for the officers commanding regiments, battalions, or companies, to volunteer for what was then called "piquet fights." They always terminated in driving the piquets of the enemy.

The solicitations for permission to engage in this kind of partizan warfare became so frequent and oftentimes so fatal to the officers commanding, that the generals, who were successively in command, determined to check that useless ardor, and resolved on granting no farther indulgences of the kind. At that time colonel (then major) Brooke, being officer of the day, after visiting our advanced guards, came in, and applied for leave to beat up the enemy's piquet. It was peremptorily refused. He pleaded the indulgence granted to others, as being justly due to him, and the general commanding finally assented. Brooke then selecting about 100 men from his own command, dashed into the woods which skirted our entrenchments, met and drove the enemy with great slaughter, and discovered a new battery at an important point, which they were erecting under cover of the night. It became then an object of importance to annoy the fa-

tigue parties employed on this new work, but very difficult to effect, from the thick woods concealing all their movements from the views of our lines.

Col. Brooke, taking with him two dismounted dragoons, and carrying in his hand a lantern, covered with a watch coat, passed, during the night, their line of centinels, ascended a tree which stood about six paces in front of the enemy's new battery, and fixed it there. A cord was attached to the watch-coat, with which, when he had descended and reached the length of it, he drew the coat from the lantern, and creeping round the line of centinels, returned safe into camp. The American batteries, directed by the light of the lantern in the tree, opened their fire upon the unsuspecting workmen, who could not divine what secret spirit had betrayed the position of their labors, until they observed the light swinging in the air; nor then could form any conjecture, by what daring hand, it had been there suspended.

COLONEL BOONE.—Extract from a letter, addressed to the editors and published in the *Columbian*, dated "Fort Osage, Missouri territory," April 29, 1816.—"We have been honored by a visit from col. BOONE, the first settler of Kentucky; he lately spent two weeks with us. This singular man could not live in Kentucky when it became settled. He has established a colony or settlement, as mentioned, on the Missouri, about one hundred miles below us, which has been nearly destroyed by the Indians during the late war. The colonel cannot live without being in the woods. He goes a hunting twice a year to the remotest wilderness he can reach; and hires a man to go with him, whom he binds in written articles to take care of him, and bring him home, dead or alive. He left this for the river *Platt*, some distance above. Col. Boone is eighty-five years of age, five feet seven inches high, stoutly made, and active for one of his years; is still of vigorous mind, and is pretty well informed. He has taken part in all the wars of America, from before Braddock's war to the present hour. He has held respectable state appointments, both civil and military; has been a colonel, a legislator, and a magistrate; he might have accumulated riches as readily as any man in Kentucky; but he *prefers the woods*, where you see him in the dress of the roughest, poorest hunter.

"I intend, by next autumn, if I can obtain permission, to take two or three whites and a party of Osage Indians, and visit the salt mountains, lakes and ponds, and see the natural curiosities of the country along the mountains. The salt-mountain is but 5 or 600 miles west of this place."

PEACH TREES.—*From the Cincinnati Gazette*—As the delicious fruit of this tree has become of late years very scarce in some of the eastern states, by means of the peach tree decaying and finally dying; and as I have for some years (in New-Jersey and this state) been anxious to find out the cause; and having ascertained to my satisfaction that it was not owing to a worm it the root, as some have affirmed. I have examined the peach tree at almost all times in the year, and having found a certain insect on the first growth or putting out of the leaves in April, 1815, I was led to enquire if this insect had been noticed before; and not being able to find any person that had ever seen the like, I concluded to wait the return of another spring, to make further discoveries; and about the same time this April last past, I found the same insect make its appearance again. I observed these insects for some time, in which they increased very fast. I then called on a friend in Cincinnati to make it public, and at the

same time exhibited to him a sample of the above insect; but this being delayed, I have thought proper, at this late hour, to make the following statement of my own observations; especially as I have with much sorrow, perceived the peach trees in this state are becoming subject to decay:—

These insects appear as the first growth begins to put out in April. They increase till they become very numerous. They are very small at first, remain for the most part of the time on the under side of the leaf, and cause it to twist and turn a pale yellow color. In a short time they turn to a small fly and disappear: there are none to be seen after the tenth or fifteenth of May. They somewhat resemble the lice on cabbage or broom-corn. I have not observed that any thing preys on them except a small worm, which eventually turns to a large fly, somewhat resembling a yellow-jacket or hornet. My conjecture is, that the eggs are deposited in the bud in the fall, and produced by the warm rays of the sun in the spring of the year. Query—do not these insects poison our peach trees, and bring on this decay? If so, men of leisure would do well to find out some remedy.

JAMES WOOD.

Columbia township, May 16, 1816.

NAUTICAL. From a London paper. The Glutton, whose tonnage is about equal to a 64, sailed from Portsmouth, 23d September 1802, for Botany Bay, landed convicts there, and returned to Portsmouth 22d September, 1803—having returned by Cape Horn and circumnavigated the globe in 364 days, of which she was only 277 at sea. The time occupied in the first circumnavigation of the globe (A. D. 1516—1522) by the expedition under Magallanes, (Magellan), was three years within 14 days—and the distance sailed, in different directions, during that period, amounted, according to the ship's reckoning, to 14,160 leagues.

NEW METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING FIRE. From the same. The method of immediately subduing fire, was, on Friday, tried in the presence of admirals sir T. Dickworth, sir Wm. Young, Frank, Plumpin, Scott, Young, and captains Pellew, Wm. and G. Waldergrave, who examined the apparatus, process and effect, with the most scrutinizing attention to its application on board ships, and places that produce the most rapid destruction when in combustion. It received their warmest approbation for its portability, immediate use, and expelling force; but the powers of extinction on a bundle of lighted portfires, (that no quantity of water thrown on them could have abated their fury) being *instantaneously extinguished*, and with one quarter of a pint of fluid impregnated with antiplogistic ingredients, by this method of impulse, drew from the numerous persons present, the fullest declaration of its importance to preserve valuable property from the flames.

Ingenious labor-saving machine for distilleries. I have recently examined Mr. Beatty's steam and mashing machine, in this city, which affords greater advantages than any yet invented. Mr. B. has a mash-tub large enough to mash at once a sufficient quantity for a day's use. It is filled with cold water, and he sets the machinery in motion either by a horse or any other power; then adds the meal; when this is thoroughly mixed with the cold water, he admits steam from any steam boiler into the body of the mash, and raises the temperature to any degree required. By this easy process, the saccharine substance is completely extracted from the grain.—One man is sufficient to attend the mashing of 200 bushels a-day, and to clear all the tubs for next day; which make a saving of more than eight men's daily labor. Besides this gain, it saves the expen-

diture of above \$6 per day in fuel, and performs the operation more completely, enabling the distiller to procure a greater quantity of spirits than by the common method of mashing.

I account this contrivance a very ingenious one, though apparently simple; it cannot fail to be soon brought into general use, and become at once a great convenience to distillers and a source of profit to Mr. Beatty, who has obtained a patent for the machine. It is applicable to many purposes in other manufactories, which I need not particularise. As this community, or the public generally, are not apprised of the existence of the newly invented mashing tub, I thought our newspapers would render some service to their readers by making it known. Chemists, mechanics and distillers, approve of it highly.—*N. Y. Columbian.*

ECCENTRICITIES OF COMMERCE. Every one has heard of the folly of "sending coals to New-Castle." In modern days, we find trade so capricious, that adventures analogous to the coals of New-Castle are entered into, and not unfrequently prove productive. Cotton has been sent from New-York to Charleston. Molasses is imported into the United from Scotland—and what may appear even more extraordinary is, that a ship is now loading at our wharves for London, and has engaged for freight, 24 packages or cases of British dry goods.

To these instances, stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, we may add, that some American brewers are about to import barley from Europe, that provisions are introduced from Ireland, and gypsum from France. What is yet more remarkable than all, it is estimated that cut-stone can be imported from Scotland for a less sum than some folks seem disposed to demand here for *sawing* it alone.—*it.*

CORROX WOOL. Account of the quantity (in lbs. net) of cotton wool, imported into Great Britain, in the last 24 years, distinguishing each year.

In 1792	—34,907,497	In 1804	—61,857,329
3	—19,040,929	5	—59,682,406
4	—24,358,567	6	—58,176,285
5	—20,401,340	7	—74,925,306
6	—32,125,357	8	—43,605,982
7	—23,354,371	9	—92,812,282
8	—31,860,641	10	—135,483,935
9	—43,379,278	11	—91,576,535
1800	—56,010,732	12	—60,693,060
1	—56,004,305	13	—50,966,000
2	—60,345,500	14	—60,580,000
3	—28,812,284	15	—95,499,000

The four last years are calculated according to the usual average weight of each description; the remainder are copied from returns made to the house of commons.

PERSPECTIVE DELINEATION. Mr. Elmes, the architect, has invented a new instrument, which delineates perspective views with mathematical precision, and is so simple in its nature and construction, as strongly to recommend it to architect painters, and sculptors; and the practitioners and students in every department of the fine arts.

With its assistance, architectural views may be delineated with unexampled celerity; and even these difficult subjects, to which, on account of the variety of their former appearances, the practical rules of perspective are so seldom applied, as the foreshortenings of the human figure, and indeed every natural appearance whatever. For the purposes of popular instruction in astronomy, the relative distances of stars from each other can be measured by it, and the progress of planets, comets, &c. ascertained and delineated.—*London paper.*

THE FISHERIES.—*Sag-Harbor, June 2.*—Arrived

ship Argonaut, E. Halsey, from the coast of Brazil, with 1500 barrels oil. Spoke Jan. 2 Buby, of Nantucket, Clark, 700 barrels; Leo, of do. Joy, 500; Industry, of do. Russell, 250; Herald, of New-Bedford, Bunker, 700. Jan. 15, Tarquin, of Nantucket, Bunker, 300. Jan. 13 Martha, of New-Bedford, West, 1600. Feb. 3 Warren, Sag-Harbor. Fowler, 300. Feb. 6, Abigail, of do. Post, 700.

ANNUAL CENSUS

Of the Humane and Criminal institutions in the city of New-York, collected by the attending minister, John Stanford, A. M. May 1, 1816.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.			
Boys	51	Girls	42—93
CITY ALMS HOUSE.			
Including 169 children out at nurse.			
White men	249	Black men	21
White women	287	Black women	46
White boys	227	Black boys	13
White girls	192	Black girls	6—1043
CITY HOSPITAL.			
Patients	224	Maniacs	77—301
DEBTORS' PRISON.			
in confinement, including the Liberties			
			95
BRIDEWELL.			
White men	105	Black men	60
White women	20	Black women	30—215
STATE PRISON.			
White men	481	Black men	98
White women	19	Black women	56—654
		Total	2401

COMMERCE OF NORFOLK.—From the Norfolk Herald. —The annexed statement exhibits the amount of duties on imports and tonnage, paid or secured at the custom house at this port, from the 1st January, 1815, to the 31st May, 1816:

	IMPORTS.	TONNAGE.
1815.		
1st quarter,	\$23,413 06	2,618 84
2nd do.	98,560 55	5,240 72
3rd do.	279,198 18	11,972 04
4th do.	154,007 17	12,200 06
1816.		
1st quarter,	160,213 68	5,399 68
April,	78,587 57	4,500 00
May,	122,200 00	
	914,180 21	41,929 34

Total amount of duties on imports and tonnage for 17 months, \$956,109 55
Averaging \$56,241 73 per month—But if we exclude the two first quarters (during which but little was done owing to the unsettled state of commerce) and take the eleven following months, it will be \$75,116 21 per month.

Naval architecture in the interior.—From the Intelligencer, printed at Columbus, Ohio, May 30.—Sailed from Sunbury township, Delaware county, on Friday last, the *Adventer of Little Walnut*, captain Sturdivant, bound for the Missouri. The *Adventer* is seventy-five feet keel and sixteen tons burthen; was built on *Little Walnut* one mile from its mouth—passed down *Bigbelly* and entered the *Scioto* on Saturday in perfect safety, loaded principally with families migrating to that country. We speak of this as being the first ever built on this stream.

CHRONICLE.

Fire. On Monday morning, 3d inst. between 1 and 2 o'clock, the warehouse of the *Union-Manufacturing Company of Maryland*, adjacent to the bank of B. A. timore, was discovered to be on fire. The building, in which it originated (used as a store house for

raw cotton,) together with the front warehouse, or store, with several adjacent buildings, were destroyed before the progress of the devouring element was stopped. The property lost was pretty fully insured. It appears undoubted that this was the work of an incendiary; but whether by a little or a great villain, we know not. It may have been the doing of the gangs of pick-pockets and thieves that have recently reached this city from the eastward, or of that "ever-watchful" influence of a certain government which, we know, employs very singular means to extirpate the *manufactories* of all countries but its own.

The *Washington 74* sailed from Annapolis on the 7th inst. for Naples, with Mr. Pinkney and his suite on board. The very polite and gentlemanly conduct of all the officers of this beautiful ship, will long be remembered by the numerous persons who visited her while in our waters. Indeed, their courtesy went beyond what any one had reason to expect—for, on the arrival of the steam boats from Baltimore, frequently with more than 200 passengers, they put out their boats and conveyed them to and from the ship; and while on board spared no pains to make the visit agreeable. The editor had the pleasure to partake of their hospitality, and feels it an act of justice thus publicly to express and record his thanks.

A new Episcopal church, the first in Louisiana, was opened for public worship on the 14th of April last, at New-Orleans. It contains 72 pews—61 of which were sold for \$13,000—the pews, also, will produce an annual revenue of 2000 dollars.

Spanish aggressions. By an arrival at Charleston from St. Augustine, we learn that a certain Mr. J. Prendergest, an American citizen, had just been released from five months imprisonment as a spy, nothing appearing against him—but that Mr. James Gray, of Greene county, Geo. who had been confined for 2 years and 10 months, still remained immured; and that the authorities of the place had declared he should remain there until the Americans came to liberate him.

The season in Canada. Quebec, May 16.—"Masses of snow still lie in the fields, and very little wheat has yet been sown in this district."

Butter.—It is said to be intended to import into New-York a full cargo of BUTTER from Ireland, for the fall supply of that city. Barley, hops and pork, it is also expected, will be received in great quantities.

IMPRESSED AMERICAN SEAMEN. The Trenton True American of the 10th inst. contains an abstract of an official report made by the secretary of state and transmitted to congress on the 29th of April, by the president; from which it appears that the number of our impressed seamen confined at Dartmoor, &c. (who in the report are divided into three classes) were seventeen hundred and ninety-nine. This number is liberated.

[The editor of the REGISTER has not yet seen the report alluded to above, or it would have been published at length in this work.]

More yet! We have noticed the arrival, we believe, of seven or eight cartel ships from England, with impressed American seamen, "given up" from British ships long since the peace. It appears that even yet, all have not been disgorged from these "floating hells"—for on the 10th inst. there arrived at New-York the British cartel ship *Maida*, with "100 American seamen released from British ships of war!"

The business of impressment was bad enough—but the idea of making prisoners of war of those who

had been impressed, really transcends in barbarity any thing of the kind that we have heard of. We would forgive, if it be possible—but never should forget it.

Washington City, June 10. There has been in this city, for some days past, a delegation from the Chickasaw nation of Indians, consisting of general *William Colbert*, the great war-chief of the Chickasaws; major *James Colbert*, interpreter of the United States; *Et-tis-sue*, *Mingo*, the great orator; *Appa-sau-tub-bee*, a chief; *Chas-tan-ny*, and *Collect-chee*, warriors—conducted by Mr. Wigton King.—These chiefs and warriors, with the rest of their nation, took an active part in the late war, against our combined white and red foes in the South, and can boast they never spilled the blood of a white man, except in war, and then have always taken part with the U. States. General Colbert has particularly distinguished himself. He, with seven others of his nation, fought with us as long ago as at St. Clair's defeat; and, in the late war, before his nation was ready for the fight, he singly joined the 3d regt. of the U. S. infantry; after remaining with them nine months, he returned to his nation, collected his warriors, and marched to fort Montgomery on the Alabama, from thence against Pensacola, crossed the Escambia, and pursued the flying hostile Creeks near to Apalachicola, killing many of the enemy, and returning to fort Montgomery with 85 Creek prisoners. The business of the delegation to this city was to obtain a permanent adjustment of boundaries between them and the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws; for which purpose commissioners have been appointed. They have been satisfactorily paid, also, at the war department, for their military services during the late war, and return home, to use their own expression, "with gratitude and thanks to the president, and their white brothers, as well as glad hearts to their wives and children." It is but just to add, their appearance and deportment is such as to entitle them to respect and attention.

Washington's birth place—Mr. Curtis of Arlington, with a party of gentlemen, has deposited a stone on the remains of the old mansion house, in Westmoreland county, Va. where Gen. Washington was born, with the following simple inscription:—

HERE,
On the 11th* of February, 1732,
WASHINGTON
WAS BORN.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Extract of a letter from New-Orleans received at New-York, dated May 14—

The water, I believe, has ceased to rise in the city, it having found a vent into Lake Borgne. The breach in the levee above town is not yet closed; we are very sanguine, however, in our hopes that it will be done speedily. The operation has commenced, and is so far successful. They have moored two large ships across its mouth, and have begun to throw in bags filled with earth. The water with which part of the city is covered begins to throw out a horrid smell, produced, no doubt, by its communication with the privies and with the burying ground. Imagine what our situation will be during the heats of August! There is something odd in seeing boats row through the streets of a populous city. On Saturday last, a sloop from across Lake Pontchartrain sailed on the bayou road, as far as the house formerly owned by Danl. Clark, and then struck across the fields to the rear of this city, without once touching bottom. Yesterday (Sun-

day) all the world sailed on parties of pleasure to the bayou St. John; this is usually a pleasant afternoon's ride—what is still more droll, several sailed on dry land up to the crevasse.

New-Orleans, May 17. We are sorry to learn that all hopes of stopping the *crevasse* are at an end; it was entirely abandoned yesterday evening, and its dimensions increase, and that the water in the back part of the city and Fauxbourg rises.

Letters of the 18th are received in Baltimore confirming the above—they had no hope of stopping the breach until the water of the river fell! Great will be the destruction of property, indeed! but to this calamity is added well-grounded fears of a pestilence more dreadful. It is stated that many are preparing to leave the city. We have only to console ourselves with the hope, that this adversity may induce the people of Louisiana to adopt measures to guard against such devastations in future.

EPIDEMIC. Extract of a letter to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated Windsor, (N. C.) May 30: "The epidemic which has been so fatal with us, and more or less so throughout the state, has, in a measure, disappeared; but its effects upon many of our constitutions will, I fear, be attended with consequences eventually fatal. Some of our most robust constitutions melted before it like wax before fire. This particular section of the county of Bertie has become almost depopulated."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT. Extract of a letter received in Washington city, dated Marietta, June 6:

"An accident of the most distressing nature took place yesterday. The large steam-boat built at Wheeling, came to anchor here the day before yesterday, at evening. She had set out without being prepared for the purpose, and was detained during the night for some iron work. They raised the steam too high before she started, and while the hands were all called together in the act of raising the anchor, the boiler exploded at the end next to them. It was terrible beyond conception; almost all were carried overboard and dreadfully burnt—1 was drowned and 15 or 16 much injured: 6 died last night, and 2 or 3 more must die."

CHILI. By a late arrival, we are informed that the whole coast of Chili was in possession of the royalists. Information had been received at Valparaiso, that the patriots were about marching to attack to St. Jago, the capital, which was fortifying.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*War office, April 16.* His royal highness the prince regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to approve of the 41st regiment being permitted to bear on its colors and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the regiment, the words—"Detroit," "Queenstown" and "Miami," in consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by that regiment in the capture of Fort Detroit, on the 16th of August, 1812; in the defeat of the Americans at Queenstown, on the 13th of October, 1812; and in the action near the foot of the rapids of Miami river, on the 5th of May, 1813!!! [Why not add—"NEW-ORLEANS."]

Montreal, May 27. We understand that the Canadian fencible regiment, the Nova Scotia fencibles, the royal Newfoundland regiment, the Glengary light infantry, and part of De Watteville's and De Meuron's regiments, all excepting the royal Newfoundland now serving in the Canaças, are to be disbanded immediately. Both officers and men are to have land given to them, on condition of actual settlement.

*Old stile.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 16. VOL. X.

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Legislature of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives.

As we have assumed the several stations which the suffrages of our fellow-citizens have destined us to sustain, for the present year, I avail myself of this customary interview to congratulate you on the return of this interesting season, and that our country is enjoying a state of peace and domestic tranquillity.

The institution of civil government is essential to human happiness—without government existence would cease to be a blessing. But as we can discern no ground in nature for the assumption of a right in one individual to control the actions of another, we conclude that all men are originally equal; and therefore that legitimate government must be derived from the will of the people. However little the existing governments of the world generally, may correspond with these positions, we have the satisfaction to reflect that Massachusetts, and her sister states, separately and conjointly, have realized, and are now enjoying the right of self government.

That a numerous population should assemble and legislate upon the multifarious concerns incident to the social state, is obviously impracticable. Reflection and experience however, suggested a convention, and a representative authority was the result of compromise. Every conceivable compact is preferable to anarchy. But if men duly estimate their own interests, in commencing their natural rights, each individual for the portion of liberty he surrenders, must receive in benefits from society far more than an equivalent.

The people of this state have been favored by an indulgent Providence, with an opportunity spontaneously of framing for themselves, a constitution of government upon the broad basis of equal rights. And we may be permitted to exult in the reflection, that the great questions involved in forming a system of rules that must last indefinitely for ages and influence the conditions of millions, were discussed with a degree of intelligence, and a spirit of candor and mutual concession, which mark the period as an age of wisdom and virtue. In that interesting discussion, facts and principles were investigated; the most distinguished forms of civil polity, of which ancient and modern times furnished examples, were analyzed, and the effects of each upon the character of man, and upon social happiness, were explored and elucidated, as might have been expected among men thus informed; men, whose ancestors had suffered under the lash of tyranny, and who were themselves menaced with similar evils; power was imparted to public agents with caution, and in every practicable instance limited with precision. Such concessions, however, were made in favor of delegated authority as promised to ensure tranquillity and a due execution of the laws. It is obviously one of the leading objects of our constitution efficaciously to counteract the tendency of office to accumulate power, and so guard against an abuse of delegated trust.

Frequent elections are deemed necessary for preserving the original principles of the government in their purity; and it is no less requisite to that end that rulers should thoroughly understand and duly appreciate their importance. Principles are immutable—and our system is so framed as to leave as little as possible for construction. A popular government destitute of a system of rules and principles, expressly distributing and modifying the delegated authority, and prescribing, as well to the legislators as to the magistrates the conditions upon which it is to be exercised, must be fluctuating and transitory. The ancient republics afford a striking illustration of this remark. A division of the powers of sovereignty into several departments, the idea of vesting the legislative power into two deliberate assemblies each having a negative upon the other; of separating the executive from the legislative, with a perfect or qualified negative upon the latter; and of establishing a judiciary independent of both, were desiderata in the ancient republics, which time and experience have since disclosed. And it is an happiness, gentlemen, to have our lot cast under a system of government constructed upon these principles: This system, being the ordinance of the people, and enacted by them in the exercise of their natural and undervived right of self-control, justly and imperatively claims to be the supreme law of the state. The constitution has been in operation nearly thirty-seven years—it commenced in the midst of the war of the revolution, under circumstances peculiarly trying to its infant strength, and has successfully resisted the shocks to which it has since, from a variety of causes, been exposed.

To estimate the blessings derived to this people from our constitution, would be difficult—we can scarcely point to any source of enjoyment, that is not deduced from, or enriched by, its benign influence.

I only notice further, among the civil provisions of the constitution for the preservation of liberty, property and characters, trials by jury, and the independence of the judges of the supreme judicial court. These provisions were ordained by the people, and they operate for, and are essential to, their safety. What otherwise could protect the weak from the powerful, the poor from the opulent, the simple and uninformed from the crafty and intelligent? This branch of the social compact constitutes one of its most precious attributes. An independent judiciary not only directly guarantees an impartial interpretation and administration of the laws, but has a most auspicious though remote influence upon science and literature, upon character and the embellishments of taste, and more especially upon the science of jurisprudence. The desire of wealth, the love of fame, the hope of distinction, and every motive that can operate upon an ingenious mind, and give elasticity and force to the human faculties, conspire to ensure to the people a succession of learned jurists.

It is foreign to my intention, as it would be to the occasion, to attempt an analysis of the constitution. But such provisions of that instrument as are vitally important to the public happiness cannot be too frequently brought to view and impressed upon the public mind.

A knowledge of the value of first principles ought to be cultivated. Avarice and ambition wage eternal war with equal rights and public liberty. This was the doctrine of our fathers, founded in the nature of man; it is the doctrine of the constitution, illustrated by the unequivocal testimony of experience.

Virtue is the great conservative of republics; and coincident with the other profound views developed in the constitution, and as auxiliary to their attainment, that instrument assigns an elevated rank to moral and religious principles. The happiness of the people, the good order and preservation of civil government are declared essentially to depend on piety, religion and morality; and wisdom and knowledge as well as virtue, are considered as necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people. To give the fullest effect to those principles, the constitution makes it the duty of legislators and magistrates in all future periods of the commonwealth to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; to encourage private societies and public institutions; rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades and manufactures, to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people.

To what extent the legislature has, from time to time, fulfilled these benevolent injunctions, your journals and statute books can honorably attest. The establishment of numerous public institutions to countenance the principles of piety, of charity and benevolence; for the encouragement of literature and the sciences of agriculture and the mechanic arts, evinces a copious transfusion of the same enlightened spirit into our legislatures that originated and perfected the constitution. And the various aids in money, in lands, and in valuable immunities, which have been granted, from time to time, to the university at Cambridge, the colleges at Williams-town and Brunswick, and the numerous academies and other literary and scientific institutions, bear honorable testimony to the fidelity with which the constitution has been administered.

In framing our constitution, provision was wisely made for transferring a larger portion of sovereignty to the United States, than had been conferred by the confederation, and the ruinous effects flowing from the impotence of merely a federative compact, soon imperiously exacted a fulfilment of that provision. In the mean time, commerce and credit, both public and private, were nearly extinct; agriculture, trades and manufactures languished; and the whole country, that had recently and illustriously effected their independence, after a long and distressing war, was overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions of anarchy and ruin. At length a new frame of government was announced, and after long and rigorous discussion in the several states, was happily adopted.

The constitution of the United States is without precedent and without parallel. In its composition and form it partakes of the federative character; but from the extent of its fiscal, executive and other powers, possesses the essential prerogatives of an integral government. The confederation was a government of courtesy. The national interests demanded one of efficiency and coercion. Regulating commerce, maintaining customary intercourse with other nations, forming treaties, exercising the rights of war and peace, and providing for the national defence, were large concessions made to the government of

the United States; but they were then, and are still, believed to be necessary to maintain the stability of government, to command the confidence of our own citizens and the respect of other nations, as well as to preserve the union of the states. The just mean between a too limited and an indefinite grant of power, was assiduously sought, and the result cheerfully submitted to the test of experiment.

In whatever degree the American systems of government may have been derived in their exterior forms from pre-existing models, their origin is essentially dissimilar. The British constitution, for example, was the product of feudal times, and the people of England were supposed to receive privileges from the hands of the king, as though power was primitively and inherently an attribute of royalty. Our constitution originated from a different source, and is strictly a compromise among equals; a compromise among individuals, who, arrogating no exclusive pre-eminent rights, acknowledge no superiors. And those compacts being completed, their administration was entrusted to agents to exercise that degree of power only, which their constituents had seen fit to impart. The national compact, like the constitutions of the individual states, is an emanation from the same pure and legitimate source; and the spirit of freedom that pervades and animates the state constitutions, is carried into the national pact; and all powers not expressly given, are declared to be retained by the people or the states. This distinct reservation of rights, besides being a condition without the introduction of which the constitution would never have been adopted, forms a check upon the powers vested in the general government. The sovereignty of the states, though reduced from its original amplitude, has been viewed by the most illustrious statesmen of our country, as forming a most safe and effectual counterpoise to that mass of power inherent in the United States' constitution, and which is indispensably necessary for the general welfare.

From the experience we have had of the operations of the national government, we may infer its efficiency, and that its continuance may be protracted for ages. The machinery, it is true, is complicated, but the several parts we trust are so well proportioned and adapted to each other as to render the mighty movements of the whole equable, salutary and lasting. We presume the government will be administered in the true spirit of it, and that a great and united nation may be rendered happy under its auspicious influence. Whatever apprehensions may have been at any former period entertained of the operations of the national government, the people of this commonwealth have but one sentiment as to its continuance. Massachusetts will be among the last to impair the union of the states, as she would be the last silently to abandon her own just rights.

Regulating commerce and encouraging manufactures fall within the province of the national government. The rights and benefits of the former are, probably, as extensive as consists with the rights and interests of other nations. The distress which some of our manufacturing citizens have suffered from the astonishing changes that have recently taken place in Europe and America, are undoubtedly great and excite our sympathy. Congress may probably in adjusting their new tariff of duties have done as much for their relief as a due regard to justice and the good of the community at large would allow.

While the renewal of the scenes of war must be deprecated by every benevolent and patriotic heart, it must be highly satisfactory to you, gentlemen, to

observe that the interests of naval and military establishments are consulted and patronized; and that the formation of respectable military depots is taking place in various parts of the United States, and particularly in the vicinity of this ancient seat of government.

Having received sundry letters from the several governments of the states of Rhode-Island, Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut and Louisiana, the secretary will lay them before you; as likewise a copy of a law of the United States, passed the 20th day of April last, providing for the appointment of a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and one major in each regiment of militia, instead of one lieutenant-colonel to each regiment, and one major to each battalion. Considerations of some weight as it regards the officers who are to be affected by the operation of this law, may perhaps lead you to make some provision for carrying it into effect the present session.

Should any thing of sufficient importance to require your immediate attention occur, I shall communicate the same by special message; and I shall be happy to co-operate with you, gentlemen, in all your efforts to promote the public good.

JOHN BROOKS.

June 5, 1816.

Property lost, captured, &c.

Office of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, 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," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment, must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officers or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the United States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the

then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted rifle men, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state, that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed

or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

FOURTH CLASS OF CASES.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and, moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

"When 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, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner, destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunitions, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taken not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

SIXTH AND LAST CLASS OF CASES.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department, of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; or, in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some judge of the United States, or of the states or territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority, proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any state or territory, or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the city of Washington, in the building occupied by congress.

during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers in the United States or territories thereof, who are employed to print the laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c

Statistical and other scraps.

PRICES CURRENT—Cincinnati, May 13, 1816.

Bacon, 8 a 10 cents; butter 18½; corn meal, bush. 37½ to 50; flour, best, per bbl. 4.50; gin, country, gal. 1.00; wool, common, lb. 50; half blood merino, 75; full do. 1.00; wood per cord, 2.00; whiskey, old, gal. 62½; wheat, bush. 62½. Then we have—castings [Cincinnati foundry] at 8 to 10 cents per lb. Oil [Cincinnati oil mill] 1.37½ per gal. Window glass, all sizes [Cincinnati manufactory] 8 by 10, for example, at 14 dolls. per hundred sq. feet; loaf sugar, [Cincinnati refinery] at 40 cts. per lb. Porter, [Cincinnati breweries] 9.00 per cask; lumber, [Cincinnati steam saw mill] various prices, &c. &c. The price of fresh meat in the market was, for beef, from 4 to 6 cents per lb. pork, veal, mutton and lamb from 5 to 6.

Lexington, (Ken.) May 8.—The manufacturing establishments in this town, have reached an eminence which ensures their permanent prosperity and usefulness. The Lexington Woolen Manufactory, ended by Messrs. Prentiss's & Co. and Mr. Sanders's Cotton and Woolen Manufactory, are in successful operation, besides numerous other establishments, on a smaller scale, of cotton, hemp, &c. We understand that at Mr. Sanders's about 150 hands are employed, who produce in manufactured articles the value of 175 dollars per day, or 1050 dollars per week, consisting of cotton yarns, sheeting, shirting, bed ticking, counterpanes, table cloths, chambergays, cassinette, sattinets and woolen cords, &c.

At the Lexington Woolen Factory are manufactured broad cloths, cassimers, flannels and blankets—150 hands are employed; and it has also a steam paper mill connected with it, which produces that article of very superior quality; a general supply, both of writing and printing, is always on hand. Another steam paper mill in the vicinity, owned by Messrs. Stephens, Dallam & Co. is also under good management, and rivals the best establishments of the kind in the United States. The three steam mills for the manufacture of flour and corn meal are so extensive as to ensure a constant supply of those articles for our own and other markets.

The people at large will be much benefited by these institutions; and the citizens of this town and neighbourhood have reason to be proud of them. We rejoice at their success—and hope they will be supported by our fellow citizens generally, as they regard the wealth and prosperity of the whole state. The patriotic gentlemen concerned in erecting them, deserve the highest praise for the enterprize and perseverance which they have displayed in surmounting the numerous difficulties they have had to contend with.

We expect soon to be enabled to present the public with a more complete view of the manufacturing establishments of this town; which, we are persuaded, will shew that we progress in works

conducting to the general prosperity and real independence of our country as fast as any other town in the United States.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A statement of produce the growth and manufacture of the U. States, transported from Wilmington, N. C to other ports in the United States, from the 1st of October, 1815, to the 31st March, 1816:

23,650 bbls. tar; 1,100 do. turpentine; 2,500 do. rosin; 400 do. pitch; 100 do. varnish; 250 casks spirits turpentine; 2,900 bales cotton; 250 hhds. tobacco; 220 casks flaxseed; 1,320 tierces rice; 5,650 bushels rough rice; 3,250 bbls. flour; 9,660 bushels wheat; 62 casks bees-wax; 11 hhds. tallow; 150 M feet flooring boards; 13,000 W. O. staves.

Value of produce transported coastwise, within the above period, \$380,000.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS

From the port of Wilmington, N. C. for six months, commencing the 1st of October, 1815, and ending the 31st March, 1816—the produce and manufacture of the U. States:

Product of wood—Lumber, (boards and hewn) \$	
and timber, staves, shingles, hoops, &c.	157,200
Naval stores—Tar, turpentine, spirits of	
do, rosin, pitch,	131,000
Agriculture—Live cattle, as horses, hogs,	
bacon, hams, &c.	4,800
Vegetable food—Wheat, flour, Indian corn	
and meal,	29,500
Rice,	48,000
Tobacco,	92,000
Cotton,	216,000
Flaxseed,	54,000

Total amount of exports for 6 months 732,500

Value of produce transported coastwise, within the same period, 380,000

\$1,112,500

CADIZ. Importations from the United States at Cadiz from the 1st January to the 14th March, of the present year:

From Philadelphia—6,637 bbls. flour; 17,500 pipe staves; 2,000 bbl. do.

New York—6,015 bbls. flour; 900 bushels corn; 37,000 pipe staves; 6,000 hhd. do.; 8000 bbl. do.

Baltimore—16,222 bbls. flour; 100 bushels corn; 9,500 hbl. staves.

Alexandria—8,518 barrels of flour; 65 tierces of rice.

Newfolk—3,000 bbls. of flour; 309 hhds. tobacco; 14,600 pipe staves; 37,000 hhd. do.

North Carolina—115,000 pipe staves; 1,300 hbl. staves.

Gloucester—134 bbls. flour; 89 tierces rice.

Charleston, S. C.—1,510 tierces of rice, 500 pipe staves; 1,500 hhd. do.; 6,500 bbl. do.

Via Lisbon—4,242 bbls. flour; 1,400 pipe staves; 3,360 bbl. do.

Teneriffe—35,000 pipe staves.

Gibraltar—3,000 pipe staves; 1,000 hhd. do.; 700 bbl. do.

Augusta, Georgia. In one day, in November last, there were counted in one street of Augusta, 150 waggons, which had brought into that city from 1000 to 1200 bales of cotton.

2,629 bales of cotton arrived at Savannah, from Augusta in one day, viz. the 22d Nov. 1815, valued at \$188,100.

A WHALE. A vessel arrived at Boston, on the 22d or the 2d of April. Lat. 41, long. 71, fell in with the wreck of the brig Philip, Chazal, from Charleston for Bordeaux, and picked up the crew

in the long boat, 15 souls in all—a French lady and five children who were passengers in the Philip.—Capt. Charal has given us the following particulars. Sailed from Charleston, April 13, with a cargo of cotton and rice, bound to Bordeaux. On the 24th, lat 41 long. 45, was struck by a whale across the stern, which rose immediately after, astern. By the blow we received, the stem and cutwater were laid athwart-ship to the starboard, from the scarf of the keel to the scarf of the stern, which was a foot above water: took in all sail, set both pumps at work, but the leak increased so fast, that in half an hour the water was above the cabin floor—hove every thing off deck—cut away the mainmast, and tried experiments with blankets, &c. to stop the leak, but all in vain—got out the long boat and threw in some clothing and provisions—the officers, passengers and crew got into her. Next day, fell in with the Contest and were received on board. 26th, fell in with the brig again—found her full of water, dead-lights out; sent a boat on board, but was not able to save any thing but 4 bales of cotton, the sea breaking over her; took in the boat and abandoned her; supposed the cotton on board was all that kept her from sinking.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

Account of meat exposed for sale in the New-York markets in the months January, February, March and April last:

Return of Washington market, Richard Smith, deputy clerk.

	Sheep.	Beeves.	Calves.	Hogs.
January	858	491	202	371
February	575	394	296	242
March	319	447	948	102
April	222	312	1719	152
	1973	1644	3165	867

Return of Fly-market, John Mineuse, deputy clerk.

	Sheep.	Beeves.	Calves.	Hogs.
January	1544	671	225	220
February	1066	572	485	158
March	554	569	1164	157
April	501	463	1948	134
	3665	2275	3822	669

Return of Catharine market, Nathan Eisenhart, deputy clerk.

	Sheep.	Beeves.	Calves.	Hogs.
January	880	391	79	9
February	626	273	108	25
March	161	255	480	27
April	28	180	1114	32
	1695	1099	1781	93

TOTAL AMOUNT—
5,018 beeves
8,763 calves
7,333 sheep and lambs
1,629 hogs.

The above produced a revenue to the city of \$2000.

The Mississippi. A gentleman in Louisiana, we are informed, by a correspondent in that country, has written a work, the object of which is to prove, that the Mississippi may be reduced within its banks, and that the swamps of Louisiana may be rendered dry and habitable; which the author conceived he has completely established. He has also formed an estimate of the quantity of labor necessary for the above purposes, and computes that part of it which will fall within the state of Louisiana at less than has been expended on the levees. The most practicable means of accomplishing the above purposes, are laid down, as he conceives, with clearness and precision. The necessary works

for this purpose, he further contends, ought to be immediately commenced; because, in case of delay, the country will sustain an annual deterioration.—*Nat. Int.*

RIGHT SIDE OF THE ROAD AT SEA. *From a London paper.* On the 9th November last, a trial came on in the admiralty court, Doctor's Commons, London, wherein the owners of a vessel from one of the Yorkshire ports, were the appellants, and Mr. John Mountain, of the Angel Inn, in Boston, and others, were the respondents. The cause arose out of the circumstance of Mr. Mountain's vessel, the Joins of that port, and a vessel of the appellants, the Engineer, being obliged by adverse weather, in prosecuting their voyage to London, to ply to windward; and in one of their courses, it became evident that the vessels would come in contact, unless one of them bore up and put about on a different tack.—Neither of them being disposed to haul to wind, the vessels, as had been foreseen, ran foul of each other, and the Engineer was overwhelmed in the shock, and immediately sunk; allowing just time enough to her crew to save themselves on board the Joins.

When the surviving vessel reached London she was seized by the court of admiralty, on the complaint of the master of the Engineer, to abide a trial of the case, which trial came on the day we mentioned—nearly a year after the accident. The case resolved into an inquiry as to the tacks on which the vessels were sailing; and judgment was pronounced in favor of the Joins; the court of admiralty declaring, that the vessel on the starboard tack has a right to keep her wind, and the vessel on the larboard tack is bound to bear up or heave about to avoid danger, or must be answerable for any injury the vessel on the starboard tack may sustain by their coming into contact. We understand that the decision is important, and requires to be promulgated for the information of masters of vessels generally. The expences attending the trial have been more than 300*l.* to the parties, besides the loss of one of the vessels, and the long detention of the other.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

County aggregate of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

	Brooks.	Dexter.	Scatter'g.
Suffolk	3561	2076	6
Essex	5469	4241	6
Middlesex	3775	4950	14
Hampshire	3222	802	4
Hampden	1883	1735	6
Bristol	2517	2016	6
Dukes' co.	149	168	0
Nantucket	173	296	0
Plymouth	2460	2497	5
Barnstable	618	829	0
Worcester	6768	4288	12
Berkshire	2495	2575	5
Norfolk	1993	2754	12
York	1883	3273	3
Cumberland	2565	2720	5
Lincoln	2194	2786	9
Hancock	1088	1798	3
Kennebeck	1751	3020	8
Oxford	1020	1946	7
Somerset	754	1010	3
Washington	287	223	0
Franklin	2953	1372	8
Total	49578	47384	122

[The whole number of votes for lieutenant-governor is 95,991; hon. William Phillips 49,399; honorable William King, 46,118; and 474 scattering.]

The "Plantation votes" rejected were—113 for Brooks; 463 for Dexter.

The official votes in towns rejected were—317 for Brooks; 252 for Dexter.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

The question as to the separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts proper, was recently submitted to the people—and the votes for and against a separation, were as follows:

Counties.	Yeas.	Nays.	Legal voters.
York :	1363	899	6917
Cumberland :	2065	1487	7509
Lincoln :	1428	1772	6952
Kennebeck :	2316	667	6034
Oxford :	1446	566	3524
Somerset :	758	288	2228
Hancock and Penobscot :	908	684	3994
Washington :	109	138	670
	10393	6501	37828

By which it appears, that considerably less than one half of the legal voters, voted on the important occasion. The subject is now before the legislature of Massachusetts.

Inland carriage. It is estimated, that in the eight months, from April 1 to December 1, 1815, no less than 356,000 dollars were paid at Pittsburg, alone, for the carriage of goods brought to and unladen at that town, by waggons, from the seaports of the Atlantic. The value of the goods so brought was supposed to be from three millions and a half to four millions of dollars.

London, February 11.—The following is a general bill of all the christenings and burials in the metropolis, from Dec. 13, 1814, to Dec. 12, 1815.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4990—buried, 3864.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 12,210—buried, 9685.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 5124—buried 5226.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males, 12,231	In all	Males, 9832	In all
Females, 11,133	23,364	Females, 9678	19,560
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 years of age	5200	Sixty and 70	1611
Between 2 and 5	1961	70 and 80	1221
Five and 10	870	80 and 90	674
Ten and 20	677	90 and 100	167
Twenty and 30	1425	100	2
Thirty and 40	1824	100 and 1	1
Forty and 50	5075	100 and 3	1
Fifty and 60	1886		

Decreased in the burials this year, 223.

ARITHMETICAL MACHINE. A Polish Jew, named Abraham Stern, has invented an arithmetical machine, and has submitted his invention to examination, and had obtained a favorable report. It executes all the four rules in whole numbers and fractions, quicker than can be done upon paper. To use it, nothing more is required, than to know the figures. When the machine is set, it performs the operations, and gives notice when it is done, by a bell. The inventor is busy in preparing a machine to find the primary numbers.

Steam Engines. Mr. William Willis, of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, we are informed, has discovered a new mode of constructing steam engines by having the steam cylinders and steam cocks worked by wires, which lead out of the boiler through small basins of oil. He has also discovered a mode of placing the steam cylinders horizon-

tally, and working racks and rack wheels either with steam altogether, or by making use of the pressure of the atmosphere in the common mode. He has also discovered a new mode of communicating the rotary motion direct, by racks fitting with spring teeth, which act in the teeth of the rack wheel on one side, and trail easy on the other.

NEW MODE FOR DRAWING A WAGGON. It is curious to observe how long some of the simplest improvements have remained undiscovered. The public attention was attracted on Saturday, to one which might very reasonably have been looked for as soon as carts and waggons were invented. All the world knows that one horse, fastened close to a carriage, will draw a load that ten horses could not move, if attached to it at a certain distance; and yet, no one ever thought before of placing any portion of the animal power, behind a waggon, to push it, till Saturday, when one of the water-side heavy coal waggons, with two of the horses shafted behind and only two before, drew it up the greater part of the steep towards the Strand, and before it reached the summit, a fifth horse was put to, in order to shew how very completely five could do the work of seven. The load was afterwards drawn through the streets with two before and two behind, exciting the admiration of the people, who, from the great simplicity of the invention, were enabled to see in a moment the intention as well as the obvious utility of the invention.—London pap.

SHAD IN A POND. *Sunbury, Pa. April 19*—A strange story is told by some respectable men from Mahanoy—the story is this: that in the neighborhood of Georgetown, lower Mahanoy, 2 miles from the river, there is a pond of spring water, from which several shad have been taken during the last winter. The shad having been caught in this way, is accounted for as follows: During the last spring, shad were cleaned, and the roes or eggs thrown into the pond, from which those shad generated.

Boston "notions."—A writer upon theatricals, in a late Boston Gazette, after noticing "a violent uproar," which "disgraced" the theatre, makes the following very sage and liberal remarks: "This disgraceful conduct was the more astonishing as our theatre has been so long and so justly celebrated for the decorum of its visitants. We therefore have every reason to hope that the Boston theatre will continue to sustain that reputation for decency which is so UNUSUAL, not only in European theatres but even in those of our SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS, where debauchery, drunkenness and democracy, to relax themselves, after the fatigue of performing the face of state, retire to the theatre to unbend their minds in a new mode of DISTURBANCE and a more unrestrained celebration of their orgies.

Roanoke Navigation Company. It is now certain that this company will be organized, and the work of improving the navigation of one of the first rivers in the Atlantic states will be soon commenced. Already have the prices of lands on the many branches of the Roanoke risen from fifteen to twenty per cent. Commercial enterprize is turning its attention to the towns on this river, and in a few years many millions of additional capital will be employed at Norfolk, Plymouth, Halifax and Danville. And extensive and fertile country, which now sends its produce to Lynchburg and Petersburg, will find a market on the Dan, and give opulence and importance to the town which shall draw its trade. It is astonishing how much the prospect of improving the navigation of Cape Fear and the Roanoke has enhanced the price of town lots. We

are informed that unimproved lots in the town of Fayetteville, remote from the present seat of business, have been lately sold at prices varying from one to eleven thousand dollars. How would the wealth of North Carolina be increased under the fostering protection of a liberal policy in the legislature!—*Raleigh Register.*

Provisions. It is stated that in some parts of Connaught (Ireland) 1 cwt. of pork, 1 cwt. of [oat] meal, and 1 cwt. of potatoes may all be bought for one guinea. At these rates, it would be a good business to import such articles into the United States—common fresh beef has latterly sold as high as 20 cents per lb. in the Baltimore market, and the general price now is 6 lb. for a dollar, or at that rate—the best flour is 10s per bbl. of 196 lbs. and potatoes are from 125 to 150 cents per bushel.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston recently made a respectful application to the British government for liberty to copy from the old colonial records whatever might illustrate the ancient condition and history of South Carolina. After frequent evasions, the request was refused. We should not have expected this.

Arrived at the falls of the Ohio, the 4th ultimo, bound to Cincinnati, the barge *Triton*, 90 tons, J. Winters, master, from New-Orleans, to Baum, Sloo & Co. owners, of this place, full cargo, viz. 75,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, 1000 galls. molasses, 40 bbls. copperas, 10 do. shad, 10 do. mackarel, 40 boxes codfish, 66 crates quensware, assorted; logwood and Swedish iron.

CHRONICLE.

Two veteran editors of newspapers have recently died. Mr. *Abijah Adams*, late senior proprietor of that ancient and respectable print, the *Boston Chronicle*; aged 62 years; and Mr. *Anthony Haswell*, proprietor of the *Green Mountain Farmer*, published at Burlington, Vt. in the 61st year of his age.—They were both excellent men; “true to their country and just to their fellows.”

Meteorological remark. Rain having fallen on Monday, a series of thirty-one years has elapsed in which it has invariably rained on the 19th or 20th May. Some time since, we heard the remark made on this occurrence, and recollected it on Monday last. The remarker, some thirty-one years ago, was in the habit of passing the election week with his friends in Connecticut, and for seven years sat off on this journey on the 19th or 20th May, and found that in all those years, in succession, he was compelled to ride in the rain or stop. This occasioned him to note annually the state of the weather on those days, and he has found that, for thirty-one years, it has invariably rained on the 19th or 20th of May.

The *weathersoisers* may account for the fact, if they can—we have full confidence on the veracity of our informant.—*Boston Centinel.*

Fishermen—The British recently captured several fishing vessels in the bay of Fundy, and sent them to Newfoundland, where they were released with a caution against fishing there in future.

Died, a few days since, at his residence in Dorchester county, Maryland, Mr. *John Mitchell*, aged 105 years and 9 months.

Washington, June 6.—The president and his family left this city yesterday for Montpelier, where it is expected he will spend the summer months; there being no public business, at this time, particularly requiring his attendance at the seat of government.

From Europe hardly a vessel reaches the United States without several passengers. There would be an immense precipitation of people on our shores, if the means were furnished to bring them hither; millions would come.—In the *Hope*, arrived at Charleston from Nantz, were 28 passengers, chiefly laborers and country people, flying from the “deliverance” which delivered “three-fourths of every bushel of wheat they raised, to the government.”

A friend of the editor, lately returned from Ireland, had a curious hoax practised upon him by some of his friends. They gave out, that he was authorized to give free passages to 2 or 3,000 men to America, and advised that those who wished to embrace the offer should make immediate application and not be put off, for that he would publicly deny that he had any such object in view. The consequence was, that the house he lived in was instantly, as it were, surrounded by a vast crowd of people; day and night were they there, to beset him in his private walks, after he had declared most solemnly to them that they were deceived. He got no rest, and was actually compelled to leave the neighborhood, secretly, for some time, to get clear of the importunities of suffering humanity. He says, it appeared to him, as if he could have depopulated the country, except of officers of the crown and the landholders.

Ignorance. In the letters of an American in Paris, published in the Boston Daily Advertiser, the writer remarks—“The ignorance of our country, is remarkable. A French cure, though a man of considerable education and science, inquired what language we spoke in America, and if it was the savages who burned *Washington*. The priest, doubtless, affected this “ignorance,” to express his detestation of an act without parallel in the history of modern times, furious and destructive as have been its terrible wars.

Gen. *Lallemand*, who lately arrived at Philadelphia, is not the gentleman who accompanied Bonaparte on board the *Bellorophon*, and was sent to Malta. The latter is yet held, we believe, as a prisoner of war.

LOVE AFFAIRS. *From a London paper.*—There seems to have been a considerable falling-off in matters of love as well as affairs in trade; a diminution having taken place this pairing season, of no less than 17,000 valentines, compared with the two-penny office returns of the preceding year.

Mad. *Garnerin* travelled *thirty-six leagues*, in a right line, from Paris, in a balloon, in three hours, on the 24th of April last.

Massena says, in his memoirs, that he had been in five hundred combats. Marshal *Davoust* and *Merlin* of (*Donay*) are expected soon to arrive in the United States.

WEST INDIES. The following article is from a Jamaica paper. We do not know to what it particularly alludes; but there has been much discontent in that colony:

Kingston, (Jam.) April 8. A correspondent suggests, that as our mother country considers her West India colonies a disgrace to her, it would be more generous to sell them to America than to destroy them. He has no doubt that the United States would undertake to pay off many millions of the national debt for such a transfer.

This island is at present in the state of a conquered colony; all transfers and improvements of property at a stand, all confidence destroyed, and it is known whether or not we shall be delivered into the hands of the enemy.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 17 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 251.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Among the manuscript articles lying over this week, is a copy of the late general (then major) *Pike's* project (under his own hand) for establishing a court or honor to prevent duelling among the officers of the army—politely forwarded to us by a friend at Fort Hawkins; and many statistical and geographical facts respecting those now interesting sections of the world, *Mexico* and *South-America*.

Napoleon—"his mark."

The annexed is a very exact copy of the signature of the most extraordinary man now living—of *Napoleon*, when "emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and mediator of the Swiss confederacy," but now "a prisoner of war in St. Helena." It will be a great curiosity to thousands, and as such we present it—but the scrawl might as well stand for almost any thing else as for "Napoleon."

From other signatures we have seen, his emperorship must have been in very good humor for writing when he made "the mark" of which the above is a fac simile, for he seldom was graciously pleased to do so lengthily!

Yeas and Nays.

In the present general want of common topics to interest or amuse our readers, we have much satisfaction in presenting to them the following learned and curious essay, or "Observations on the subject of Parliamentary Protests." This laborious article was written several years since, by a distinguished gentleman, with a view of collecting together the facts on the matter, for his own satisfaction. An accidental conversation with him put it into our possession.

Rights, privileges and benefits, in ordinary possession and enjoyment, are seldom valued to their full amount. The sun shines, and light and heat and life are diffused—we are sensible of the good of the presence of that luminary, but never calculate the evils that would result by its absence from the system. And so it is in a thousand things of less moment to the business of life.

Our federal constitution has afforded infinite mat-

ter for just eulogy; but many of its most excellent provisions, for the causes just stated, have never been pointed out as they deserve—among the many such, is that which requires a record of the yeas and nays, on the demand of one-fifth of the members present in congress. This enables the people, in whom the sovereignty of the republic lies, immediately, and with certainty, to ascertain the fidelity of their representatives to their wishes; and tests individuals and parties. It is so common for us to see and examine these, that the idea has not, perhaps, entered the mind of one man in a thousand that the practice prevails in no other legislative bodies than those of the general and state governments of the American union. The yeas and nays are published in no other country. The mere sum total is given in the proceedings of the British house of commons, and the right of protest, or privilege of entering a *nay*, is confined to the house of lords.

This valuable provision, though it rests on the constitution of the United States, did not commence with it, but grew out of the immemorial usage of the colonial assemblies, and is a custom truly *American*. We are proud of it, for every one sees in it a check against apostacy, as well as a security against fraud—of which latter, a curious instance is noticed in the observations below. It is the touchstone, that brings forth the virtues, or exposes the defects of the *individual* members, and insures that responsibility in the representative that is lost by a mere knowledge of what the *majority* did or refused to do.

It would gratify a laudable curiosity to ascertain when and by whom the practice of calling the yeas and nays in legislative bodies was first begun. We have spent some time on the subject without making much progress to the desired result. But in the course of our examination, we noticed the following, which may add a little to the common stock of information on the subject, and be of some use:

The Pennsylvania assembly of 1776, the last that sat under the authority of the crown, was composed chiefly of *proprietaries*, and was understood to be unfriendly to the cause of liberty. There were strong complaints urged against them at the time that they dissolved, and left the colony in that state of anarchy and alarm which drew forth the declaration of independence: and the principal ground of those complaints was, the mean and strange duplicity they had used in publishing their votes and proceedings. No *ayes* or *nays* were made known, correctly, during that whole session. Whenever the opposers of popular measures found that they could not carry their purposes, they withdrew their objections to avoid public reprobation; so that the printed votes were given only to deceive the people, as some measures appeared to have been carried unanimously where the house had been almost equally divided. And to render the climax and consistency of their fraud complete, they sometimes contrived, by some unaccountable means, to make the public believe that their measures were the very reverse of what they had determined on.

The congress of that day were patriotic; but it was an embarrassing time, and they contrived to

keep their proceedings inviolably secret for several months. What would the apprehensions of the people be, if such a course were to be pursued at this day?

A similar secrecy seems to have involved all the proceedings of the English parliament in early times. In later times, though they have sunk into corruption, and have cast off the principle of representation; yet they have improved in this one respect—they have come more and more before the public eye. In the memorable case that happened in the time of Richard II. of a bill brought forward by sir Thomas Haxey, clerk, "to lessen the expenses of the king, and to remove *bishops and ladies* from the court," even the king himself could not discover the author of the bill until the commons were compelled to surrender him.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROTESTS.

The origin, nature and use of a protest in parliamentary proceedings, has not, that I know of, ever been explained or defined by any one. The subject does not appear to be fully understood and settled, even in England, and of late it has so frequently been introduced before the state legislatures, as to deserve a more near and particular attention.

Protests have originated from the whole legislative body together; from any one branch; or from the minority of either of the deliberative branches. The nature and objects of protests have been very various; they may be used either to express a dissatisfaction with the executive officers of the government; or, as a solemn appeal to the people; or, to shew that the conduct of the protestors has grown out of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and therefore ought not to be drawn into precedent; or, to express and record the dissent and reasons of the minority against any measure that has been carried. We will notice them according to this classification.

1. A protest has sometimes assumed the shape of a charge or impeachment, as, in the year 1376, the commons protested against the conduct of the king's ministers—and this is said to be the first of the kind—(1 Parl. Hist. 320.) It is not improbable that from this obscure beginning, the commons derived their formidable right of impeachment, which was, for a time, so illy defined and unsettled—(2 Millar hist. Eng. const. 237).

2. Upon several occasions a protest has been used as a kind of solemn proclamation entered on the journals of the house, and intended as an appeal to the people against governmental encroachment upon their rights and liberties, warning them to be watchful of their immunities and to guard against violations of the constitution. Such was that protest of the commons which James I. in presence of his counsel, with such despotical, silly rage, tore, with his own hands, from the journals of the house (see journal of the commons 1621, 18th December). The protest of the house of lords in the reign of Henry IV. (1404) against referring cases of treason to the judges, can, I should imagine, only be considered as an appeal to the nation, in favor of what they conceived to be the principles of the constitution—(2 Parl. Hist. 78.) In the year 1642 Charles 1st delivered a speech and published his *protestation* at the head of his army, against the proceedings of the parliament—(11 Parl. Hist. 234.) These kinds of protests, however, are rather to be considered as anomalies. They do not often occur, and seem to have arisen more out of peculiar circum-

stances, than any settled principles of parliamentary procedure.

3. That kind of protestation which lord Coke defines to be "an exclusion of a conclusion" (Co. Litt. 124, 6.) is much more common. The earliest case of the sort I have met with took place in the year 1392, when the commons, reposing confidence in Richard 2d, granted that he might with the advice of the lords, make alterations in the statute of provisors, but with this protest—"That as their assent to this was, indeed, a novelty, they prayed that it might no example."—(1 Parl. Hist. 450.) In the reign of James 1st (1621) a protestation was agreed to and entered on the journal of each house, that the case of Edward Lloyd should, on no occasion, be considered as a precedent for the government of parliament—(5 Parl. Hist. 435.) Many more instances might be adduced, in which the lords and commons have had protests entered on their journals, saving and reserving what they conceived to be the rights and privileges of their respective bodies (5 P. H. 512—6 P. H. 332) at the commencement of the American revolution, the governor of Massachusetts convened the colonial assembly at Cambridge:—"The house resolved to proceed to business from *absolute necessity, protesting* against the restraint the general court was held under to do it, out of Boston, which had ever been the seat of government and was the only proper and convenient place of assembling them."—(1 Gordon's Hist. 202.)

4. It would appear that the lords were the first to perceive the defective mode of keeping their journals, and who felt the evils that arose from it. Upon no occasion did the names of those who voted either way upon any question appear upon record. In consequence of which inconvenience arose—votes and principles were, sometimes, imputed to lords which were very injurious, and to which they were heartily opposed; therefore, to prevent any *inconvenience*, as is always alleged, they demanded their right before the question was put, to have their protest entered; that is, to have their names recorded, as those who dissented from the measure. In the reign of Edward 6th, an act passed, establishing an uniformity in religion; it is said several peers protested against it, but nothing like what is at present understood by a protest appears.—(3 Parl. Hist. 234.) This mere entry of the names of the dissentients, occurs very frequently, subsequent to that period, and is always called a protest, although unaccompanied with a single syllable of reasoning or argument (10 P. H. 218, 265, 330, 346, 364) and indeed it is sometimes so entered. "The following lords (says the journal) entered their names as a protest"—10 P. H. 420, 422). In the house of lords about the year 1392, William Courteney, archbishop of Canterbury, protested against the papal power, setting forth his reasons at large, which he prayed might be entered on the roll—(1 P. H. 451.) But it does not appear that it ever was entered, and it will also be recollected that, the *rolls* of parliament are very different from the *journals*; the one is a solemn record of that which has been assented to, the other is a mere loose diary of what passes in the house and of modern invention. Except this case, I have met with no instance of a protest of any description by the minority earlier than that of the reign of Edward 6th. In the year 1641 (Charles 1st) the house of lords passed an order relating to the manner of performing divine service, against which some lords protested and assigned their reasons; "which protest, (says the historian) as it is the first of the kind we have yet met with commands at

insertion." The protest sets out with stating that, "having before putting the question demanded our right of protestation, do accordingly make our protestation, &c.; then follow the reasons and the names of the dissentients—(9 Parl. Hist. 494.) It seems that this mode of entering a protest was not immediately matured into rightful privilege—for in 1645 a similar instance is noted thus:—"the first protest of the lords with reasons in form that we have met with for some years past"—(13 P. II. 433). In modern times, however, especially since the revolution of 1688, this mode of protesting in the house of lords, has become extremely common and very well understood. During the reign of William 3d, and his immediate successor, questions were often debated with great animation and heat, and were not unfrequently followed by protests drawn up in the most acrimonious and intemperate language; when it became necessary, in some measure to control this right, as it had been called. Many instances occur, in which the objectionable parts of the protest have been erased; and some, where the whole protest has been expunged from the journals, on account of its extreme scurrility and indecency. After its being ejected from the journals, the minority have sometimes had their protest printed and distributed among the people in hand bills—(Burnet's Hist. Own Times, vol. 3, p. 386 and vol. 4, p. 511 and 377). During the American revolution, scarcely a single question was taken in the house of lords respecting the taxation of the colonies, which was not followed by a long and animated protest—(Gordon's Hist. Am. Rev.)

The right of the minority to protest against the acts of the majority has become the settled law and custom of the house of lords, but from what cause, I know not, the subject has been seldom mentioned and, perhaps, never finally settled in the house of commons. The forms and mode of proceeding are substantially the same in both houses. A person is chosen and approved by the king in each house, to use the language of the old journals, as their *mouthe or speaker*. When any subject is introduced, it may be argued or "disputed"—after which the question is put by the speaker; and if the decision cannot be ascertained by the sound of the voices, the house is required to divide, tellers are appointed, those in the affirmative go forth and are counted, and then those in the negative; the numbers are reported to the speaker who declares the result. In the house of lords the expressions used are the *contents* and the *non-contents*—in the commons they are called the yeas and noes, but the manner of numbering the members upon a division is the same in both houses. Burnet relates a curious anecdote, respecting the passage of the celebrated *Habeas Corpus* act, which will illustrate the mode of proceeding in the house of peers—"The former parliament (that of 1679) had passed a very strict act for the due execution of the *Habeas Corpus*, which was indeed all they did: It was carried by an odd artifice in the house of lords. Lord Gray and lord Norris were named to be the tellers: lord Norris being a man subject to vapors, was not at all times attentive to what he was doing: so a very fat lord coming in, lord Gray counted him for ten as a jest at first—but seeing lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with his misreckoning of ten: so it was reported to the house and declared that they who were for the bill were the majority, though it, indeed, went on the other side: and by this means the bill past"—(Hist. Own Times, vol. 2, p. 121).

As we consider the journals of our highly re-

sponsible assemblies so important and so necessary to be kept in a manner full and expressive; I have inserted an extract from the oldest journal of the English house of commons to be met with, in order to shew from what a rude, ill-fashioned sprout the perspicuous and intelligent diaries of our deliberative bodies have originated:—"1 Edward 6, anno 1547—a note of the bills, when they were read in the commons house, in the first session—sir John Baker, knyght, speaker. Tuesday, 8^o Novembris—The bill for bringing up of poor men's children. Tuesday, 15^o Novembris—The bill for destroying of fry of pikes and roches. 2d Decembris—The bill for the reformation of the common laws of the realm. 5^o Decembris—The argument for reformation of the laws of the realm. 10^o Decembris—The bill for vagabonds and slaves. 15^o Decembris—The bill for vagabonds and idle loitering persons and slaves. 21 Januarii—It is ordered, That ——— Storie, one of the Burgesses, shall be in ward by the serjeant, and to be kept with him, that no man speak with him; and to be here to-morrow. 2^o—It is ordered, That the serjeant shall keep in ward John Storie. 23^o—Articles of accusation against John Storie, read. 24—It is ordered, That John Storie shall be committed to the tower. 25—It is ordered, That Mr. Storie's wife shall bring in her bill to-morrow. 26—The bill exhibited by Mrs. John Storie, is ordered to be delivered to my lord protector's grace. 2^o Martii—A letter from Mr. Storie in the tower of his submission—It is ordered, That the king's privy council in the nether-house, shall humbly declare unto the lord protector's grace; that the resolution of the house is, that Mr. Storie be enlarged, and at liberty, out of prison; and to require the king's majesty to forgive him his offences in this case towards his majesty and his council."—(See the journals of the house of commons at large).

It was not until the year 1607, that the journals of the house of commons were directed to be regularly kept, (8 Hume 227,) and at the same session the great question of the union of England and Scotland was first agitated. The following extract will shew the mode of taking the yeas and nays upon that interesting occasion:—"5th June—Mr. Speaker remembereth the *dispute*, appointed to be continued this day, touching the clause of witnesses in the bill. Sir Robert Hitcham begun the argument, and it was followed by Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Serjeant Shirley, sir Thomas Kaveyeth, Mr. Marten, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Tate, sir Henry Wytherington, Mr. Attorney General, sir Edwyn Sandys, Mr. Yelverton, sir Roger Owen, Mr. Brooke, sir Antonio Cope, sir Francis Barington, Mr. Solicitor: and in conclusion, a question was agreed to be made—Quest. Whether the claim touching the allowance of witnesses shall be allowed—The house upon this divided—Tellers with the noe, sir John Hollis and sir Francis Goodwyn.—Tellers with the yea, sir William Harveye and sir Robt. Oxenbridge—With the yea 107, with the noe 139, difference 32. So the clause resolved to stand as it is. Upon a second question, the bill ordered to be engrossed, without one negative."—(See journals of the house of commons.) During that troublesome and active period, included under the reigns of the princes of the house of Stuart, and especially, under the plastic energy of the long parliament, the journals assumed nearly the form, and all the fullness, of those of the present time. It does not, however, appear that any other mode of entering the yeas and nays, than that exemplified in the foregoing extract, ever was adopted

by either house. So far, then, as analogy will go, there is certainly as much reason why the minority should be permitted to protest in the one house as in the other. Indeed, some of the leading and most intelligent members of the long parliament, evidently saw and felt the necessity of a protest or a reform in the mode of entering the yeas and nays upon the journals. Mrs. Hutchinson relates the following circumstances relative to a protest in the house of commons, entered by her husband and some others:—At the time Charles I. fled to the Isle of Wight, and was made prisoner by Hammond in Carisbrook castle, the parliament was divided into two zealous parties; the Presbyterians, whose principal, if not sole, object was ecclesiastical pre-eminence—and the Independents, who laboured to attain the permanent establishment of the liberty of the people. The parliament sent commissioners to the Isle of Wight to treat with the king; who, after some negotiation and being cajoled by his majesty, returned with a treaty which produced very high disputes. The commons sat up most part of the night, when at length it was voted to accept of the king's concessions. Col. Hutchinson, and the principal independents, conceived that both the cause and all those who, with an upright, honest heart, asserted and maintained it, were betrayed and sold for nothing: Accordingly, "when the vote was past, he, telling some men of understanding, that he was not satisfied in conscience to be included with the major part in this vote, which was contrary to their former engagements to God, but thought it fit to testify their public dissent, he and four more entered into the house-book a protestation against that night's votes and proceedings;* whether it yett remains there, or whether some other of them gott it out, he knew not, but he much wondered, after the change and scrutiny into all these things, that he never heard the least mention of it."—(Col. Hutchinson's memoirs, 298.) Hence it will appear that a precedent was set for introducing the right of protesting into the house of commons, but that no effort has been since made to bring it into common use, or if made, that it proved abortive. In no instance, is it even insinuated, that the right of protesting grows out of the peculiar organization of the house of lords, or that it has originated in any other way than from precedent, fashioned into custom, and matured into privilege. But if this privilege was adopted in order to prevent peers from being exposed to improper imputations, or drawn into difficulties, how much more proper was it for the members of the house of commons, who are highly responsible agents. The peer holds his seat for life, and votes under an immediate responsibility to no persons or power whatever. The commoner is a temporary agent, accountable to his constituents. In the one case, the member alone is interested in having his vote and reasons recorded; in the other, not only the member, but the people whom he represents, are deeply concerned. In America the sole object of entering the yeas and nays at large upon the journals is for the benefit of the people, that they may thence, with certainty, learn the conduct and opinions of their representatives, and look to their rights accordingly. "In a representative government, (says Tucker) it is of the utmost consequence that the people should be informed of the conduct of their delegates individually, as well as collectively. This purpose is fully answered by the mode here spoken of—(The yeas and nays upon the journals.)"

Ladlow says he "wished to do this very thing but could not."

and nays too frequently, as is said to have been practised in the former congress, the constitution (of the United States) has set some reasonable limits to the exercise of this power, by requiring that at least one-fifth of the members present should concur in the expediency of it."—(1. Tucker's Black. 205.)

In short, from every thing I can learn upon this subject, I am induced to believe that the commons ought to have, as well as the lords, the right of entering their protest, on the yeas and nays, for the purpose of testifying, as col. Hutchinson observed, their public dissent from being included with the major part in any vote which is contrary to their opinions and wishes. It will also follow, from what has been said, that a protest, such as is now most usual in the house of lords in England, is unnecessary, if not illegal, in either branch of any of our legislative bodies; because, in all, the yeas and nays may be entered at full length on the journals. But, however correct this principle may be in theory, such has not been the uniform practice in the United States. I shall enumerate those instances of making protestation which have come to my knowledge.

Soon after the meeting of that august and illustrious body, the first American congress, at Philadelphia in the year 1774, they passed a resolution, after much debate, approving of the opposition by the inhabitants of Massachusetts. Two of the members, Galloway and Deane, not only opposed the resolution, but wanted to have their protests entered, which being refused, on their return from congress they gave each other a certificate, declaring their opposition to that question as they thought it a treasonable one."—(Gordon's Hist. vol. 1, p. 268.) We may recollect that the old congress not only permitted the yeas and nays to be called, but that they had them entered, as was thought, upon frivolous occasions, or oftener than was necessary.

In January 1776, the provincial convention of New Hampshire met, and in pursuance of the advice of congress, proceeded to vote "that this congress take up civil government in form following, &c. against which a protest was brought in by several representatives, stating, amongst others, the following as their reasons, "that, it appears assuming for so small a colony to take the lead in a matter of so great importance, and that it appears too much like setting up independency."—(2 Gordon's Hist. 12.) It does not appear by what forms of procedure this convention were governed—but it is most likely, those of the British house of commons were their principal guides; if so, and their mode of taking the yeas and nays was adopted, the protest was perfectly consistent and proper.

I have seen in some of the public prints a protest that had been entered on the journals of the senate of Virginia, against certain resolutions that were passed in approbation of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, as president of the United States; and, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Cabell, governor of Virginia, protested in council against an address of the council of that state to Mr. Monroe.

IN THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

"November 24th, 1791.—On motion the question was put, That the bill entitled, an act for the relief of Samuel Sterrett of Baltimore town, be read a second time for the purpose of being committed? which was determined in the affirmative, and Benjamin Stoddert, William Hindman and James McHenry, esquires, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

The honorable George Dent and Charles Carroll

of Carrollton, esquires, inform the senate of their intention of protesting against the foregoing motion—Whereupon, George Dent, esquire, filed the following:

Dissentient—Because the second reading of the said bill had been previously postponed by the senate, if not for the express purpose of introducing a general system with respect to insolvencies; because I conceive the general act can comprehend and provide for the case of Mr. Sterett in as ample a manner as a private act can; and because acting on this bill before the general bill is reported and decided on, will open the door to every individual applicant now before the legislature in as much as no distinction ought, in my judgment, to be made between his and other applications.

GEORGE DENT.

November 26th, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, esquire, delivers his protest against the second reading of the bill, entitled an act, &c." The protest is long, assigning the same reason as Mr. Dent, and it also alleges that the power of granting relief in such cases belongs exclusively to congress by virtue of the clause in the constitution respecting a general bankrupt system.—[See Journals of the Senate of Maryland.]

In the house of delegates of Maryland, on the 3d December, 1808—"Ordered, That those who voted against the resolutions recommending the repeal of the law enacted by congress, imposing an embargo, which passed this house on the 26th ultimo, may now have leave to enter their protest in writing against the same on the journals of this house, together with their names.—Ordered, That the same have a second reading on Friday next"—when it was accordingly read a second time and negatived by 39 to 30.

When this case occurred in the house of delegates it seemed to be admitted that it was right and proper in the senate to permit a protest to be entered, but not in the house of delegates. It was urged that there was no difference, in this respect, between the two houses of the Maryland legislature; either as to the individual or collective rights of the members on the general course of procedure. That the constitution had created both branches and had recognized no privilege in the one, which the other did not enjoy. The senate had set the example and admitted a protest on their journals—The minority in the house of delegates had a right to expect a similar indulgence. The idea of its being an expensive incumbrance, should have no weight, because if such an argument were pressed forward, it would go to prove that the journals themselves were useless and unnecessary, or, what would be the next thing to it, that, they should be so much curtailed as to be utterly unintelligible to the generality of the people. The chief use and great object in keeping the journals, is not for the members, but for the benefit of the people, that they may have a perspicuous and faithful guide to aid them in the important enquiry whether their public servants and representatives have discharged the trust reposed in them well or ill—But a notion appeared to be taken up that similar distinctions applied to the senate and house of delegates of Maryland that had been established between the lords and commons of England; where, in the one house a protest was admitted but not in the other—and upon this mistaken analogy the decision of the house was, in my opinion, principally founded.—It will be proper here to remark that the constitution of Maryland contains no provision respecting the calling of the yeas and nays—It merely provides "that

each house shall settle its own rules of proceeding." By virtue of which, rules are established at the commencement of every new legislature—But it has been a rule, I believe ever since the government was organized that, any three members in the house of delegates and any one in the senate, may have the yeas and nays entered on the journals.

By the 26th article of the constitution of Maryland the governor and council are directed to enter their proceedings on record, "to any part whereof, (it is provided) any member may enter his dissent."—In the year a law of the state required that each member of congress should be a resident of the district in which he was chosen. Mr. Wm. Pinkney, who was not a resident of Prince George's district, obtained the greatest portion of votes there. The governor and a majority of the council declared the state law to be unconstitutional and returned Mr. Pinkney duly elected. Mr. John Kilty dissented from the determination of his fellow councillors and had his protest setting forth his reasons and opinions very much at large, entered upon the journals of the council. But the right to protest is expressly given. The object and reasons too, for giving the right, are manifestly the same as in the English house of lords; to secure the members from being implicated or charged with measures which they disapproved of.—In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina and in Vermont there is an executive council analogous to that of Maryland, and the constitution of each of those states contains a similar provision, that any member may have his protest entered on the journals. In all those states the council are responsible to, and in some of them may be impeached and punished for misconduct by the representative body.

By a paragraph in a bill which was before the Massachusetts house of representatives during its session in the year 1783, and afterwards passed into a law, cases were submitted to the sole judgment of two justices of peace, that ought to have been left to the determination of a jury—a long protest assigning many reasons against the passage of the law was signed by twenty-five members and entered on the journals—(Gordon's Hist. vol. 3 p. 387.)

New-Orleans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

SIR—An extract has appeared in your paper, from a volume which I published some years ago, entitled, "*Views of Louisiana.*" The situation of that interesting city, New-Orleans, the future emporium of the west, will excuse me for publishing, through your paper, some further particulars respecting the embankments of the Mississippi. I have seen in the gazettes, and have heard in conversation, very considerable exaggerations, both of the injury sustained by that city, and of permanent disadvantages to which the people inhabiting the banks of the Mississippi must always be subject. The temporary sufferings of the inhabitants of New-Orleans, and its vicinity, will unquestionably be very great. The poorer class who inhabit the back streets, as well as all who reside in the suburbs, will suffer beyond any thing we can well conceive. The beautiful gardens, on the road to the bayou St. John, will be seriously injured, and hundreds of poor industrious people, who raise vegetables for the market, will be ruined. These misfortunes, however, the city of New-Orleans might in a few years repair, but she cannot so easily change the character which she will acquire abroad, of being unavoidably sub-

ject to the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity. It is this which will endanger her prosperity, much more than the floods of the river: and it is with a view of encountering the public opinion, on this subject, that I take the liberty of coming forward to suggest a few ideas, the result of my observations while in that country. I will premise, however, that with respect to any unusual sickness being caused by the inundation, I do not think there is much to apprehend; the sickly season does not commence until the Mississippi has retired within its banks, and long before this time, the water which found its way through the crevasse, will sink, evaporate, or flow to the swamps: a few days are sufficient for this purpose. The principal cause of unhealthiness in Louisiana, is the quantity of slime left on the banks of the river, the stagnant water between the double levees, and the miasma of the swamps; therefore, to assign such important effects to so slight a cause, as that of a few hundred acres of land, being covered for a time with fresh water, might almost appear absurd. I do not pretend that there is nothing to apprehend; great care must be taken when the river begins to subside, that the water be drained off before it can stagnate, and that the animal and vegetable exuvia, left around the city, be destroyed before the action of the sun can render it putrid. All this is of so little consequence, compared to the permanent causes of disease in Louisiana, that I do not apprehend from it any thing extraordinary. There is also a favorable circumstance, which will tend to lessen the danger; it is observed, as one of those providential dispensations which alleviate human calamities, that the moment the Mississippi begins to subside, there are daily showers, which wash the slime from the banks, freshen the air, and preserve the waters left by the river in a state of purity, until the greater part is evaporated or drained: and, as I have already observed, the city and its environs will be entirely dry, before the existence of that state of the atmosphere, in which there is a general prevalence of fevers. Thus much, as to the extent of the present and probable suffering to which the city of New-Orleans has been unhappily exposed. As to any permanent injury that must resolve itself into the simple question, whether the artificial banks of the Mississippi can be so secured as to prevent a recurrence of the calamity in future? Of this I never had the least doubt. It has only been a matter of astonishment to me, that so little should have been done towards an object so important; I could only account for it from that total want of public spirit which is observed in all colonies; it was not until after we had gained our independence, that we bethought ourselves of building noble bridges, of making vast turnpike roads, of digging canals and effecting other national works; and surely it is not likely that such a government as Spain, would encourage public spirit in her colonies! In the volume, which I published, it was my endeavor to call the public attention to this very subject, but the unhappy feuds which prevailed, and the apathy to every thing which did not concern their interest as individuals, rendered it useless.—The closing scene of the last war, in which Louisiana covered herself with glory, has produced a total change in the character of the people, who begin to entertain a just pride of country, and public spirit will soon manifest itself in united efforts, for their safety and prosperity. That individual narrow feeling, which cares nothing for the suffering of others, provided self is safe, will soon, I trust, disappear for ever. The misfortune of New-Or-

leans will result in a benefit to her and to the state. An appeal to the senses, and to our dearest interests, is better attended to, than an appeal to the understanding. The eyes of the inhabitants, will soon be opened, and they will resolve to escape from that habitual security, fraught with so much evil, in which they have heretofore reposed; something will now be done in earnest, which will not only render the banks of the river safe against the floods, but even preserve the state from the visitations of disease.

The first thing to be done, is the formation of a company on the most extensive scale: numbers on the western waters, and through the United States, would readily join. A capital of several millions could be formed, though a much smaller sum would suffice, for securing the safety and health of the inhabitants on the river; but in doing this effectually, large tracts of the most valuable land would be reclaimed: and this ought to furnish an inducement to the general government to contribute to its aid. The first step, would be to open the larger natural sluices, such as the Atchafalaya, which is now almost closed up, and which has been the principal cause of the great rise in the waters for some years past; the next, will be to make a sufficient number of artificial sluices, so as to afford outlets at short intervals; there will then be less occasion for augmenting the embankments, but this should, nevertheless, be attended to, as the chief dependence for security. Here I must repeat, that nothing is more practicable than the erection of complete and safe embankments; these works are yet in their rudest state here, and they afford ample proof of the facility with which those of sufficient strength may be accomplished. There is no need of immense dykes or mounds like those of Holland; even with the slender levees which at present exist, Louisiana can never suffer so much as that country has experienced, on several occasions, within a few years past. We hear of two hundred villages being overflowed, and thousands perishing; this is an extent of calamity that can never happen on the Mississippi, which although, one of the mightiest and most magnificent rivers in the world, is one of the most gentle and easily guided. The annual flood of the river, bears no resemblance to the sudden, violent and irregular swelling of the Rhine or the Elb; it rises slowly and gradually, and so regularly, that in lower Louisiana it seldom varies more than a few inches. There is no danger from those sudden and extraordinary freshes, which unexpectedly pass over the banks with irresistible violence. This mighty river can be more easily restrained within its banks, than some petty streams which at certain seasons, scarcely contain a sufficiency of water to navigate a canoe. In most places, the present levees, though slight, will answer all the purposes required. In order to explain, it will be necessary to give some little description of the river. It is remarkable for its numerous sinuosities; every few miles it changes its course; forming numerous points and bends: it may be easily imagined, that the force of the current, in the points and in the bends, is very different. The whole force of the current usually falls in the middle of the bend, washes the bank steep, and often undermining it, causes considerable portions of the earth to tumble in, particularly above Natchez; for as we approach the lower part of the river, and for some distance above New-Orleans, it is enclosed by a very stiff and tenacious clay which resists in a great measure the action of the water. It is in those bends that the bursting of the levee always takes place; this I think can be remedied by the

imple precaution of having double levees: the second at the distance of 20 or 30 yards from the first. Instead of this, we see in many places, the levee on the very brink of the river, and continually crumbling into the water. The moment the current approaches the first levee, there ought to be another thrown up in the rear. Instead of this, for miles along the river, there is nothing but this single slender mound, to resist the whole force of the current of this vast river; a mound, which would not be considered sufficient to keep the tide out of the salt marshes of the Atlantic rivers. Round the points there is little or no current, and besides a batture or sand bar usually stretches out from it, protecting it from undermining; here the levee does not require to be very strong; I know many places, where the planter is perfectly secure with a levee of two or three feet high, and not more than five or six feet at the base.—In stating these particulars, I only mean to shew, that, comparatively, nothing has yet been done to secure the banks of the river, and that if this work were properly undertaken, it could beyond all possible doubt, be carried into complete execution; and that the inhabitants of this river, would be as safe from inundation as those of any other in the United States; and that, with respect to New-Orleans, a calamity like the present may never occur again.

I have examined the ground upon which the city of New-Orleans is built, with some attention; it is built round the bend for the sake of enjoying the advantage of the eddy in point, as a harbor, and on account of the greater vicinity to the Bayou St. John, the harbor for vessels sailing in the lakes.—The ground is, however, by no means the best, the land in the point, just above it, being higher and more safe; the land of the point is probably at this moment, far the greater part, dry; the water of the crevasse, at the bend 6 miles above the city, rushes directly across towards that on which the city stands, leaving the point, on which there are some very valuable plantations, as it were, cut off from the main land. The place at which the water has broken through, has always been considered the most difficult to protect on the whole river; formerly, it used to break here every year—but it was thought for some years past, to have been made perfectly secure; and from all accounts, it appears that much of what has happened, is to be attributed to indolent security and blameable negligence. The city was formerly surrounded by ramparts, so that no inundation could affect it; but after the change of government, they were levelled, and a sufficient safeguard was not provided at M'Carthy's, the consequence of which that unhappy city now feels.

Should any thing I have here stated, tend to counteract the prevailing opinion of a permanent and irreparable injury to the city of New-Orleans; an opinion which might materially affect her future prosperity, I shall think myself peculiarly fortunate.—The present site is, in many respects, an admirable one; except that of Baton Rouge, which is too high up the river, there is none to be compared with it on the lower Mississippi; it is open on one side to the trade of the lakes, and the fine country on their borders, of West Florida and Mississippi territory, of the Mobile and its numerous waters, of Pensacola, &c. and on the other it is the great depot of the western world. An immense city must rise in this place, in spite of these partial calamities, for I am firmly of opinion, that although the present suffering will be immense, that it will ultimately prove a general benefit. It would be well worthy of our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, to

take this opportunity of manifesting their generosity, by contributing some assistance to the poor and distressed inhabitants of a sister city, which has been visited by a deluge almost as dreadful in its effects, as a general conflagration.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

Baltimore, June 19, 1816.

Legislature of New-Hampshire.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens of the senate and House of representatives.

In meeting the legislature at this time, I cannot omit congratulating you on the prosperous condition of our common country. When, on a former occasion, I had the honor of addressing the two houses, the United States were involved in an arduous struggle with a nation, that of all others, had the means of inflicting on us the greatest injury. But the brilliant achievements of our fellow-citizens, both by sea and land, have nobly sustained and increased our former reputation for enterprize and valor; and by the signal proofs which we gave, of a firm and resolute determination to defend, at all hazards, our violated rights, we have, with the blessing of Heaven, raised our public character in the estimation of other nations, and obtained an honorable peace. The war with Algiers, which has terminated since the last session, has emblazoned with additional glory the arms of the United States. The disgraceful tribute which the pirates of Africa have exacted from all civilized nations trading in the Mediterranean, has been successfully resisted by the United States; and the people of this country, so long distinguished for their peaceful habits, have set an example in war, which the nations of Europe cannot fail to admire, and which I hope they will eventually imitate. But though our disposition, habits and interest render us pacific, yet the amiable spirit of peace, accompanied by a course of impartial justice, is not of itself sufficient to insure a permanent state of public tranquillity against the encroachments and rapacity of other nations. It is therefore our duty in time of peace to make the necessary preparations for war. Those preparations have not only a natural tendency to prolong the blessings of peace, but enable a nation, when the calamities of war can no longer be avoided, to vindicate its rights and avenge its wrongs with great advantage.

Though the constitution of the United States has given to the general government, the principal authority of making these preparations, yet we also have a duty to perform: we are bound to improve the state and condition of the militia, which our constitution considers, when "well regulated," as our most "proper, natural and sure means of defence." To render the militia efficient, it is absolutely necessary that they should be well armed and well disciplined; without these, the efforts of the bravest men will prove unavailing. In our late war the deficiency of arms was severely felt; and sound policy requires we should make such provision as will in future prevent a recurrence of this evil. In one respect there is a difference, which ought not to exist, between our laws and those of the United States. According to the former, the trainband is to be composed of men between the ages of sixteen and forty; but by the latter, of those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. As the constitution of the United States gives to congress the authority of organizing the militia, our laws on this subject ought to conform to that of the United

States. From the nature and constitution of all military establishments, courts martial have been found necessary; our law requires that when a court of this kind is appointed, by a general of the lowest grade, it shall consist of thirteen members; which is attended with considerable expence to the state, and is a burthen to many officers. To remedy this inconvenience, would not the rights of our citizens be equally as secure, if the numbers necessary to compose a court martial were considerably reduced? I recommend to your consideration the law of congress of the 20th of April respecting the number and rank of field officers in the militia.

The progress that we have made in useful manufactures within the last four years has been great, and afforded much aid to our country in the time of her greatest need. Of these establishments there are a considerable number in this state; and no class of citizens have, perhaps, suffered so much by the return of peace as those engaged in manufactures. Though it is the peculiar province of the general government to aid them, and though they have evinced their disposition to afford relief, by protecting duties, and by repealing their laws imposing taxes on them, yet considering that these establishments render us less dependent on other nations, and that our constitution has made it our duty to encourage them, I recommend to your consideration, the propriety of exempting the property vested in these establishments, from taxes under the laws of this state, for a certain number of years.

The people of this state are biennially required to elect six men to represent them in the congress of the United States. We have made these elections by a general ticket; but I think if the state were divided, according to its population, into six districts, as nearly equal and compact as can be formed without dividing towns, it would be a real improvement. The electors would then have a more full and thorough knowledge of the character and qualifications of the men for whom they vote; and the local interests, feelings and sentiments of the people of every portion of the state would be more truly represented in the national legislature. This principle has been adopted by our constituents in the election of state senators. The constitution when first established, divided the state into only five districts for the choice of twelve senators, but when it was revised, the people ordered it to be divided into twelve districts, each district to elect one senator. It appears a majority of the states now elect their representatives to congress by districts. Should you adopt this mode of election, I think it would be advisable to have each district vote for its representative at the same time and on the same ballots when they vote for state officers. That mode would not only be most convenient to the people, but the public mind would be more fully expressed, for no meeting of the primary assemblies are so generally attended as those in March.

Within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December next, eight persons are to be appointed in this state, as electors of a president and vice-president of the United States. Though the constitution of the United States gives to the legislature of each state the authority to decide the manner in which the electors shall be appointed, and under that authority some legislatures have themselves appointed the electors, yet I think the manner generally adopted, that of electing them by the people, is most congenial with the spirit of our republican institutions; and that the mode that appears most equal and proper, is that of dividing the state into eight districts, upon the same principle

as recommended for representatives to congress the people of each district choosing one elector.

As the time of one of our senators in the senate of the United States will expire on the third day of March next, I presume you will, according to the usual practice, make a new election at the present session.

Congress, at their last session, ordered a direct tax to be assessed the present year upon the people of each state, equal to half the amount of the last assessment; which is probably the last tax of the kind that will be levied for many years. By information, which I have recently received from the secretary of the treasury of the United States, it appears, that it is now too late for the legislature to assume that tax, so as to entitle the state to any deduction.

By our constitution all the judges of our courts of law are to hold their offices during good behavior, until they arrive at the age of seventy; and cannot legally be deprived of their seats by the other branches of the government, except on impeachment by the house of representatives for crimes and misdemeanors, and conviction thereof by the senate, or by the governor and council on the address of both houses of the legislature. The object of the people, in making these provisions, was to render the tenure of judicial officers as permanent and independent of the legislative and executive authority, as the nature of a free government would permit, that the citizens might securely enjoy as impartial an interpretation of the laws, and as pure an administration of justice, as the lot of humanity would admit. Notwithstanding these fundamental and salutary principles, the legislature in 1813, in effect, removed all the justices of the superior court of judicature and courts of common pleas from office, and that not on impeachment or address, but by a law. By that law they created a supreme court, and entrusted a single member of it with the power of deciding important questions deeply affecting the property, liberty and character of our citizens; and gave to six justices of two other courts which they made, the management of the prudential concerns of all the counties. The powers thus delegated appear better suited to the nature of a monarchical than to a republican government. Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to recommend to you the repeal of the two acts passed on this subject on the twenty-fourth of June and the fifth of November, 1813. To repeal these laws will not be innovating, but restoring a system of administering justice, that has, in substance, been coeval with the early settlement of the country.

As the *trial by jury* is an inestimable privilege, and as jurors by their oath are bound, not simply to decide the fact, but the *law* arising in the case, it merits enquiry whether judges have not too often set aside the verdicts of juries, and deprived the people of a portion of the benefits that would otherwise have resulted from that invaluable institution. Many of our judicial precedents are drawn from Britain, whose laws are variant from the spirit of our institutions. Her government is monarchical and entrusts the rights of the people to the direction of the *few*; but ours is republican, and the rights of its citizens are committed to the protection of the *many*. There a single verdict, if received by the court, decides the cause; but here, in one cause, there may be a verdict at the common pleas, a second verdict at the superior court on the appeal, a third on review, and, if the judges think necessary, a fourth on a new trial. A law explicitly de-

fining the only causes for which judges should set aside verdicts would be an improvement in our system of jurisprudence. And considering the number of trials to which suitors are by law entitled, it appears to me, that if judges were prohibited from rejecting the verdicts of juries in all cases, except in those in which the court may be of the opinion, that some of the jurors have received bribes, or been guilty of corruption, it would be safer for the community than the present practice.

Our public officers were made, not for the emolument of the officer, but to promote the public interest; and by the constitution *frugality* is considered as *indispensably necessary, and economy an essential virtue to the state*. The great mass of our citizens are agriculturists and mechanics, and live on the products of manual labor; and from this class of people is collected the principal portion of taxes paid into the public treasury. Under such a government, and from such a people, justice and sound policy equally require that the salaries of their public officers should be moderate, not exceeding an adequate compensation for the actual services they perform. We have few, if any offices, that require the officer to devote all his time to the discharge of its duties.

The salary granted to the governor, for several years past, is nearly double to what it was formerly. Those to the justices of the superior court in the year 1792, were to the chief justice six hundred dollars, and each of the associate justices four hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty-seven cents per annum, but now they are fifteen hundred to the one, and twelve hundred to each of the others. Whenever the salaries in a republic are raised so high as to excite a spirit of avarice, and induce men to seek office from sordid motives, it has a direct tendency to extinguish public spirit, and to destroy the laudable ambition of holding office for the public good. It tends to multiply the number of office-seekers, increase intrigue and corruption, produce extravagance and luxury in the officers; and their influence insensibly leads others to imitate their pernicious example, till it destroys the simplicity and changes the manners and habits of the people. This is an evil pregnant with danger to a free government. It was the observation of a man, not less eminent for his talents as a statesman than his knowledge as a historian, *that high salaries are evidence of the decline of republicanism in a state*. Indeed, no government can long subsist but upon its original foundations, and by a frequent recurrence to the principles on which it was first instituted. I therefore recommend to your consideration, the propriety of reducing the salaries of the governor, the justices of the supreme court, and the treasurer.

The rights of conscience and of private judgment in religious matters are not only secured by our constitution to all men, but are in their nature unalienable. Civil and religious liberty have usually flourished and expired together. To preserve their purity, requires the constant unremitted vigilance of the people and their legislators. If any religious associations request acts of incorporation, to enable them more fully and securely to enjoy their religious privileges, it appears to be our duty to grant them. The correctness of their tenets, is a subject that lies between God and their own consciences, and is one that no human tribunal has any right to decide. While, therefore, it becomes every man scrupulously to examine the foundations of his own belief, he cannot guard with too much jealousy against the encroachments of the civil power on his religious liberties.

There is no system of government, where the general diffusion of knowledge is so necessary as in a republic. It is therefore not less the duty than the interest of the state to patronize and support the cause of literature and the sciences. So sensible were our ancestors of this, that they early made provision for schools, academies and a college, the good effects of which we daily experience. But all literary establishments, like every thing human, if not duly attended to, are subject to decay; permit me, therefore, to invite your consideration to the state and condition of Dartmouth college, the head of our learned institutions. As the state has contributed liberally to the establishment of its funds, and as our constituents have a deep interest in its prosperity, it has a strong claim on our attention. The charter of that college was granted December 30th, 1769, by John Wentworth, who was then governor of New-Hampshire, under the authority of the British king. As it emanated from royalty, it contained, as was natural it should, principles congenial to monarchy. Among others it established trustees, made seven a quorum, and authorised a majority of those present to remove any of its members which they might consider unfit or incapable, and the survivors to *perpetuate the board, by themselves electing others to supply vacancies*. This last principle is hostile to the spirit and genius of a free government. Sound policy, therefore, requires that the mode of election should be changed, and that trustees in future should be elected by some other body of men. To increase the number of trustees, would not only increase the security of the college, but be a mean of interesting more men in its prosperity. If it should be made in future the duty of the president, annually in May, to report to the governor a full and particular account of the state of the funds, their receipts and expenditures, the number of students and their progress, and generally the state and condition of the college, and the governor to communicate this statement to the legislature in their June session, this would form a check upon the proceedings of the trustees, excite a spirit of attention in the officers and students of the college, and give to the legislature such information as would enable them to act with greater propriety upon whatever may relate to that institution.

The college was formed for the public good, not for the benefit or emolument of its trustees; and the right to amend and improve acts of incorporation of this nature, has been exercised by all governments, both monarchical and republican. Sir Thos. Gresham established a fund to support lecturers in Gresham college in London, upon the express condition that the lecturers should be unmarried men, and upon their being married their interest in the fund should absolutely cease; but the British parliament, in the year 1768, passed a law removing the college to another place, and explicitly enacted that if the lecturers were married, or should marry, they should receive their fees and stipend out of the fund, any restriction or limitation in the will of the said Gresham to the contrary notwithstanding. In this country a number of the states have passed laws that made material changes in the charters of their colleges. And in this state acts of incorporation of a similar nature have frequently been amended and changed by the legislature. By the several acts incorporating towns their limits were established; but whenever the legislature judged that the public good required a town to be made into two, they have made the division, and in some instances against the remonstrance of a majority of its inhabitants. In the charter of Dartmouth college it is

expressly provided that the president, trustees, professors, tutors and other officers shall take the oath of allegiance to the British king; but if the laws of the United States, as well as those of New-Hampshire, abolished by implication that part of the charter, much more might they have done it directly and by express words. These facts shew the authority of the legislature to interfere upon this subject; and I trust you will make such further provisions as will render this important institution more useful to mankind.

The constitution imperiously requires that "the journals of the proceedings, and all public acts of both houses of the legislature, shall be printed and published immediately after every adjournment or prorogation." Instances have too often occurred, in which not only the journals, but laws, which the people are bound to obey, have not been printed or published till after the lapse of several months from the adjournment, but I presume you will take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of this evil.

As it will be necessary the next year, to pass a new proportion act, for the assessment of public taxes, it is incumbent on the present legislature to adopt preparatory measures to effect it. From the report of the treasurer, you will ascertain the state of the treasury, and decide whether a supply bill is necessary.

Our business, as legislators, is to redress the grievances and make laws to secure the rights of the people. If to this work we bring a right temper and disposition of mind, we shall find the path of duty clear and plain. We are the representatives of an important member of the only great republic that now exists. The principles of our policy should therefore be just and liberal, and our views extended beyond the interest and feelings of the present moment. As we are legislating for future times, we cannot too often reflect, what judgment posterity will pass on our public character, when the spirit of party shall subside, and the passions and petty interests of the present times are forgotten. A great man of our nation, not less distinguished for unaffected piety than for real patriotism, observed, *that the judgment of posterity should be to the statesman, what the final judgment is to the christian.* And let us never forget, that office, however exalted, titles, however splendid, and emoluments, however great, can confer no honor on the officer, unless he faithfully discharges the duty of his trust; and that a faithless man raised to office, is but the herald of his own disgrace, and the scourge of those who clothed him with power. If the people have placed us in authority, it is to promote their interest, not our own, that we are bound to act.

I will only added, I shall cheerfully concur in such measures as you may adopt for the good of our country.

WILLIAM PLUMER.

State of New-Hampshire, June 6, 1816.

Royal Dresses, &c.

The following articles cannot fail of amusing our readers. The connoisseurs in these matters must determine whether the *Haytian Queen*, or the *Leir* apparent of the *British throne*, exceeds in splendor.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

HAYTIAN COURT DRESSES.

Very superb dresses for the queen and princesses of Hayti, have just been finished by one of our fashionable dress makers. They are as follow :—

QUEEN OF HAYTI'S DRESS

Consists of petticoat of white satin, richly embroidered in gold sun flowers, terminating at the bottom with broad gold fringe, the train of white satin, embroidered like the petticoat, looped up on each side (to form a drapery) with gold tassels and bullion; a beautiful gold net falls from the left shoulder, and fastened under the right arm, held up by large cords of bullion over the shoulders; the corners and edges finished with tassel fringe; a rich plume of white feathers, ornamented by combs of immense value, completes the dress. This dress may be considered as a *Chef d' Oeuvre* in the court dress style, being by far the richest and most elegant ever made in this or any other country.

THE PRINCESSES' DRESSES.

The First—A petticoat of lilac satin, richly trimmed with three rows of gold and silver fringe, so arranged to form draperies, the body ornamented in like manner finished at the bosom with a gold and silver cestus, with a finely executed rose, from which is suspended an elegant sash of gold and silver net; the train is of silver tissue, richly embroidered round the bottom with large leaves in green chenille (the veins of the leaves in gold) and large red roses; the sleeves are of silver tissue, each with a flower, the same is round the train; a very beautiful frog and tassels finishes the back; the whole trimmed all around with gold and silver fringe to correspond with the petticoat.

The Second—A pink corded satin petticoat and train, the petticoat covered with beautiful blond lace, richly worked in silver, the bottom embroidered with scollops in silver lama, looped up on each side with large bunches of French flowers, roses and lilies of the valley; the train ornamented at the bottom with an elegant wreathing of silver hoops and French roses terminated by a broad blond lace worked in silver lama, like the petticoat; the sleeves richly embroidered in silver, as also the body, which is finished at the bosom with a silver cestus. From the left shoulder depends a rich drapery of blond and silver, finished on the right side by a very beautiful wreath of roses and other flowers.

A state carriage for the King of Hayti has been constructed as follows :—The body is formed peculiarly for the country, the front projecting for the purpose of shade, the lining of the richest velvet, embroidered with the star of the order of St. Henry; the trimmings of pure gold. In the centre of the roof is a beautiful embroidered star of the order; the drapery fringed with gold of immense richness. The painting of the body is most exquisitely executed, the lower pannels being painted the royal color, celestial blue: the arms beautifully painted, surrounded with ornaments and encircled with an elegant border of flower. The upper pannels are covered with a mosaic net work, enriched with military and naval trophies: the cornice to the roof is extremely rich, terminating with phoenixes at each corner, and besides supported with emblematical figures of Liberty, Justice, and Fortitude, and surmounted with the royal crown; rich gilt mouldings surround the framed work of the body; the lamps are peculiarly constructed and of grand appearance. The carriage part, which is a crane or swan necked, appears one mass of exquisite figures and ornaments, particularly the hind standards, where lions, supporting the arms, are surmounted with trophies and crowns, and elevated on blocks of excellent workmanship. The seat and forepart, resembling the lion's standards are solidly gilt. The brace and every ornament correspond

with equal grandeur. There are besides, harness for eight horses, which, for grandeur and elegance, exceed description: it appears a mass of silver, in which is displayed the nicest art of embossing. The bridles, surmounted with rich plumes of feathers, correspond in taste and elegance with the carriage. There are also twenty-two other carriages and harness for 119 horses, for the royal family and nobility, particularly three for the prince and princesses.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES' WEDDING DRESS AND JEWELLERY.

THE DRESS.

1. The wedding dress is a slip of white and silver atlas, worn under a dress of transparent silk net elegantly embroidered in silver lama, with a border to correspond, tastefully worked in bunches of flowers, to form festoons round the bottom; the sleeves and neck trimmed with a rich suit of Brussels point lace. The mantua is two yards and an half long, made of rich silver and white atlas, trimmed the same as the dress, to correspond. After the ceremony, her royal highness will put on a dress of very rich white silk, trimmed with broad satin trimming at the bottom, at the top of which are two rows of broad Brussels point lace. The sleeves of this dress are short and full, intermixed with point lace, the neck trimmed with point to match. The pelisse which the royal bride will put on when her royal highness leaves Carlton House for Bushey Park, is of rich white satin, lined with sarsnet, and trimmed all round with broad ermine. Her royal highness has also the following dresses made upon the occasion:

2. A dress of white net, embroidered in gold lama, an elegant border over white satin; the mantua of an extremely rich gold brocade, with blown roses, richly woven in, very thickly all over the dress, and trimmed with broad gold lace.

3. A dress of transparent net, worked in bright and dead silver; the border twelve inches deep in scollops; at each scollop is placed a bunch of barley corn, in bright and dead silver; the sleeves to match, trimmed with point lace, over white satin.

4. A silver tissue dress, trimmed with a rich trimming of silver lace and Brussels point.

5. A gold india worked muslin, on small spots, very thick and deep border to correspond, and trimmed profusely with Brussels point.

6. Another dress, similar to the former, only in sprigs.

7. 8. Two Brussels point lace dresses, with border and trimming of point lace to match; the one cost 350 guineas, the other 300 guineas.

9. 10.—Two dresses of British cloud net, elegantly trimmed with cloud, and another to wear over satin slips. There are besides several dresses of plain satin, handsomely trimmed with lace and net.

11.—A morning dress of fine muslin, with three rows of broad Valenciennes lace, the founce surmounted with broad footing to match; lace ruff and four breadths of the same and cuffs to correspond.

12.—A fine India muslin dress, with Mechlin lace; flowers, cuffs and ruff of the same, and a lace cape trimmed twice round.

13, 14.—Two worked dresses for the occasion; very rich scolloped borders of four rows, quilted with net at the top of each row. Laced and muslin worked ruff and cuffs to match.

Several other dresses are nearly similar.

The Jewellery is of the most magnificent description, consisting of a beautiful wreath for the head, composed of rose buds and leaves of the most superb brilliants; a necklace of a single row of large brilliants of the finest lustre, with large

drop ear-rings to correspond, and a brilliant cestus of great value. Her royal highness has also a pearl necklace and bracelets with diamond clasps equally splendid. Her royal highness' casket contains other ornaments, consisting of colored stones, richly encircled with jewels. She has besides a rich diamond armet, presented by the prince of Cobourg.

Escape of Lavalette.

London April 29.—The following letter from sir Robert Wilson to earl Grev, was *intercepted* by the French government, and is one of the documents upon which the charges against sir Robert are founded:—

SIR ROBERT WILSON TO EARL GREV.

"It was determined (says sir R. Wilson) that the fugitive should wear the English uniform; that I should conduct him without the barriers in an English cabriolet, wearing the uniform myself; that I should have a relay horse at La Chapelle, and proceed from thence to Compeigne, where Ellister should repair with my carriage, in which I should afterwards travel with Lavalette to Mons, by the way of Cambrai. I had no difficulty in procuring from sir Charles Stewart, at my request, and on my responsibility, passports for general Wallis and colonel Lesnock, names which we chose because they were not preceded by Christian names. The passports were duly countersigned by the minister for foreign affairs, but when they were presented for signature, one of the secretaries asked who colonel Lesnock was? He immediately replied it is the father of the admiral. This object accomplished, Ellister took the passports for colonel Lesnock, procured post-horses for his carriage; and finally, to avoid all suspicion, took an apartment and a coach-house at the Hotel de Helder, in the name of colonel Lesnock. Bruce fortunately learned that the brigade, commanded by his cousin, general Brisbane, was at Compeigne, with the horses and baggage belonging to the general, who was then in England. We saw the aid-de-camp at Bruce's, where we met by appointment. He told him that very particular circumstances obliged us to pass through Compeigne with a person who must remain unknown, we wished to stop an hour or two in a remote and retired quarter. He frankly replied, that he would trust entirely to us on the subject; that his existence depended on preserving his situation, but that he would not hesitate to accede to our proposition, particularly since he saw we were interested in the affair. I avow that I felt repugnance at implicating such a person in this affair; but the cause was too important to stop at that consideration, and I encouraged the hope that a day would one time arrive in which it might be possible for me to acknowledge this service. Bruce procured Lavalette's measure, and Hutchinson gave it to a tailor, saying it was the measure of a quartermaster of his regiment, who wanted a great coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons, but did not need a suit. The tailor observed that it was the measure of a tall man, and that it had not been taken by a tailor.

"His remark alarmed me so much that I thought it was advisable to send Hutchinson to say to him, that as the quartermaster could not wait till Saturday evening it was necessary that the cloths should be carefully packed up, and that they would be forwarded to him after his departure. Hutchinson and Ellister took besides all necessary precautions with respect to the horses, and reconnoitered the

barriers in a promenade on the preceding day. Every precaution for avoiding accidents being adopted, it was finally agreed that Lavalette should be removed to Hutchinson's lodgings on Sunday, January 7, at half past nine in the evening, precisely; and that next day, at half past 7 in the morning, equally precise, I should be at his door with Bruce's cabriolet, my servant, the servant on my mare, well equipped, as if I were going to make an inspection. That Hutchinson should ride along by the side of the cabriolet, keeping up conversation with us, and that in case any embarrassments occurred, Lavalette should mount my horse and I the mare, in order that we might act more freely and gain in expedition. I should certainly have preferred passing the barriers on horseback, but it was thought that the manner of riding on horseback, might attract attention and that passing the barriers in full day, and in an open carriage, would shew too much confidence to give cause for suspicion.

"The hour being at last arrived, Ellister, Bruce, and myself, repaired to Hutchinson's apartments, under the pretext of a party for punch; at the moment when Lavalette was to present himself, Bruce advanced to the stairs, Lavalette took him by the hand, and we saw before us this interesting personage. He was dressed in a blue uniform, and sufficiently disguised to pass without remark in the apartment of Englishmen. The friend who conducted him did not enter the room, but he delivered at Hutchinson's a pair of double barrell'd pistols for Lavalette. He appeared at first much moved. We did not permit him to give vent to all his sentiments of gratitude, but a few moments after, Ellister and I withdrew, and left him to the care of Hutchinson and Bruce.

"Next day at half past seven, I was at Hutchinson's door. In five minutes I had seated Lavalette, and we were on our way to the bar of Clichy. We met an English officer, who appeared surpris'd at seeing a general officer whom he did not know.—But my servant avoided all questions; I passed the barrier at a moderate pace; the gendarmes looked earnestly at us, but the presenting of arms gave Lavalette the opportunity of covering his face in returning the salute. When we got through the barrier Lavalette pressed his leg against mine, and when we were out of the reach of observation, his whole countenance appeared enlivened by the first favor of fortune.

"The road was full of all sorts of people; but whenever we met the diligence, I began to converse with a loud voice in English; and I remarked that my hat, which was mounted with a white plume, and which Lavalette held in his hand, attracted the notice of the passengers, and withdrew their attention from us.

"Lavalette has such marked features, and his person is so well known to all the post masters, that the greatest care was necessary. At La Chapelle, where we changed horses, we experienced a moment's alarm at the sight of four gendarmes who hovered about us. But Hutchinson on being questioned by them, relieved us from their importunities by replying, that we were going to choose cantonments for a division of the English army. We were obliged to pass other gendarmes, who had with them bills containing the description of Lavalette; and here I ought to remark, that these bills had been distributed to almost every individual in France. On approaching Compeigne I observed some grey hairs projecting from under the brown wig worn by Lavalette. Fortunately I had scissors

with me, and I performed the part of his friseur on the road.

"On entering Compeigne we found the sergeant mentioned by captain Prevot, who conducted us through the town to a quarter extremely well chosen, for we were not incommoded by spectators in the streets.—None saw us enter except the soldiers and the English servants who attended us. While we waited for Ellister with the carriage Mr. F. presented us with refreshments. Finally, towards night, as had been agreed upon, Ellister arrived with the carriage, which had left Paris by the barrier of St. Denis, and was followed to La Chapelle by two gendarmes. I caused the lumps to be lighted, as well to shew us our road as to make it appear that we were under no apprehensions; and having taken leave of our friends, we set out, well armed and prepared to make resistance, if we experienced any obstacle. We were much questioned at the stations for the relays, but we experienced no delay, till we reached Cambray, where we lost three hours at the gates, owing to the fault of the English guard, who having no orders for calling the gate keeper, was not to be induced to do so, notwithstanding all we could say to him—a negligence which has already been attended with inconvenience to the government, and which might have been fatal to us. In passing through Valenciennes we were strictly examined three times over, and our passports sent to the commandant. We underwent another examination at some distance from that garrison, and this was the last. We did not stop except at Mons, where we dined, and made arrangements for the future journey of Lavalette. I wrote several letters to facilitate the means by which he might reach his destination, and having provided every thing that appeared best for his health and comfort, I took leave of him, and returned to Paris yesterday evening by the rout of Maubuge, Soissons, and in Porte St. Martin, after an absence of 60 hours."

South America and Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We have a variety of accounts from this interesting portion of the world which it may be useful briefly to notice.

1. A letter from the bloody *Morillo*, to the captain-general at Havana, dated at *Mompaz*, March the 9th, details at considerable length an account of a battle, which col. de la Colzada, one of his officers, had with the patriots, at Pje de Cuesta, the latter end of the preceding month. The forces of the latter, said to have been 3000 strong, under the chiefs Robira, Timotin, Ricauste, Santander, &c. are represented to have been completely defeated, with the loss of 1000 killed 200 wounded, and 500 prisoners; among the killed there being 40 officers, and 23 with the prisoners, with all their artillery and great quantities of arms and ammunition.—The loss of the royalists is given at only 150 killed and wounded. Col. de la Calzada also gives an account of his success in several minor affairs, and according to his statement the condition of the republicans in this quarter are on the worst possible footing.

2. A letter from Wellwood Hyslop, esq. of Jamaica, to a gentleman in Washington city, after giving an account of his imprisonment at *Carthagena*, when that place fell into the hands of the royalists, and relating how through the intercession of the admiral he was tried by a civil court instead of a mock military tribunal, whereby his life was miraculously

ly saved—says, “I left Carthagena on the 27th of April, at which date Morillo had got no further than Ocana, and though there was a general silence in town, it was whispered that his progress was not so rapid as he expected. St. Fe of course had not fallen. The general congress was at Tunja, and since the execution of Amador and Ribbon, who had surrendered under a promised pardon, the interior spirit had resolved to defend itself to the last. Morales with two battalions of Caraccas troops, had marched for Venezuela, where matters were changing much against Ferdinand; so that Morillo has no more than about 3000 men with him. Carthagena is garrisoned by the regiment of Leon, about 650 effective and non-effective, (and I may add, disaffected men, from the want of clothing and pay,) and a battalion of Llanos, composed of about 550. I was a month in town before I sailed, and I assure you, those who remained, in hopes of a better government under Ferdinand, find themselves miserably mistaken. I believe I may say with truth, the spirit of the people is now more elevated than it ever was at any previous period.”

3. It will be recollected that the patriot general *Bolívar*, and his gallant fellow whigs who escaped from murder when *Carthagena* fell, rallied in the island of *St. Domingo*, where they were hospitably received and kindly protected by president *Petion*. They sailed thence in 21 armed vessels and transports, having on board 3500 troops, of which 1500 were colored men furnished by *Petion*. They arrived at *Margarita* early in the last month (May) and having raised the blockade of that patriotic island, and given it all needful supplies, they proceeded for the *Maine*, first against *Angustura*, an important post on the *Oronoco*. Here it was expected that *Bolívar* would receive such reinforcements as would enable him to beat the royalists in the provinces of *Venezuela*, and carry him in triumph to the walls of *Carthagena*, where some hard fighting was calculated upon; though it is said that *Morillo's* force was much dwindled away. The contest, at least, will be sanguinary, as neither side look for quarter.

The following is a copy of *Bolívar's* proclamation to the people of *Venezuela*, as translated for the *Baltimore Patriot*:

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR, captain general of the armies of New Granada and Venezuela, &c. &c.

VENEZULANIANS:—This is the period of the republic. The immortal island of *Margarita*, headed by the intrepid general *Arismenidi*, has proclaimed the independent government of *Venezuela*, and has supported it with the most exalted valor, against all the power of Spain.

The remnant of our forces, dispersed by the fall of *Carthagena*, reunited in *Hayti*.—With them and with the auxiliaries of our magnanimous admiral *Brión*, we are forming an expedition, which from its elements seems destined to terminate forever the dominion of the tyrants over our patriot land.

Venezulanians! Your brothers, and your foreign friends do not come with a view of conquering you! their design is to fight for your liberty, to place you in a situation to re-establish the republic upon the most solid foundation.—The congress of *Venezuela* will be installed anew, when it may be your wish. As the people of independence have done me the honor to entrust me with the supreme authority, I authorise you to name your deputies to the congress without further convocation than the present, confiding to them the same sovereign powers as at the first epoch of the republic.

I am not come to dictate laws to you, but I be-

seech you to hear my voice:—I recommend to you unity of government, and absolute liberty, that you may not repeat the commission of an absurdity and a crime; since we cannot at the same time be free-men and slaves. If you form but one mass of people, if you establish a central government, and if you unite with us, rely upon victory.

Spaniards who inhabit *Venezuela*, the war of destruction shall cease if you but say the word:—if not, we shall exercise just reprisal, and you will be exterminated.

Venezulanians! fear not the sword of your delirers; you are always innocent in the eyes of your brethren.

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR.

Head Quarters at Villa Norte,
3d of May, 1816.

4. *Morillo's desolation.*—Some idea (observes the *Washington City Gazette*) may be formed of the bloody measures adopted by the agents of Ferdinand the 7th at *Carthagena*, by the execution of the following persons, who were put to death there on the 24th of February last:

Manuel del Castillo, a brigadier general; *Martín Amador*, brother to the late governor of *Carthagena*; *P. G. Ribon*, colonel of the republican army, commanding at *Mompóz*; *J. M. Portocarrero*, a gentleman of one of the most respectable families of *Santa Fe de Bogota*, nephew to the marquis of *St. George*; *S. Stuart*, an Englishman of very good education, and lieutenant colonel; *García, Toledo, Ayo, Granados*, and *Augulano*, of the most respectable families, employed in various departments of the government; *Manuel Auguano*, a brigadier general of engineers, father of a numerous family.

5. We denied the probability, a few days ago, of the report that *Santa Fe de Bogota*, the capital of the republic of *New Granada*, had submitted to *Morillo*. It now appears he has never advanced further into the interior than *Mompóz*, which is but a short distance from *Carthagena*, compared with the distance to *Santa Fe*. This place is exceedingly unhealthy, said to be the most so of any in *South America*, and a fever is reported to rage among his troops of which a number die daily. At our latest accounts from him, it was understood that the two wings of his army were defeated by the republicans, and the annihilation of his whole corps was speedily expected. “*Let the invaders perish!*” His force had been reduced to 3000 men, and the troops that were scattered through the neighboring provinces would soon have employment enough with *Bolívar* and his army.

6. *Buenos Ayres.* A letter from this city dated April, 22, says—“There is a congress assembled at *Tucuman*, consisting of members of the different provinces, and it is expected they will come out with a declaration of their independence; in consequence of this the town was illuminated three nights, (by the way nothing very brilliant.) *Alvarez*, the former president, has resigned, and general *Bellecasel* appointed pro tem. until there shall be one elected by the congress. It is said this resignation was in consequence of the government, on the other side, refusing to come to a friendly understanding with this government, alleging they did not believe the director was anxious for a reconciliation. Thus you see how fickle they are. The general on the other side, *Artegas*, has sacked *Santa Fe*, a small place about 30 leagues up the river on this side; 300 men that were sent from here to oppose his operations joined him immediately on their arrival.”

The preceding goes to shew the prevalence of the party feelings in this section of the country, which

we have frequently deplored. But a sense of common danger will probably unite all parties; for we learn by an arrival from Rio Grande "that an expedition, consisting of Portuguese and Spaniards, had arrived before *Buenos Ayres*, with the intention of attacking the place and rescuing it from the hands of the patriots." But it rather to be expected the expedition, (if one has really been fitted out) will first attack *Monte Video*.

From certain official papers which we have seen, it appears highly probable, that the resignation of Alvarez, as noticed above, will be attended with the happiest effects in bringing about a fuller and more complete union of all the people of the provinces than any event that has yet happened. *So let it be—* and "strength to the arm that strikes for freedom!"

MEXICAN NEWS

From the *National Advocate*.—We have received the following from our correspondent at New-Orleans.

The republican general Morellos, made prisoner by the royalists, was carried before the tribunal of the inquisition, in the city of Mexico, and condemned as a heretic, atheist, deist, materialist, and for other crimes of the competence of the holy tribunal; he was also condemned by the arch bishop, degraded in consequence, and given up to the military tribunal, who condemned him to death, and he was executed on the 22d of December last.

It was in vain that the republican government by many petitions addressed to the vice-roy Callejas, reclaimed the observance of the laws of war; in vain did it seek to employ the influence of the cabildo of the metropolis, to save at least the life of the prisoner—the tyranny, superstition, and fanaticism, which exercise openly their sway in the capital of the new world, sacrificed a most virtuous patriot, whose courageous valour had fixed the attention and merited the applause of the world; in such a manner that the services and exertions of five years consecrated to the safety of his country, will cause him to live forever in their hearts, and his name will be handed down to the latest posterity.

The Mexican patriots, by a proclamation of the government and a circular to all the provinces, have solemnly sworn to revenge the death of their illustrious defender, protesting that they will always hold the viceroy and 60,000 Spaniards who inhabit that immense country responsible of the blood of Morellos.

The arms of the republic shine every where. Much blood has been shed at *Prado-del-Rey*. The royalists collected five thousand men to attack that position occupied by the patriots; twice they attacked and twice were their assaults repulsed with great loss; not being able to succeed by open force, they had recourse to intrigue and seduction. Joseph Maria Lascano, the lieutenant commanding the force which defended the bridge, sold himself to general Miyares for \$8,000. The garrison was incorruptible; but seeing itself abandoned by its perfidious leader who had gone over to the enemy's camp, it made dispositions for retreat which was effected without other loss than that of the artillery of too heavy a calibre to be removed. By these means the royalists saw themselves masters of the bridge, and passed with a rich convoy, which however, did not arrive intact at Vera-Cruz.

Many skirmishes have taken place since, in which the royalists were completely defeated. General Victoria has lately beaten them in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. Capt. Francisco de Paulo intercepted a convoy which was on its way from Albarado to

Vera Cruz, and put to the sword the escort of 200 dragoons.

Col. Pasos besieges the garrisons of Orizava and Cordova, and they are reduced to their narrow entrenchments. After having overrun the whole province, and defeated all those who opposed him, he opened the prisons and set at liberty those who groaned in captivity.

Col. Gomes has cut in pieces 1500 men who were assembled around Puebla, after having defeated a division of 1000, which he met on the road from Mexico to Tescmelucan; and has since taken by surprise the latter, a place of great importance; not one escaped of the garrison, from the commander to the private.

Marshal Osorno attacked and took the town of Apan. A division of 1000 men, which marched from Mexico against him, was obliged to retreat by forced marches on Monte-Alto; where the commanders Ignacio Sanchez and Pascasio Herce had cut to pieces another division of 700 men. Col. Teran beat 600 royalists at Topexi de la Sedas. Lieutenant colonel Guerero engaged an action at Disteca, (province of Oxaca) in which he defeated, in an instant, more than 1000 men by the sword and lance alone.

The provinces are now occupied in the constitutional election of deputies to form the congress, which was before only provisional. This measure will put an end entirely to the differences which tended to disturb the peace and union of the patriots. It will give to the legislative body that character which is necessary in order to merit the confidence of the people and other nations.

Foreign Articles.

STATE OF EUROPE.—The European papers give us many important reports—but they are only reports, of the following amount: That the duke of Wellington is to be superceded in his command of the Russian and Prussian contingents (stationed in France to keep the beloved Louis on the throne, and prevent his loving subjects from driving him and his family far from them) by the young prince of Orange, brother-in-law of the emperor Alexander. It also appears that those powers, convinced of the incompetency of the Bourbons to govern France, may have determined to place the said prince of Orange on the throne! Another report says, that Russia has made, or was about to make, a demand that Austria should cede Galicia to her, &c.

We put very little faith in these reports, though it may be, and, indeed, it appears probable, that some new disturbances may be expected in Europe. We incline to this opinion from a belief always entertained, that the present state of things, from their very nature, cannot last. If it be, that Alexander entertains the design of placing his brother-in-law on the throne of France [and why may he not?] a new war of various character, may be expected. Great Britain and Austria will, of necessity, become allies to oppose the procedure; and the event may be, as has sometimes been hinted at, that Napoleon will be brought upon the theatre again.

The royal government of France is delivering up to the royal government of Spain, all those gallant spirits who "delivered" the latter country of Bonaparte, and "restored" Ferdinand to the throne; who fled to France to preserve themselves from being "delivered" up to the un-Holy Inquisition—among them is the celebrated Mina.

Few evidences of ingratitude equal to that of Ferdinand is to be found in history. His fiery per-

scutions of the liberales of Spain, the men that supported his throne on the point of their swords, will consign him to the infamy of ages.

Wilson, Bruce and Hutchinson have been found guilty of assisting in the escape of Lavalette, and sentenced to *three months imprisonment*. There must be some cause for this slight punishment, over and beyond the mercy or justice of their French judges.

Talleyrand has quitted Paris for Valency. The French 5 per cent. cons. were at 59 2-10.

There seems to be a great ferment among the people of Amiens, Boulogne, Beauvais, &c. Many of them have been ordered to take up their residence in fortified places, and many have been sent to castles and citadels. *To read a foreign newspaper subjects the reader to indefinite imprisonment.*

It is stated that Napoleon's son by Maria Louisa, is to be called "Francis Charles," hereafter.

The army of Sweden is fixed at 60,000 men. Many assassinations of the Prussian troops in France are said to have happened, in consequence, General Zeithen has adopted very severe measures.

Liberty of the press. In the British house of commons on the 8th ultimo, Mr. Brougham brought forward a motion "that leave be given to bring in a bill for securing and extending the liberty of the press." After considerable debate, leave was given to bring in the bill.

There were several fires in Suffolk, Eng. the beginning of May, the work of incendiaries, in consequence of the introduction of some new labor-saving improved machines. Some of the incendiaries had been apprehended and committed for trial.

A Naples article reports that the army of that kingdom, by the end of April, would amount to 28,000 men; and observes "the English and Austrians continue to keep garrisons in the fortresses on our coasts."

There is a frequent exchange of couriers between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

A hoy, proceeding down the Thames with a parcel of dollars to be put on board an outward-bound Indiaman, was boarded in the river and robbed of seven chests of specie.

Six frigates, with troops, have lately left England for the West Indies. Admiral Exmouth's negotiations with the Barbary powers, appear to have been successful in the release of many Europeans impressed into the service of the pirates.

The French legislative body has been suddenly closed, by order of the king.

The long talked of expedition is said to have left Lisbon for Brazil—its force is given at 6,000 men.

General Bertrand is condemned to death.

The differences between Austria and Bavaria are said to be settled.

England is now exporting grain to France! This is quite as odd as the import of provisions into the United States from Ireland.

Private letters from France speak of the great number of arrests which are yet made; and also of some agitations—but the Paris papers are as silent as the grave on all such subjects—as much so as the gazette of the "holy inquisition" would be as to what was doing in its dungeons.

The Austrian and British troops in Italy, have taken the territories of the pope under their protection. What has the "holy father" to fear?

"THE GREAT MARRIAGE!" So the late connexion of Leopold Coburg and Charlotte Guelph, is called in the English papers. They were married on the 2nd of May. The details of the persons present at the ceremony, and of the ceremony itself, with all the

movements of the parties—how they went in at that door and came out at this—how the prince looked at the grey horses, and how the people were squeezed which stood round about the place, and of other things of immense importance, occupy two or three columns of closely printed matter in the British papers.

On the 4th of May the prince regent created his son-in-law a general in the British armies—that is, he is to receive the *pay* and *emoluments* of a general. The ceremony of the marriage took place at Carlton house, and was performed by the archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the "royal family" and a general crowd of lords and ladies and other people.

WHITE SLAVES. Frankfort, March 27.—Agreeably to late accounts from Munich, it has been finally settled in the treaty between Austria and Bavaria, that prince Eugene Beauharnois is to have a donation of land containing 50,000 inhabitants.

London, May 4.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and companies of H. M. ships Endymion, Pomona and Tenedos, captains Hope, Parker and Lumley, commanders, who were on board at the capture of the American frigate President, on the 15th of January, 1815, that they will be paid their respective proportions of the net proceeds of head money for the said capture, on the 10th inst. and all shares not then claimed will be recalled at No. 23, Norfolk-street, Strand, every Tuesday and Friday for three months from first day of payment.

First class	£. 168 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second class	16 16 ?
Third class	9 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fourth class	2 17 10
Fifth class	1 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sixth class	0 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seventh class	0 12 10
Eighth class	0 6 5

WILLIAM MARSH, for Agent.

Erratum—Direct Tax.

ERRATUM—From the *National Intelligencer*—In our copy of the act passed at the late session of congress relative to laying and assessing a direct tax, the following section was contained, and published, which was not a part of the act as it was passed by congress. The error was no doubt occasioned by the hurry of preparing the copy for the press at the proper department, and the circumstance of this section having been in the bill as originally printed for the use of congress, though struck out before the bill became a law.

Those interested are hereby requested to take notice that the section published as Sec. 9, in the following words, is not a part of the act passed at the late session of congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same."

"Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That on every transfer of the valuation of real estate or slaves, by which any person who is chargeable with a tax shall be released from such tax, the principal assessor shall be entitled to demand and receive, from such person, the sum of fifty cents: *Provided*, That the transfer for which such fee is paid shall be considered as embracing the whole valuation of any person, whether of real estate or slaves, so transferred."

See Weekly Register, page 234.

CHRONICLE.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, capt. G. Rodgers, sailed from New York for France, on the 12th inst. having on board Mr. Gallatin, our minister to France.

GAS LIGHT. The city council of Baltimore have passed an ordinance to authorize a company to light the city by means of "carburetted hydrogen gas."—It is understood that the work will be immediately commenced. We calculate upon great advantages from this liberal procedure.

The gang of counterfeiters and pick-pockets who have lately infested this city, as noticed in our last, have been somewhat *disturbed* within a few days. Certain suspected persons have been committed to the guardianship of the sheriff. Among other of their depredations, was the robbery of gen. *Colbert* (Chickasaw chief) at our theatre, of his pocket-book, with treasury drafts to the amount of nearly 7000 dollars, and bank notes to the value of about 1100 dollars. The book has since been found with the drafts and other papers enclosed, but the notes were missing. The city council at a special meeting, authorized the offering of a reward of \$200 by the mayor for the conviction of the offenders, or for other persons detected in the like practices, or of maliciously setting fire to, or attempting to set fire to any building in the city.

An attempt was made to set fire to a frame building in Baltimore, near the corner of Market and Calvert streets, on Sunday night last, which, had it not been providentially discovered, would have caused a mighty conflagration, from its vicinity to a large collection of frame houses.

The new French ambassador to the United States, *Hyde Neville*, has arrived at New-York in a frigate, accompanied by several gentlemen who came out as consuls. The *marquis de Pirigere*, is to be consul at Baltimore. All the rest of the consuls are plain *monseigners*, as *John Bull* calls the Frenchmen.

A treaty with the *Sucks* and *Foxes*, being concluded at *St. Louis*, the United States are now at peace with all the northern and western tribes of Indians, and in the south the appearances of hostility are happily dying away.

The damage to the crops by the insurrection of the blacks in Barbadoes, is estimated to amount to 3000 hinds. of sugar. Martial law is still in force.

There has been a great fire at Raleigh N. C. Upwards of 50 buildings of every description, were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$100,000. Among other houses destroyed, was one in which was deposited a quantity of arms, &c. belonging to the U. S. all lost, valued at \$40,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

New Orleans. The hope of stopping the *crevasse*, as before stated, is at an end until the fall of the river. It now admits a volume of water 200 feet wide and 20 deep!

Our latest accounts from New-Orleans say that great exertions were about to be made to cut drains to carry off the water of the Mississippi into the cypress swamp, from whence it might work its way into lake Ponchartrain.

American Bible Society. Elias Boudinot, esq. president of the American bible society, has presented that institution with the generous donation of *ten thousand dollars*.

Separation of Maine.—A committee of the legislature of Massachusetts has reported a bill to authorise the meeting of a convention, to be elected by the people of the district of Maine, by which it may be erected into a separate state, under certain

conditions, and with the consent of the United States.

The board of public works for the state of Virginia, have had a meeting at Richmond and organized themselves. Proceedings hereafter.

U. S. SENATORS. Appointments by the legislature of Massachusetts: *Harrison C. Otis* to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Varnum's period of service, and *Eli P. Ashmun*, to serve in the place of Mr. Gore resigned on account of ill health.

Presidential election. The legislature of Massachusetts have passed a resolve to take from the people and appoint by themselves, the electors of a president and vice president of the United States.

Marriage-Scheme.

The following pleasant little story from the *Petersburg Intelligencer*, may relieve an idle moment, and possibly be productive of some good.

To the Editors of the *Petersburg Intelligencer*.

GENTLEMEN,—On the 21st day of December last, I was passing through the state of South-Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of——, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighboring house, and on being requested I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married, the company was seated and a profound silence ensued—(the man of the house was religious.) A young Lawyer then arose, and addressed the company very handsomely, and in finishing his discourse begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped would be beneficial. And on obtaining leave, he proposed:

That one man in the company should be selected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady in company should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the person's name who they wished to marry; then hand it to the president for inspection, and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other the president was to inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choices, should have their choice kept entirely secret.

After the appointment of the president, the communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices;—but who they had chosen, remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed and the company respectively retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized, and that the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven, had declared that their diffidence was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced. Gentlemen under 20 and ladies under 15, were excluded as unmarriageable.

You will be pleased to let the public hear of this scheme, and I hope it will be productive of much good by being practised in Virginia.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 18 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 252.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

A portion of this number, greater than usual, is appropriated to dispose of a quantity of small-articles of news; statistics and politics—amusing for the present and useful for the future.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

As we inserted Mr. *Cobbett's* proposal for publishing his REGISTER in New-York, it is but proper to say that the work is going on there with all the vigor, strength and originality that so peculiarly belongs to the distinguished writer. It is almost entirely made up from manuscripts, and is at once a monument of the industry and talents of Mr. Cobbett. He speaks of things freely; and his happy, easy manner of elucidating his ideas, admitted by all to be unique, is admired by all. The copy right of his numbers is secured, for the reasons given in his letter to the editor of this paper—(see page 171.) The price of the POLITICAL REGISTER appears very high—(25 cents a sheet)—for the quantity of matter it contains; but it is the quality of it that is valued by its rapidly increasing subscribers.

Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike.

The idea of the lamented general PIKE cannot cross the mind of an *American* who was personally acquainted with him, or knew him by character, without a sensible warmth of the blood rushing from the heart that loved and admired him. He was a soldier "without fear," a gentleman "without reproach," and his death was, indeed, a national loss—and, happening when it did—when the *soldier* was so much wanted, was doubly severe. But he fell in the arms of victory, and died with his head reposing on the conquered flag of the enemy.

Whatever relates to a man like this, belongs to his country; and it is with pleasure the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER is made the medium of preserving the following from oblivion—for he believes it has never been published. We have the original, through the politeness of a friend at fort Hawkins. The general spirit of the letter may be considered as too high by many, who *entirely* disapprove of the practice which the hero would have checked; yet when his *object* is duly esteemed, and those to whom the proposition was addressed, are taken into the account, we are inclined to believe that there is but little for the most fastidious to find fault with.

(CIRCULAR.)

New-Orleans, 5th August, 1809.

SIR—It must have been the subject of sincere regret and surprize to all men of reflection and humanity, to perceive to what a length the practice of personal combats and duels have been carried in the United States, and more especially amongst the members of our army and naval establishments. At the first view of circumstances, it might be conceived that wearing a sword was an inducement, or laid an obligation on the wearer, to fight more frequently than the civilian; that we must guard our honor free from blemish, I readily agree; but a man of honor and a man of virtue, are synonymous terms: and if any thing is meant by honor, distinct from what conscience dictates, it must arise from

the false constructions of what is termed the fashionable world. But I will admit that as officers, who may be called on to lead others into danger, it would not be proper that we should be thought men who have sought our personal safety by submitting to what in the opinion of the world is a disgrace. The feelings of a gentleman are indefinable and arise from delicacy of sentiment, varying according to education, society and manners. The above impressions were what impelled our countryman H*****, to meet his fate from the hands of a man that he knew was a villain, against his own better judgment. As a *soldier*, therefore, I will not pretend entirely to condemn the practice—but what I would wish to abolish is a recurrence to that means of settling a *point of duty*: if this principle is allowed to obtain ground, I will ask the gentlemen, if the very foundations of subordination and discipline are not destroyed? An inferior may dispute the correctness of the orders of his superior, and a reference to personal combat is to decide! If this is suffered to prevail, in vain has our government formed laws for the regulation of the army; in vain have grades been established, or civil codes been considered as the rules of civilized society:—abolish, at once, the trial by jury, and revive the ancient trial by combat! But I will not intrude more on your time or good sense, conscious that you must see this subject in a similar point of view.

What has given birth to those ideas are the three unfortunate affairs which have recently taken place in this part of the army, *all on points of duty*, which have been the cause of the death of a youthful soldier in prime of life, and left his friends to mourn his untimely fate; and the wounding of two more, now laid on the bed of misery, trembling on the brink of the grave. In order to obviate and correct this abuse, I have presumed to offer to your consideration, the following propositions, viz.

1. That the officers of each corps vote for eight officers, seven of whom shall belong to other corps than their own—those eight officers shall represent the seven corps at camp and the old artillery at New-Orleans, and shall form a committee to draft articles by which all disputes on points of honor shall be settled.
- 2d. That these articles shall be adopted when approved of by a majority of said committee; who shall cause a fair copy to be made and lodged with each commanding officer of a corps, to be subscribed by all the officers present.
- 3d. That the officers of said corps shall then proceed to elect five officers from the body of the army in this quarter, without discrimination of rank or corps, who shall form a court of honor, to whom shall be referred all causes of dispute which arise among members of the said association.
- 4th. That any number of said court shall constitute a board to hear and determine in said causes, according to honor, equity and the articles established as the constitution of the said association.
- 5th. That all officers who may arrive at this division of the army, shall be invited to join in the said voluntary association of brotherly affection and honor.

6th. That a copy of the articles of our confederation be transmitted to all commandants of corps of the United States' army, and that a new election of officers constituting the Court of Honor be held annually.

The above I have been emboldened to offer to your view; more especially as institutions of a similar nature have existed in the armies of various foreign nations; not to take into view the celebrated "Court of Honor" which, under the ancient kings of France, was one of the principal causes of the great decay of the practice of duelling in that kingdom. If this proposition should meet your approbation, it would be advisable for the election of the members of the committee to be immediately made, in order that the code for the government of the association may be formed. I feel a consciousness that the gentlemen who know me will attribute my stepping forth on this occasion to no other cause than a desire to promote discipline, harmony, brotherly affection, the good of the army and our common country.

I am sir, with high consideration and respect,
Your obt' serv't Z. M. PIKE, Major.

Impressed Seamen.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives, requesting the president to cause to be laid before the house, a statement of the number of impressed American seamen confined in Dartmoor prison, the number surrendered, given up, or taken from on board British vessels captured during the late war, together with their places of residence, respectively—has the honor to submit to the president, in the papers marked A, B, and C, all the information which he has, as yet, been able to obtain, relative to the object stated in the resolution.

The paper A, contains a list of such impressed seamen as were transferred from British ships of war to Dartmoor and other prisons in England.

B, contains the names of those who were transferred in like manner to prisons in the West-Indies and Nova-Scotia.

C, the names of those who were discharged in England from British ships of war since the peace.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of state, April 27, 1816.

The paper A. is headed, "LIST OF AMERICAN SEAMEN IMPRESSED ON BOARD BRITISH PUBLIC SHIPS, AND TRANSFERRED TO AND CONFINED IN ENGLISH PRISONS AS PRISONERS OF WAR, TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL LISTS FURNISHED BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES, TO THE AMERICAN AGENTS FOR PRISONERS, IN LONDON."

Then follows the names of fourteen hundred and twenty-two brave fellows—shewing also "by what British man of war, or under what circumstances they were impressed or detained"—"where first confined"—"date of release"—"in what vessel returned to the United States"—and where they "arrived."

The paper B. contains—"A list of American seamen impressed on board British public ships, and transferred to and confined in prisons in the West-Indies or Nova Scotia; taken from lists furnished by the British authorities to the American agents for prisoners."

This list contains one hundred and fifty-eight names, with particulars as above.

The paper C. is "A list of American seamen impressed on board British public ships, and discharged therefrom in England, since the peace, furnished by the American agents in London."

This list contains two hundred and nineteen names—and designates 90 persons who are known to have returned to the United States, and 129 who were supposed to have "remained in England;" or rather, we should suppose, whose destiny was unknown. Some of them may have been maimed or worn out in the service, and have felt it right to demand a maintenance from that country in whose defence their strength and vigor had been exhausted.

The insertion of these tables would occupy a great deal of room, without answering any useful purpose at present. The lengthened row of names, presented in terrible testimony of England's cruelty, would, no doubt, excite the indignation of every man possessed of the feelings of an American, and serve to heap contempt upon the legislature of a certain great state, which raised a committee to ascertain how many of its citizens had been impressed, who gravely reported that they amounted, (I believe) to sixteen; though in that miserable abode of suffering and murder, Dartmoor, alone, there were confined not less than seven hundred citizens of that very state, who had been impressed and given up as prisoners of war! But our object is rather to excite a determination to resist, on the onset, such practices in future, than stir up a spirit of vengeance for the past.

RECAPITULATION.	
In list A.	1422 men.
B.	158 men.
C.	219 men.
	1799 men.

It will not be contended by the "ablest of our writers," as certain scribbling politicians were called by the famous British emissary—that these lists are exaggerated; for the first and second of them are derived from "British authority." The British government acknowledges that they made "prisoners of war" of 1580 American seamen who had involuntarily, and by violence, came into their possession, in time of peace!

But these lists do not furnish any thing like the true amount of such persons gallantly captured on the high seas, and bravely forced into "his majesty's prisons." There was, at one time, in Dartmoor twenty three hundred and fifty American prisoners, who had been impressed and given up as "prisoners of war;" and they were the stoutest and ablest men in the depot—for the impressing officers had always the ingenuity to discover that the best and strongest seamen on board an American ship were Englishmen! It is fairly to be presumed that this class of seamen, detained in all the British prisons (at sea or on shore) would not have been short of four thousand. A great many more were brutally kept to what their masters called "duty," by whippings and privations that the Algerine knows nothing of—and many perished in resisting the tyranny of the cold-blooded villains who attempted to exercise command over them. We say attempted to exercise command—for they suffered themselves to be starved and beaten to death, rather than fight against their country! Many have since been released, as the ships were paid off or laid up, and a few days ago, almost a year and a half after the peace, a whole ship load of such arrived at New-York!

The writer of a "Journal of a young man of Massachusetts," who went as a surgeon on board an American privateer, and was captured and carried to Halifax, and from thence to Dartmoor, relates the following—we use his own words—"I give it as the sufferer related it to us all, and as confirmed by other testimony beside his own. The

man declared himself to be an American, and as such, asked for his discharge. The captain said he lied, that he was no American, but an Englishman, and that he only made this declaration to get his liberty; and he ordered him to be severely whipped; and on every punishing day, he was asked if he still persisted in calling himself an American, and in refusing to do duty? The man obstinately persisted. At length the captain became enraged to a high degree; he ordered the man to be stripped, and tied up to the gratings, and after threatening him with the severest flogging that was in his power to inflict, he asked the man if he would avoid the punishment, and do his duty? "Yes," said the noble sailor, "I will do my duty, and that is to blow up your ship the very first opportunity in my power." This was said with a stern countenance, and a corresponding voice. The captain seemed astonished, and first looking over his larboard shoulder, and then over his starboard shoulder, said to his officers, this is a damn'd queer fellow! I do not believe he is an Englishman. I suppose he is crazy; so you may unleash him, boatswain;—and he was soon after sent out of that ship into this prison ship. This man will carry the marks of the accursed cat to his grave!"

Many extracts of this sort might be made from the interesting little volume just quoted. It is full of incident and instruction, and we wish it was in the hands of every man in America. But it is, indeed, a tale of horror. It is known that the copy of a similar journal, kept by another person who had been confined at Dartmoor, was bought up for 900 dollars, and suppressed.

The life of an American seaman, impressed and held—confined and abused as they were on board of British ships of war—exposed to all the casualties of a sea-faring life—battle, storm, climate and the thousand *et ceteras* so fatal to this class of people, cannot possibly be estimated at more than *five years*, for an average. It may, therefore, safely be said that *four thousand* were discharged during and since the war, and that *twelve thousand* perished on board the British ships before the war. The practice commenced in *Washington's* administration, and was continued until the 18th of June, 1812, and I cannot but think that the estimate is very reasonable.

But the fact of making "prisoners of war" of men who had been impressed—who were *acknowledged* to have been impressed, as the fact of "giving them up" undeniably proves, is something *sui generis*, and, so far as my reading goes, without parallel or precedent, in ancient or modern times. *Bonaparte*, the "usurper and tyrant," gave some type of it, on the rupture of the treaty of *Amiens*—but it was only a type. He detained, rather than imprisoned (with only one or two exceptions) several Englishmen who voluntarily came into his dominions and might have left them when they pleased, who happened to be there when their government chose to renew the war. We all recollect the sensibility this procedure excited—a volume would not contain the "villains," "usurpers," "tyrants," and the like, that the British press, on both sides of the water, heaped on *Napoleon Bonaparte* for this conduct. The newspapers teemed with columns upon columns of comments upon it—and it was spoken of with great warmth and indignation in parliament. We have before us a file of *New-York* papers for 1803, wherein extracts from the London papers respecting it are frequently quoted; and the editor of the N.Y. paper, commenting upon them, says—"Is not such conduct *ego outrageous* to be borne in a civilized age? Should

it not render the name of Bonaparte detestable throughout the world?"

We dismiss the subject without further remark—it is one that we always touch upon with reluctance, because it provokes feelings so difficult to restrain within proper bounds—but so much we have thought it a duty to say.

Election Statistics.

To a people so much interested in the business of elections as (blessed be God for it!) the people of the United States are, it is important to the public instruction, as well as to gratify a laudable curiosity, that exact accounts of the returns of votes, shewing the strength and progress of parties, in the several states, should be published and preserved.

Under these impressions, the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER has taken no little pains to insert such returns in his work—but, from many causes, they are so frequently given in the *local* papers in a manner not calculated to satisfy the general curiosity, that a great part of their usefulness it lost; and it also happens, that the *result* of an election being known, no exertion is made to shew, correctly, how that result was produced.

The propriety and utility of publishing these returns in a clear and methodical manner, gave rise to some correspondence with a very respectable gentleman in New-Hampshire, who suggested the expediency of obtaining, from some person qualified to give information, in every state, a return of the votes taken in the several counties or districts, with a political designation of persons, to shew the strength of parties therein. In reply, the editor stated the difficulties he had encountered in the attempts he had made to give these returns, and invited him [the New-Hampshire gentleman] to commence a new and general system, by furnishing, as briefly as was consistent with perspicuity, an account of the late election in his own state. This he has done, in a very satisfactory manner (given below) and we recommend the exhibit as a model for gentlemen in other states whose opinions accord with our own on this subject, and are willing to devote a few moments of leisure to furnish us with similar returns from the several states of the union; which is respectfully invited. A general attention to this request, it is believed, would not a little gratify the wishes of the people at large.

In communicating the returns from New-Hampshire, the gentleman observes—"A statement of this kind from each state, would enable you, once a year, to form some curious and valuable tables." The hint shall not be lost, if the means of giving it operation can be obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

JUNE, 1816.

Names of Federal gentlemen in *Italic*.

EXECUTIVE.

WILLIAM PLUMER, Governor.

Whole number of votes 39,055.

William Plumer,	20,672
James Sheafe,	18,383

Majority,	2626
Scattering votes,	77

COUNCIL.

Rockingham—271 votes.

Elijah Hall,	777
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<i>Strafford</i> —7261 votes.	
Samuel Quarles,	826
<i>Hillsborough</i> —6,830 votes.	
Benjamin Pierce,	2148
<i>Cheshire</i> —8,020 votes.	
<i>Levi Jackson,</i>	496
<i>Grafton & Coos</i> —5,584 votes.	
<i>Enoch Colby,</i>	492
In the council 3 republicans and 2 federalists.	

SENATE.

William Badger, President.	
For district No. 1. William Ham	1001 majority
2. <i>Joseph Shepard,</i>	34
3. <i>John Fose,</i>	136
4. John Harvey,	275
5. Beard Plumer,	267
6. William Badger,	383
7. James Wallace,	585
8. Jonathan Harvey,	1546
9. <i>Phineas Henderson,</i>	955
10. <i>James H. Bingham,</i>	234
11. No choice by the people.	
John Durkee, by the legislature.	
12. No choice by the people.	
Dan Young, by the legislature.	
In the senate, 8 republicans and 4 federalists.	
Levi Woodbury, Clerk.	
<i>Abiel Foster,</i> Assistant clerk.	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

David L. Morrill, Speaker.	
190 members—15 to 18 republican majority.	
Moses L. Neal, clerk.	
Nathaniel Weare, assistant-clerk.	
Samuel Sparhawk, secretary.	
<i>Payton R. Freeman,</i> deputy-secretary.	
William Pickering, treasurer.	

Account of Brazil.

Extracted chiefly from the late work of Mr. J. Mawe. [This account also takes in a part of the provinces of the *Rio del Plata*—and the reader will observe that Mr. Mawe's work was written before, or without regard to, the late revolution there— which, with the changes in the manners and habits of the people, &c. we intend ourselves to notice hereafter, according to the best information we can collect.]

We enter to give succinctly, in successive numbers, all the most valuable and interesting matter contained in Mr. Mawe's book of travels; because it has just lately been published, of course has been read by few of our readers; also, because it is the only good account that we have of that country, as no Englishman has ever been permitted to travel through it before Mr. Mawe, and principally because that immense province is naturally as interesting as any country in the world, and has lately been the scene of a series of events of the most momentous character.

We do not intend to give what is called a "review" of the work before us, we shall not even confine ourselves to it, but take freely from others whatever may add to the value of our own account. And as we intend to give *statistical tables* of the whole of South America, as soon as a sufficient quantity of matter can be collected and arranged; we shall therefore generally omit in this, such matter as should naturally be transferred to those tables.

All the writers who describe Brazil speak of it as a country, that, were it inhabited by an enterprising people, and under the influence of a wise

government, would be one of the finest and happiest portions of the globe. The natural salubrity and perpetual amenity of the climate, the inexhaustible fertility of the soil, the richness and splendid exuberance of the natural productions—the lovely and picturesque scenery that charms the traveller every where.—The clumps of cedars, the groves of palms—of spontaneous peach-trees, and great varieties of other trees bearing delicious fruits, often ornamented with the slender vines of different running plants, that spread their bright festoons from limb to limb, and from tree to tree, until the luxuriance of nature looks like the decorations of fantastic art—We shall not however detain the reader with general remarks, but enter at once into the description of each part, and particularly of the curious, interesting habits and manners of the people who live that delightful country.

Monte Video enjoys few advantages except that of commerce, and not even these in any considerable degree, on account of the shallowness of the harbor, which does not well admit vessels above three or four hundred tons burden; but chiefly on account of the indolence, ignorance of trade, national prejudice, superstition and temperance of its inhabitants. The population amounts to between 15,000 and 20,000 souls, consisting of Spaniards, creoles, natives, blacks, and every intermixture of those classes: an observation that may be considered as applying to the general population of the province. "The town is upon a gentle elevation, at the extremity of a small peninsula, and is walled entirely round." There are few fine buildings, the houses being generally only one story; and as the streets have no pavements, they are always covered with mud or dust. Provisions are cheap and abundant, particularly beef, but the pork through the whole province is not eatable, because the hogs live principally upon flesh. The inhabitants were not opulent until lately, when by taking advantage of the immense number of imprudent English speculators, and by various other fraudulent means, they have amassed great sums. "The ladies are generally affable, polite, full of vivacity, courteous to strangers, very fond of dress, and very neat and cleanly. They adopt the English costume at home, but go abroad usually in black, and always covered with a large veil or mantle." "The climate of Monte Video is humid. In the winter months (June, July and August) the weather is sometimes boisterous, and in summer the serenity of the atmosphere is frequently interrupted by tremendous thunder storms;" and "the people are annoyed with musquitoes, and with the swarms of flies that are produced by the foolish exposure of great quantities of meat and offal."

"The vicinity of Monte Video is agreeably diversified with low gently-sloping hills, vallies watered by beautiful rivulets," "but there is little of the embellishments of cultivation—few enclosures except the gardens of the principal merchants; and in general a want of sylvan scenery to complete the landscape." Wood is scarce in this part of the province, except along the shores of the streams, but it might be easily produced, as the soil is extremely rich, the stratum of vegetable earth being sometimes above two yards thick.

Berriga Negra comes next in our order of description. As our traveller was commanded to go into the interior, and not approach within forty leagues of Monte Video, he chose this place, it being about 160 miles to the north east of Monte Video, 120 from Maldonado, and 20 from the town of Minas. Berriga Negra is properly the name of a

small river that flows into the lake of Meni. It is a cattle breeding country, as it is calculated that each square league sustains from 1500 to 2000 head. "The flocks are kept by men from Paraguay called *Peons*, who live in hovels constructed at convenient distances for that purpose." Ten thousand head are allotted to four or five *Peons*, who collect them every evening and morning, and once or twice a month drive them into pens to be kept for a night. By these means they are all rendered tame and gentle. Breeding alone is attended to; neither butter nor cheese is made, and milk is scarcely known as an article of food. "The constant diet of those people morning, noon and night, is beef, eaten almost always without bread, and frequently without salt." In addition to this however they take copious draughts of an infusion of the herb *M. t.*, which is in general use, not only in Brazil but in the neighboring provinces, being used in the same manner that tea is with us.

The houses of the *Peons* are mostly formed of upright posts, interwoven with small branches of trees, plastered with mud inside and outside, and the roof thatched with long grass and rushes. "The door is a wicker-work, or else a green hide stretched on sticks, and removable at pleasure." "The furniture consists of the scalps of horses made to serve for seats, and of hides stretched to lie upon. The principal if not the sole cooking utensil is a rod or spit of iron stuck into the ground in a position so as to incline over the fire. The beef spitted upon this instrument is left to roast until the side next the fire is judged to be sufficiently done, and then it is twisted round until it is all cooked."

Very few females are to be found among the *Peons*—a man may travel a whole day without seeing or hearing of one. "To this circumstance may be attributed the total absence of domestic comfort in the dwellings of these wretched men, and the gloomy apathy observable in their dispositions and habit. It is true the mistress of an estate may occasionally visit it for a few months, but she is obliged during her stay to live in great seclusion on account of the dreadful consequences to be apprehended from being so exposed."

"The dexterous mode in which the *Peons* catch their cattle by throwing a noose over them has been frequently described, but certainly no description can do full justice to their activity." The method of catching horses by means of balls at the ends of leather thongs is similar to the other but more unerring.

Mr. Mawe relates an incident that had occurred before his arrival there, that gives a striking idea of the skill and courage which those *Peons* possess.—There was a mulatto woman among them, strong, active, masculine, accustomed to catching horses, cattle, and doing other kinds of men's work, being hired as a *Peon*. "One day as she was passing a rivulet, she observed a large tiger at no great distance. Surprised that the animal did not steal away, as is generally the case, she drew nearer, still keeping her horse's head from him, so as to be ready to gallop off if he should make a spring. He was still inattentive and motionless; the woman observing this, and thinking he aided something, after some minutes pause, backed her horse until she came within twenty yards of him; she then threw her noose over his neck and instantly galloped away with him to a considerable distance. Whether ill or not before, she knew he must be then dead, so she alighted, flayed him, and carried the skin home as a trophy."

"The horses live only on grass. They are spirited

and hardy, being accustomed to bad treatment.—They seldom work more than a week at a time and are then turned out to pasture for months together." They have a singular and simple way of training them to draw. "No harness is made use of, but a saddle or pad girted on and a leather thong fastened to the girth at each side." "The girths are generally formed of shreds of green hide or of the sinews of the neck. The horses are never shod. The mares are kept only for breeding, and as wood is scarce in this part a flock of them is sometimes killed, and the carcasses, with the exception of the hides and tails, are used for fuel.

"Trained horses are from five to seven dollars; horned cattle by the herd of a thousand at two dollars a head. Mares at three rials (1s. 6d.) each. Sheep are scarce and never eaten, they are kept by some for the sake of the wool which is made into flocks for bedding.

"A stranger sees with regret that while nature has been profuse of her blessings here the inhabitants are all neglectful of them. There is abundance of wood along the margins of the river, yet it is rare to meet with an enclosure even for a garden. Ploughing is performed by the help of two oxen yoked to a crooked piece of wood which is about four inches in diameter and pointed at the end. After the ground has been a little torn up, the wheat is sown, but they make no attempt to clear it from noxious weeds; so that wild oats, poppies, &c. thrive among it in thick luxuriance. Indian corn, beans, melons &c. are all treated in a similar way." The wheat is not threshed but trodden out by making a herd of mares run over a parcel of sheaves in a pen made of rail and hides. It is cleaned by emptying basket-fulls of it before the wind, it is then served up in green hides and sent to the sea ports.

Potatoes would thrive here abundantly as would every species of fruit belonging to the temperate zone; but this indolent people are neglectful of them and of every thing else that could better their condition. They are generally honest, ignorant, harmless, fond of drinking, and particularly fond of gambling.

Great numbers of wild animals breed here. Tigers, ounces and lions are common; but as they find abundance of young cattle, which being their chief prey, they are heavy and sluggish, so that they rarely attack people. There are herds of small deer, so that it would be a fine country for the sportsman, but the dogs are good for nothing.—

"There is an animal of the pig kind, called the pig of the wood, which has an aperture in its back, from which it emits an intolerable stench when closely pursued." If the part be cut out as soon as the animal is killed, it affords good eating, but if neglected for only a short time, the taint contaminates the whole carcass. There is another of the opossum kind called a *Zurilla*. When attacked, it emits a liquor of so pungent a nature, that if it falls on clothes, the smell can hardly be removed from them. The *Zurilla* is fond of eggs and poultry, and sometimes enters houses in quest of them; in which case, the inhabitants immediately leave their visitant in quiet possession as long as it chooses to stay, for the least attempt to drive it out would expose them to an ejectionment from the premises forever. There are parrots here in immense flocks, pigeons, great red legged partridges, and small ones, wild ducks, wild turkeys, and great numbers of a large species of ostriches.

Buenos Ayres is the capital of the country of that name; it stands on the south side of Rio de la Plata, adjoining a small river. Helms says it contains

30,000 inhabitants, and sir Home Popham says 75,000; but Mr. Mawe, without noticing any of their estimates, supposes the population to exceed 60,000 souls. There is little attention paid here to purity of blood, so that there is a variety, almost infinite, in the intermixture of the different nations and colors. But with regard to the classes of society, the difference is very great. The first is the commercial class: and in it, every one, from the opulent trader in his warehouse to the huckster at the corner of the street, is dignified with the title of merchant; though from the want of practical knowledge, so necessary in commerce, few of them have any just claim to the title.

The most considerable houses are almost all branches of European establishments; of the inferior orders, are the warehousemen, who sell earthen glass, drugs, &c. the shop-keepers, who sell clothes and dry goods. There are about six hundred of them. Thirdly, the "pulperos, who retail liquors, candles, sausages, salt, bread, spices, wood, grease, brimstone, &c." In the city there are about seven hundred of them, and each one is more or less in the interest of some rich man. Their shops are generally the lounging places of the idle and dissipated. And lastly, a kind of merchants who enrich themselves by monopolizing victuals, forestalling the markets, &c.

The next class of inhabitants consists of the proprietors of estates, who in general are Creoles. Owing to the defective state of agriculture and the imposition practised upon them, they seldom derive much revenue from their estates. The mere agriculturist, notwithstanding the thousand natural advantages he enjoys, or may enjoy, is here counted as of the least consequence in society.

The third class is composed of tradesmen, who receive great wages, but seldom realize much property. The journeymen are mostly people of color, and the masters chiefly foreigners, for the Spaniards despise the trades.

The fourth class comprehends the office-holders. The good places, that is, the sinecures, are generally in the hands of Spaniards; the least profitable and most troublesome posts are filled by Creoles.

The fifth class is the military. They were formerly very ignorant of their profession. The principal ambition of the officers was to obtain command in some frontier towns, where they might enrich themselves by smuggling. The privates were ill-disciplined, ill-dressed and ill-paid. A force of 1200 men was formerly kept in the territory, but it was afterwards reduced to less than a half of that number—and they have since been disbanded.

"The sixth class is the clergy, in number about a thousand. The seculars are distinguished by their learning and honor, from the friars, who are in general so grossly ignorant and superstitious, that they render no real service to the public in any way: but rather tend to disturb the minds of the honest and well-disposed.

The seventh class is composed of strollers, called Gauderois, who resemble the gypsies. The natural abundance of the country furnishes sufficient for their subsistence, without labor, and they rest satisfied with that. They are ill-clothed; their whole dress consisting only of a coarse shirt and a worse upper garment. This dress, together with their horse furniture, serves them for bedding, and their saddles for pillows. They stroll about with a kind of small guitars, to the notes of which they sing ballads.

The general character of the people is represented to be good. They seem to be tractable,

prudent, mild and generous, and were they under a good government, they would no doubt be freed from the superstition and looseness of moral principle which seems to be very prevalent among them.

The commerce of this part of the province is very interesting, and would be very valuable under good regulations. The subject is extensive, and can be given more regularly and briefly in the statistical account of the country, which we intend to publish by itself. But the manner in which most of their articles of export are procured ought rather to be described here. As for instance, the hides, the great staple of their commerce, are procured from the immense herds of wild oxen found on the "pampas," or great plain, which commences about twenty miles from the capital, and extends a hundred miles westward to the foot of the mountains, and five hundred southward towards Chili. About twenty hunters will proceed together, on horseback, to this great savannah, each one having in his hand a large stick, shod with iron and very sharp, with which they strike the oxen on the hind legs. So adroit are they, that they almost always cut the sinews above the joint. The animal soon falls, after being thus struck, and cannot rise again. The hunters, instead of stopping, pursue the other oxen at full gallop, with the reins loose, striking in the same manner all they overtake; and thus, twenty men will, with ease, fell seven or eight hundred in an hour. When they are tired of this exercise they dismount to rest, and afterwards knock on the head the oxen they have wounded. After taking the skin, and sometimes the tongue and suet, they leave the rest for the birds and beasts of prey.

"The rivers and sea supply all kinds of fish; the country abounds with grain; the fruits of all quarters of the globe grow here in the utmost perfection;" "particularly the *Jurana*, a very delicate fruit, the tree of which is nearly similar to the peach tree, but larger. These trees are so numerous in the province that they afford the only wood that is used for fuel."

Buenos Ayres has its name from the fineness of the climate, but although the climate is both pleasant and healthy, there is a great difference in the seasons.

The part of St. Catherine's is in 29° of south latitude, separated from the continent by a strait, which, in some places, is not half a league wide. "We made the island," says Mr. Mawe, "at sunrise, and were delighted with the grand and picturesque view of its conical rocks, rising abruptly from the sea, embellished with the lofty mountains of Brazil, covered with wood, in the back ground." From the landing-place, which is at the bottom of a verdant slope of about five hundred yards, the town has a most beautiful appearance; and the perspective is crowned by its fine cathedral. The green is interspersed with orange trees, and forms a most agreeable promenade. The town may contain from five to six thousand inhabitants. "The houses are well built, being of two or three stories, and are provided with neat gardens, well stocked with excellent vegetables. The produce of the island consists of rice, maize, mandioca, sugar, indigo, excellent coffee, oranges, perhaps the finest in the world, and a variety of other fruits. A profusion of flowers indicates the general nature of the climate; the rose and the jessamine are in bloom all the year round. Myrtles appear in all parts, and a beautiful variety of the passion flower is found in abundance. Fish, meat of all kinds, potatoes, and other provisions are good, plentiful and cheap. The

people are civil and courteous to strangers. The ladies are handsome and lively: their chief employment is making lace, in which they display great ingenuity and taste. The climate is serene and wholesome, the solstitial heats being constantly moderated by the fine south-west breezes which prevail from April to August, and the north-east from September to March.

Of the fortresses which defend the island the best is Santa Cruz, which stands on the western side of the entrance of St. Catharine harbor. Off this there is safe anchorage for a fleet of men of war, and the harbor may be entered by vessels of three hundred tons. There are four other forts, Porto Groed, Ratanes, Estreito and Concepao. The number of inhabitants in the island is estimated at thirty thousand.

Statistical Articles.

FUNDS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The report of the committee, appointed to settle with the treasurer during the recess, was submitted to the legislature on the 7th instant, and referred to a committee. By this report it appears the amount of stock in the funds, owned by the state, is now reduced to \$156,296 42—that the sum received the last year on account of principal of that stock, is \$10,380 91, and the amount of interest \$7,488 49—that this amount has been converted into certificates of the new stock in the funds of the United States, bearing an interest of 7 per cent.—that \$28,000 principal and \$3,680 interest have been discharged of the monies borrowed in 1814—that the amount of expenses of government, for the last year, including \$299 88 paid for bounties on hemp, killing wolves and wild-cats, and \$300 for the use of the state prison, was \$30,438 34—and that the cash now in the treasury is \$11,524 88.

CIRCLEVILLE, O.—From an Ohio paper—In the county of Pickaway, justly celebrated throughout the United States, for its extensive natural plains, and hardly less celebrated for fertility of soil, is Circleville. The county is south of Franklin, is north of Ross; is level, and contains few miles, which a small portion of labor would not convert into a garden. Much of it is in this state without the effort of art. The plains, known by the name of Pickaway plains, on which neither trees nor shrubs were ever discovered, although spacious forests close them with almost the preciseness of a mathematical circle, are level as the surface of the ocean, and of extent equally evasive of the grasp of the eye. They are in a good state of cultivation, producing wheat in quality, the best; and in quantity, little exceeded in the state. Circleville is the shire town of this county. It is situated about a half mile east of the Scioto, in 5 deg. 50 minutes west of Philadelphia; and 39 deg. 40 minutes north latitude. It is 26 miles south of Columbus. Bountifully fed by the richest veins from a fruitful neighboring country, it has within five or six years, risen to a town of inhabitants, of business and wealth. Few towns in the state have risen so rapidly; and probably no one, which has depended so little on navigation. It was incorporated in 1813, and at this time it contains eleven mercantile stores. The court house, in symmetry, with the plan of the town, is octagonal. Circleville is a curiosity, on account of its site and form. The site is on two mounds of earth, one circular, the other square. The area of each is nearly equal and together contain nearly 29 acres. The former is enclosed with two circumvallations, whose perpendicular height is probably

five or six feet above the adjoining ditch. In the centre of the town, is a small vacant circle. Emanating from this focus, the streets diverge in regular radii, intersecting the walls at equal distances. The town is mostly built on the circle, and hence derives its name. The novelty of this amphitheatre is not ascribable to the builders of the town; but to the plan which an unknown cause has designated. The square is on the east of the circle. On it a few buildings are erected, and when this fanciful circle is wholly occupied will probably rival it in magnificence, excel it in convenience and symmetry, though gratify curiosity less with the splendor of novelty.

LAND SLIP.—Tronsheim, (Norway,) March 10.—A curious occurrence took place here on the 7th inst. A portion of land, amounting to 120 English acres, and 60 feet deep, sliding with a tremendous crash into the river Nid, about a quarter of a mile from store Foss. This happened during a hard frost, (130 degrees Reaumur) without giving any previous notice, and from a quantity of the ground being clayey, with a moderate ascent from the river, appears wholly unaccountable. Of Tiller church, dwelling house, and bridge, which stood on this spot, not a vestige is to be seen—the ruins are either buried or dispersed. You may form some idea of the force with which this mass of earth fell, when I tell you, that a considerable portion of it was thrown several hundred yards distant from the river on the opposite bank, where it destroyed two houses with some of the unfortunate inhabitants. The owner of Tiller farm perished by returning to the house to look after one of his children. It is not yet ascertained how many lives are lost; eighteen are known to have been buried or drowned, and 40 horses, besides cows, &c. A very fine lad of 17, who was to have worked in our work, lost his life. One man saved himself in a remarkable manner: he was the foremost of 14 or 15 peasants, who were returning home to Selboe, from bringing timber for the buildings attached to our work, and was so near the spot, that he heard the owner of Tiller cry for help—he immediately resolved to retrace his steps; the other poor wretches endeavoured to reach the shore through a deep snow, and perished with their horses; most of them had two.

The man who saved himself had a very good horse, and by keeping himself full speed he escaped on shore by store Foss; the river pursuing him close with the rapidity of lightning—his feelings may be better conceived than described during this remarkable race.—Our work is luckily escaped unharmed, although threatened with ruin. V. Krough has otherwise suffered considerably, yet mostly at store Foss, where a flour mill has quite disappeared, the saw-mills almost destroyed, and dams carried away or the amount of 2000*£*. A summer house, which stood between great and little Foss, a short distance from the river, was carried in an upright position, as it stood on shore, with two boats chained to it, and in that manner precipitated down little Foss. It is impossible for me to describe the singular appearance all this had and still has. The Fiord is discolored with muddy water to a great extent, and will probably continue so for months. We are willing to think the danger is now over, though this is uncertain, till the stream cuts itself a proper passage.

Abstinence.—More than sixty individuals in London have, for above three years, subsisted wholly on vegetables, fruits and distilled water, enjoying during that period robust health, and an exemption from those maladies which, under the direction of Dr. Lambe, led to their adoption of this simple re-

gimen. The editor of the Monthly Magazine, from considerations of a different nature, has abstained from all animal food for three and thirty years; but Dr. Lambe carries his abstinence still further, by abstaining from all stimulants which excite thirst, so that we are told he does not drink a pint of any liquid in a month.

One of the disciples of Dr. Lambe, Mr. Newton, of Chichester street, London, has published, under the title of "a return to nature," a very ingenious and able illustration of the system, which merits the notice of the inquisitive and philosophical part of the public.

MASONIC.—At a septennial meeting of the general grand chapter of royal arch masons, for the United States of America, held in the city of New-York, on the 6th of June, 1816, at which were present representatives from the grand chapters of the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Maryland and South-Carolina. The following gentlemen were duly elected and installed into the offices affixed to their respective names:—

The hon. De Witt Clinton, of New-York, G. G. H. Priest.

Thomas S. Webb, esq. of Massachusetts, D. G. G. H. Priest.

John H. Lynde, esq. of Connecticut, G. G. King.

Philip P. Eckel, esq. of Maryland, G. G. Scribe.

John Abbott, esq. of Massachusetts, G. G. Secretary.

Peter Grinnel, esq. of Rhode-Island, G. G. Treasurer.

The rev. Jonathan Nye, of Vermont, G. G. Chaplain.

John Harris, esq. of New-Hampshire, G. G. Marshall.

STEAM.—*Prophecy fulfilling*.—Twenty years ago, in reply to a gentleman who expressed an opinion that the power of steam was too difficult to obtain and too troublesome to manage to be applied to useful purposes, the editor of the *Weekly Register* heard Mr. *Oliver Evans* say—"of steam, sir, we know little as yet but that it has a power—but we shall manage it by and bye with so much simplicity, that the women will use it for the common purposes of housewifery—they will wash their clothes with it." He added, "I believe the man is now living that will see the Ohio and Mississippi covered with steam boats—and that the child is born that will travel from Boston to Philadelphia, in a steam wagon, in one day of 24 hours!"

A late London paper says—A very ingenious gentleman of Exeter is about to introduce an improvement in family washing, by substituting the action of steam on the foul linen, for the manual labor of rubbing. His method has already been tried, and found to answer so well, that two thirds of the labor, as well as of the expense, will be saved by the new process.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department, March 16, 1816.

1. British vessels arriving within the ports of the United States, are to pay no higher or other duties or charges than those payable by vessels of the United States. Articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the European territories of his Britannic majesty, imported in British vessels, are to be admitted to entry, upon the payment of the same duties as the existing laws impose upon similar articles, imported in vessels of the United States.—The equalization is also to be extended to all port charges, including an exoneration from the charges of light money.

2. The equalization of the duties and charges takes effect at the date of the ratification of the convention, which was on the 22d of December, 1815. If, therefore, you have in any instance, on or after that day, exacted the alien duties or charges upon the entry of British vessels, or of articles of the growth produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, imported in British vessels, you will be pleased to *refund* to the proper party, the difference between the alien and domestic duties and charges.

3. It is proper, however, to add negatively, that the equalization of duties and charges does not extend to British vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States from his Britannic majesty's possessions in the West-Indies, and on the continent of North-America, nor to articles imported in British vessels, unless such articles are of the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe.

(Signed) A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the treasury.

To —, collector of —.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.—Extract from the minutes of the "New-York African Institution."

June 6, 1816.—The society met for the purpose of obtaining information from captain Paul Cuffee, respecting certain individuals and families of colour, whom he carried from the United States in December last.

After an examination of various documents which he produced, relative to these persons, and the general state of the people of Sierra Leone, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That the society is well satisfied, that the intentions of captain Cuffee, in taking those persons on board his vessel, were the most pure, honorable, and benevolent, and that he has done every thing in his power to make their emigration advantageous to them.

Resolved unanimously, That for the information of the friends of those persons, and of all others who may feel interested in the subject, it is expedient that the sense of the society, as expressed in the foregoing resolution, be published; and also the following certificates of the landing of those persons at Sierra Leone.

(COPY.)

Freetown, Sierra Leone, April 4, 1816.

This is to certify, that Perry Locks, Samuel Hughes, Robert Rigby, Peter Wilcox, Thomas Jarvis, William Guim, Samuel Wilson, Antonio Sarance, and Charles Colombine, and their families, brought from America by captain Paul Cuffee, have arrived in the colony of Sierra Leone, and are now residing therein.

JAMES WISE,

Secretary to the Friendly Society.

To all whom it may concern.

(COPY.)

Sierra Leone, March, 21, 1816.

To capt. Paul Cuffee, brig Traveller,

SIR—I am directed by his excellency governor McCarthy, to acknowledge the receipt of your note enclosing certificates, from various respectable persons in the United States, of the good characters of the people whom you have lately brought to this colony as settlers. His excellency has observed, with much satisfaction, their steady sober conduct since the time of their arrival; and feels fully convinced that the certificates you have forwarded for his examination, were well deserved by the respective parties to whom they were given. With respect to the sum of 432 dollars and 62 cents, which you have kindly and humanely advanced to the

settlers since they landed, his excellency assures you, that he will take every means to procure a repayment of that sum from his majesty's government, as he entertains no doubt but that the same privileges will be extended to them, as were granted to the Nova Scotians in 1792. It appears by the letter of Mr. W. Allen to you, that application had been made for a year's provisions for all the passengers you might bring out as colonists; and there is little doubt, but that request is already acceded to. The money you have advanced, being intended to promote, as far as possible, their present comfort and future advantage, does away the necessity of any further supplies of that nature.—His excellency will take the earliest measures to get the amount paid to any person whom you may point out as your agent, authorised to receive it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MESIER.

Signed in behalf of the New York

African society,

ABRAHAM THOMPSON, pres't.

MECHANISM.—From the *Washington City Gazette*—Mr. Crosbie, an ingenious and well known gentleman, who has devoted his life to the study of mechanics, has lately invented, and put in motion in this city, a *self-supplying* water wheel, the surplus power of which is applicable to mills and other objects in any situation where water can be procured, without the necessity of a *fall*, &c. It promises to be of general utility. Mr. Crosbie, we understand, has nearly completed a model, which he means to deposit in the patent office.

LAW CASE.—From the *National Advocate*—We recollect having, some months ago, stated a circumstance of a decision of the hon. sir William Scott, which, although it did not come within the pale of our own knowledge, we have from a friend, who, if doubted, can be adduced, and we may be excused in again repeating it here. An American vessel, during the time of the strict enforcement of the Berlin and Milan decrees, was taken possession of by a Danish privateer in the North-Sea. The American crew after some hours, and signals and arrangement having been made therefor, rose upon the Danes, retook their vessel, and proceeded towards the English channel. Neither cruisers or other vessels were in sight—but, on the next day, while in the English channel, and bound to Portsmouth, they were boarded by a British frigate, who heard the story of their last night's adventure, and said she would see them safe in, and offered them hands to navigate the vessel. This was refused by the Americans, with thanks. The frigate, however, over-anxious, insisted on two men going on board in case the prisoners should rise, and, true to his word, saw the vessel safe into port. Instantly, on arrival, the two *English sailors* libelled the vessel for salvage by the frigate. This case was tried before the hon. sir Wm. Scott, when, after hearing all the evidence, he pronounced in favor of the English libellants in words to this effect:

We will admit that the Americans did themselves retake their own vessel, but at the same time, although, according to their deposition, no British vessel was in sight, yet such no doubt was the case, and the knowledge that British vessels were in those seas, stimulated them to make the attempt, which otherwise they never would have had the *courage* or *audacity* to have made!!!—Verdict for salvage for the English libellants!!!

Grain.—The annual consumption of grain of every kind, in England, is 29,500,800 quarters, and in Scotland, 3,988,400; making the consumption of

Great Britain 24,589,200 quarters; of which no less than 1,762,100 quarters are consumed in London, Westminster and their suburbs.

Dismal swamp.—An extensive canal has been lately opened through this extensive marsh. One individual, living in a small town of North-Carolina, has transmitted through this canal, since the 8th of December last, 41 M. pipe, 193 do. lhd. and 230 do. bbl. staves, 478 do. shingles, 2252 bbls. corn, 10,000 lbs. bacon, 370 bbls tar, 470 do. pitch, and 69 casks flaxseed.

JOURNAL OF AN IMPRESSED AMERICAN SEAMAN.—From the *Baltimore Patriot*.—I sailed from Baltimore, aged 13, in the *Maryland*, captain GARDNER, for Amsterdam, in 1801, and with the ship's company was paid off in the Diep. After that ship was sold, and no passage being there to be got, I paid my passage on board a fishing boat for England; there I sailed out during three years, and was impressed in their navy on the first day of February, 1804, and drafted to the *Montague* 74, the 15th of the same month; in which I remained until the first of May, 1811. Then I was permitted to go on shore for two weeks; during that time I made a personal application to the American consul, and was told that an order had been sent down to his majesty's ship *Montague*, in 1806, for my discharge, which I never heard any thing about until my return to England at the time mentioned above. I was likewise desired to make a fresh application, when I did that, I joined my ship, and was told that in three weeks or one month at farthest, I should be released from the service, which never came to pass, and I must needs say that they behaved very ungenerously towards me, and to many others besides myself. I was, after leaving the *Montague*, sent on board the *America* 74; from her I was turned over to the *Egmont*, 74 guns. On board the latter, I continued until the 21st day of May, 1813; then I ran away from the said ship, after serving in her two years, and went up to London, where I was again impressed on the 9th of August following, and sent down to the *Namur* as an Englishman, because I had no documents to prove my being an American; and from her was again drafted to the *Cumberland* 74, on the 20th of said month. In her I continued until 1815—in June last, I was once more drafted to the *Queen Charlotte*, 110 guns; from which ship I was with many other American seamen, having no other or any more services for us to perform, paid off on the 23d day of August, 1815, and sent on shore. During the time I was up the Mediterranean—I ran away from the *Montague* twice, and was brought back, and punished each time.

Whilst I was in their service, I made applications to Mr. Erwin, Mr. Lyman, and Mr. Beasley, of whom I received answers, stating that the lords of the admiralty would not permit of my discharge, owing to my being a voluntarily entered seaman, as they were pleased to term me.

AQUILA JOHNS HALL.

Baltimore June 13, 1816.

[The preceding article is mainly inserted to shew the continual change of ships to which American seamen were subjected, to conceal them from their friends. This was systematic.]

REMEDY FOR THE GOVT.—From the *Belfast Commercial Chronicle*.—It is well known that the emperor Napoleon was an effective protector of the arts and sciences, but it is not so generally understood, that whenever any important discovery was made, in any branch of the arts or sciences, he set negotiations on foot to purchase the secret of the invention, with a view to publish it in the *Moniteur*, for

only for the benefit of France, but of the world at large. The remedy for the gout, by Dr. Pradier, was then purchased by Napoleon at the price of 2,500l. sterling, paid from his private purse, and the formula was immediately published in the *Moniteur* as follows:—Take

- Balm of Mecca—six drachms,
- Red bark—one ounce,
- Saffron—half an ounce,
- Sarsaparilla—one ounce,
- Sage—one ounce,
- Rectified spirits of wine—three pounds.

Dissolve, separately, the balm of Mecca, in one-third of the spirits of wine; macerate the rest of the substances in the remainder, for forty-eight hours—filter and mix the two liquors. For use, the tincture obtained is mixed with twice or thrice the quantity of lime water; the bottle must be shaken, in order to mix the precipitate, settled at the bottom by standing.

The following is a mode of employing the remedy:—

A poultice must be prepared of linseed meal, which must be of a good consistency, and spread very hot, of the thickness of a finger, on a napkin, so as to be able to surround the part affected; if it be required for both legs, from the feet to the knees, it will take about three quarts of linseed meal. When the poultice is prepared and as hot as the patient can bear it, about two ounces of the prepared liquor must be poured equally over the whole of the surface of each, without its being imbibed; the part affected is then to be wrapped up in it, and bound up with flannel and bandages to preserve the heat. The poultice is generally changed every twenty-four hours, sometimes at the end of twelve.

It would be whimsical if the prince regent of England were to be cured of this tormenting and dangerous disease, by a remedy for which he would be evidently indebted to the public spirit and liberality of Napoleon.

Turtle soup.—An advertisement in a *Pittsburg* paper gives notice of the opening of a house for the sale of *turtle soup*, &c.—Pretty well this, for the “back-woods.”

Smuggling.—A *Pittsburg* paper of the 15th inst. contains four advertisements of the marshal of Michigan for the sale of goods attempted to be smuggled into that territory.

The *Virginia board of public works* closed their first session at Richmond on the 15th inst. to meet again on the first Monday of November next.

During their sitting, they made provision

1st. For purchasing a *common seal*.

2nd. For procuring such treatises on the structure of roads and canals, or plans, maps and drawings, illustrative thereof, or on any other branches of civil engineering, together with such histories of public works of that description without the commonwealth, as may aid the board in the execution of their duties.

3d. For receiving and preparing a catalogue of books, plans, or drawings, presented to the board, and safe keeping of the books and documents belonging to the board.

4th. For creating a *contingent fund* of \$3000 to meeting any expenses incurred in providing a *chart* of each county and a *map* of the whole state—or any others, for which there is no specific appropriation.

5th. For procuring a civil engineer.

The board also entered into resolutions,

1st. To request information from the chartered companies the stock of which constitutes part of the fund for internal improvement, as to the situation of

said companies, the number of miles which they have improved, their debts, tolls, and obstacles to be overcome;

2d. To enquire of the James River company, on what terms they will extend the navigation to the mouth of Dunlop's Creek, with the approbation of the general assembly.

The board waived the recommendation of any particular object to the patronage of the general assembly—but, they designated in so many resolutions certain objects, as being probably the most extensive or difficult of any of the works which may hereafter claim the patronage of the legislature, viz;

1st. The opening of the navigation of the *Roanoke* and its branches;

2nd. An artificial road from near *Abingdon* to Lynchburg;

3d. A road from *Jackson's* river to the navigable waters of the *Kenawha*;

4th. A road from Staunton to the river Ohio;

5th. A road from Salem in the county of Boteourt to Winchester;

6th. The opening of the Shenandoah and its branches;

7th. The opening of the Rappahannock and its branches above its falls;

8th. The improvement of the Monongahela river;

9th. A road from Winchester to a point near the Eastern base of the Alleghany mountain to intersect the U. S.' road from Fort Cumberland to Wheeling; and

10th. That the president of the board do solicit all the information which individuals or corporate bodies can communicate touching these subjects.

St. Louis.—From a late census it appears that the town of St. Louis, in the Missouri territory, contains 2000 souls; and the county, exclusive of the town, 5395, making 7395 in all.

A manufactory of cut flint glass, has been established in the city of New-York—where the work is carried on with honorable neatness and elegance.

CANNON.—Lieut. Conklin, of the United States' navy department, acting under instructions from the board of commissioners, says the *Pittsburg* Commonwealth of May 8, a few days ago finished proving one hundred and three carronades, from 18 to 42 pounders, made under a contract by Messrs. McClurg and McKnight, of this city, and it is with pleasure we state, that although the proof was uncommonly severe, not one of the number burst in the proving. M'C and M'K have also made, and are now daily engaged in making, cannon for the war department

BOSTON.—The assistant assessors of the town of Boston have returned 9729 rateable polls for the year 1816—last year the returns gave only 8326. They have also reported that there are in the town no less than 5453 persons liable to the *small pox*, not having received that disease nor the *kine pox*. Boston sent *forty-three* delegates to the legislature of Massachusetts.

During the year 1815 we find there took place in Paris 22,612 births, 5375 marriages, and 19,992 deaths, of which latter 416 were by the small pox.

GREAT NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY.—A convention of delegates from the numerous Bible Societies in the United States, convened in the city of New-York, have formed an institution, entitled “*The American Bible Society*,” embracing all the Christian denominations in our country. The leading features of the constitution limits the operations of the society to the distribution of the bible without note or comment. Thirty-six distinguished citizens

were appointed managers for the first year, at the close of which a new election is to be held for one-fourth of the number. The managers have appointed the following officers:

President.—Hon. Elias Boudinot, L. L. D.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. John Jay, Matthew Clarkson, esq. hon. Smith Thompson, hon. Caleb Strong, hon. William Gray, his excellency John Cotton Smith, his excellency Jonas Galusha, his excellency William Jones, his excellency Isaac Shelby, George Madison, esq. hon. William Tilghman, hon. Bushrod Washington, William Wirt, esq. hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, hon. Wm. Gaston, hon. Tho's Worthington, hon. Mr. Brown, John Bolton, esq. Robert Oliver, esq. Joseph Nourse, esq.

Treasurer.—Richard Varick, esq.

POPULATION OF OHIO AND APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.—A list of free white males above twenty-one years of age in the several counties of the state of Ohio, and the apportionment of representation made thereon by the legislature at their last session.

COUNTIES.	Free Males	Represent	Senators
Hamilton	3,725	3	2
Butler	2,877	3	1
Warren	2,413	2	1
Montgomery	2,047	2	1
Preble	1,067	1	1
Miami	1,116	1	1
Champaign	2,097	2	1
Franklin	1,351	1	1
Delaware	984	1	1
Madison	790	1	1
Pickaway	1,852	2	1
Ross	3,311	3	2
Fayette	741	1	1
Highland	1,452	1	1
Green	1,615	1	1
Clinton	918	1	1
Clermont	2,448	2	1
Adams	2,083	2	1
Scioto	774	1	1
Pike	458	1	1
Jackson (supposed 400)		1	1
Gallia	1,326	1	1
Athens	792	1	1
Washington	1,419	1	1
Monroe	271	1	1
Fairfield	2,733	3	1
Muskingum	2,238	2	1
Licking	1,267	1	1
Knox	850	1	1
Richland	591	1	1
Belmont	2,439	2	1
Jefferson	2,937	3	2
Harrison	1,458	1	2
Columbiana	2,725	3	1
Stark	1,325	1	1
Wayne	759	1	1
Tuscarawas	776	1	1
Coshocton	589	1	1
Guernsey	953	1	1
Trumbull	2,019	2	1
Portage	1,184	1	1
Geauga	523	1	2
Ashtabula	639	1	2
Cuyahoga	494	1	2
Huron	388	1	2
	64,814	61	29

EXPORTS FROM SAVANNAH,
From October 1, 1815, to April 25, 1816.

In American and foreign vessels	COTTON			Rice		hhd's. Tob.
	Upland	S. isla'd	stain'd	whole	half	
To G. Britain & Ireland	33645	19849	654	69.2	568	597
France	10069	1057		2903	577	79
Russia				1713	181	
Spain				76	157	
Portugal				1226	126	
Sweden	8			10		85
Total to Europe	43717	11906	654	12870	1559	762
Coastwise						
Cotton of all descriptions	25387			5566	643	764
Total exports	69104	11906	654	18436	2202	1525
Supposed quantity on hand,	30,896 bales.					

[*Sav. Rep.*]

REGULATION OF RANK.

From the National Intelligencer.

It appears that during the congress of Vienna, a regulation was formed by the representatives of eight powers who signed the treaty of Paris, which determines the rank of the several grades of diplomatic agents, of which the following is a summary: "REGULATION OF THE RANK OF DIPLOMATIC AGENTS."

To prevent the difficulties which have often arisen, and may again arise from claims to precedence among the different diplomatic agents, the Plenipotentiaries of the powers who signed the treaty of Paris have agreed on the following articles, and they invite the representatives of other crowned heads to adopt the same:

Article 1. The members of the diplomatic corps, are divided into three classes.

Ambassadors, legates or nuncios.

Envoys, ministers, or other persons accredited near sovereigns.

Charges d' affaires, accredited to the ministers of foreign affairs.

Article 2. Ambassadors, legates or nuncios only have the representative character.

Article 3. Diplomatic agents appointed to extraordinary missions, shall not, in virtue thereof, enjoy any superiority of rank.

Article 4. Diplomatic agents shall take rank with each other in their respective classes, from the date of the official notification of their arrival.

Article 5. In each state a uniform mode shall be fixed on, for the reception of the diplomatic agents, of the respective classes.

Article 6. The connexions of kindred or marriage between courts shall not give rank to their diplomatic agents. The same in regard to political connexions.

Article 7. In such acts or treaties between several powers, as admit of an alternate signature, the order of signature shall be determined by lot.

COMMERCIAL.—The ship Jacob Jones, lately arrived at Boston from Batavia, with 1,000,000 lbs. coffee, 70 tons sugar, 129 piculs rattans, and 120 piculs sapan wood. The city of Batavia had suffered much by an inundation occasioned by the extreme violence of the north-west monsoon; many of the streets were three feet under water.

Accidentally picking up a New-York Gazette of the 3rd inst. it occurred that the following brief notice of the arrivals at that port the preceding day might in some degree be useful:

Arrived—from Liverpool 3 ships and 1 brig, la-

den with dry goods, crates, hardware, &c.; from Belfast, 2 ships, with linens, glass-ware, salt and passengers; from London, 1 ship, dry goods, &c.; from Havre-de-Grace, 2 brigs and 1 schooner, with dry goods, &c.; from Dundee, 1 brig, with dry goods and coal; 3 brigs from the West-Indies, with sugar, coffee, molasses, rum, dye-woods, &c.; and upwards of a dozen coasters, among which were 2 from New-Orleans. The British packet, from Falmouth, also arrived the same day.

New-York will, probably, very soon be the *second* commercial city of the world. When her natural advantages are duly improved, and the immense country west of her has received that density of population which it so vigorously aims at, it may rival even *London*, and at no distant day.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.—The legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act to authorise the erection of the district of Maine into an independent state, on the following conditions:—

The separation must be approved by a majority of a convention of delegates, to be chosen in the district, in the manner of representatives, and to assemble at Brunswick on the 26th of August next. This convention must also consent to other conditions, which are to be incorporated into the constitution which they are authorised to form for the new state. The constitution is to be submitted to the people, who are to act on it by written votes, and to make returns by the first of January next, at which time the convention is to be in session. The important conditions are, that all the public lands and public buildings of Massachusetts proper, are to belong to the commonwealth, and the public lands in the district are to be divided equally between the two states, the moiety assigned to Massachusetts not to be taxed so long as it remains her property—the remainder of the public property is to be held by Massachusetts as security for the payment of public debts; if there be a surplus, three-fourths are to remain to Massachusetts and one-fourth to Maine; if there be a deficiency, one-quarter part thereof is to be paid by Maine.

IRON CABLES are gaining a high reputation in England. The underwriters at Lloyd's give a decided preference to ships furnished with them.

THE FISHERIES.—The Salem Gazette gives us a list of *forty-two* vessels, with the names of their masters, and the number of fish taken by each, which have arrived at Marblehead since the 2d of May, from the Grand Bank. The least successful vessel caught 7000, the most successful 20,000 fish; but generally from 14 to 16,000. In the whole, they caught 630,000—average for each vessel 15,000—"being the greatest fares ever known in that enterprising town."

Foreign Articles.

A letter from Treste, received in Baltimore, says—"The ci devant emperatrice of France, now duchess of Parma, passed here two weeks since on her way to the duchy; she travelled *incognito*, and was accompanied by only two ladies of honor, and one or two general officers, without a guard; nor had she her son with her: To account for this, it was whispered that the court did not deem it expedient or safe to trust the son with her, lest he might be carried off by the friends of his father. She travelled as a countess, and although not 24 hours here, visited by water the old and new Lazarettoes, the well and batteries. On her route from Vienna, observing a person wearing a ribbon of one of the orders existing under the reign of Napoleon, and upon en-

quiry finding that he had served under *her husband*, she ordered him to be presented with fifty gold Napoleons. When here, her dejection was apparent; passing through the villages here, she was hailed with the shouts of *Vive l'Emperatrice*, "*Vive la Reine d'Italia*."

The king of Candy. "The British government has giving to the ex-king of Candy, an establishment at *Madras*," says a London paper. *Bonaparte* gave the ex-king of Spain an "establishment" at *Valency*. In the name of common sense and common justice, where is the difference? Let the *legitimates* say!

The French government is represented as in great difficulty to raise a loan of 50 millions of francs; about 10 millions of dollars. They offered 5 per cents. at 50—that is, 100 francs of stock for 50 in money, which the bankers refused.

It is understood that Louis, the *desired*, is to be guarded by 10,000 *Swiss* troops. What would the British, who no doubt approve of this procedure, have said, if president *Madison* had received for his body guard a detachment from the armies of *Napoleon*?

STATE OF FRANCE—Private letters received direct from Paris, at New-York, of as late dates as the 11th of May, and other letters received and published in the London papers, agree in anticipating some new explosion. It is by private advices only that we can receive intelligence of the real state of things on the European continent; but of the credit to be given to those immediately before us, our readers will judge. They are in substance as follows:—

That the allies have taken from *Wellington* the command of the joint armies; and war was expected—Russia, Prussia and the Netherlands against England and any power that might be her ally. That Prussia would take Hanover. That the *Orange* party in France and Germany was no longer a mystery—that is, that a design exists to place the Prince of Orange on the throne of France. The French, it is thought, will be pleased with any thing that shall have for its object the expulsion of the *Bourbons*, who appear to hate each other most cordially, and to be hated by a great majority of the people. "The tygress of Angouleme," says the letter, "is mad. She foams in rage." "All the family are at daggers point." "They are sending money to America by an agent," to prepare for events that may happen. Carnot, and other distinguished men, who had been in Russia, &c. were expected at Brussels—Soul, Vandamme, &c. &c. were treated with the greatest distinction. The head quarters of the Austrian army is close to *Grenoble*; but in that and other adjacent provinces the national flag is permitted to fly. A letter from *Havre de Grace*, dated May 12, says—"I have this instant arrived from Paris. All is consternation among the royalists. The people breathe nothing but vengeance. The tribunals of blood dare no longer assemble. There has been within three days more than 500 persons arrested, but are afraid to try them in their halls. We are on the eve of a great explosion."

So far the letters received in New-York—those published in the London papers are of this purport:

Great importance is attached to a journey of the Russian minister, *de Stackelburg*—who is never employed but in concerns of the greatest importance. The sudden arrival of the nephew of field marshal *de Tolly* at Paris, with despatches, excites much speculation. The French are trying to recruit their army; the wherefore is an object of curiosity—many things are supposed; as the perhaps to unite with Russia against England, or to preserve France from being *Polandized*. The French court is wrapped in

mystery. The prorogation of the legislature was sudden, and the design of it appears to have been kept a profound secret, even from the princes of the family. It "spread consternation among the Angouleme party." New conspiracies are spoken of and arrests are hourly making, many of persons of distinction. "Triangular cards," with mysterious symbols, understood alone by the initiated, are circulated. It is said that the intention has been discovered of inviting Austria to place young *Napoleon* on the throne, &c. &c.

On the whole—these letters afford evidence of disaffection to the *Bourbons* in France, and of a juggling among the allied powers. The *London Statesman* says—"The war cauldron is again fast filling with inflammable materials, and we err much, if an explosion does not soon take place."

Letters from Liverpool to the 7th May, via Boston, state that several failures had taken place in London. At Liverpool the markets were flat, cotton had declined 1d per pound.

The British and Nepal war has been brought to a complete termination by a treaty of peace which was signed by the governor-general in December last.

It is said Savary and Lallemand have received permission to embark from Malta for the U. States.

"RESTORATION." A late London paper says—It is said that the negotiations respecting the French clergy, which had been pending between the court of Rome and that of the Thuilleries, were brought to a close on the 10th inst. This treaty, it is reported, annuls the liberal provisions of the concordat of the liberty of the Gallican church, and stipulates the re-establishment of the jesuits.

SPAIN. Splendid preparations were making for the royal nuptials of *Ferdinand*. Those who put him on the throne are *galley slaves* at Ceuta. The torture is restored in its fullest extent, and a London editor advises, that as Castlereagh and the rest have done so much to secure order and regular government in Spain, that they should restore to her magnanimous king all the horrible instruments of torture now deposited in the tower of London, which were designed for the particular benefit of Englishmen, but diverted from that purpose by the defeat of the Spanish armada! It is high treason in Spain to read an English newspaper!

"LEGITIMACY." From the *Southern Patriot*.—It is remarkable that the marriage of the princess *Charlotte* was postponed for the third time. The *patience* of this young lady, which has been exhibited in a variety of instances, must, have been put to a charming trial.—From information, which we receive from the highest authority, we should not be surprised if the princess *Charlotte* never becomes queen of England.—In that case (the prince regent having no other legitimate child) the sceptre must pass into the hands of the duke of York—who also happens to have no legitimate children! The destinies of England must then be entrusted to the duke of Clarence—who is also in the same predicament! The crown must then be placed on the head of Edward, duke of Kent, who, alas! is just as badly situated! It then descends or branches off to the duke of Cumberland—how he is situated in this respect, we do not know.—Well may England engage in a contest for legitimate kings!

PROCEEDINGS IN A CHURCH. From the Liverpool Mercury of March 1. A meeting of the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon-without, took place on Wednesday, the 21st Feb. in St. Sepulchre's church upon the subject of the property-tax. Mr. Thomp-

son observed that "a set of infamous ministers insulted the people with the grossest lies. These ministers had declared that the sole object of the income tax was to enable them to put down Bonaparte, who, with all his faults, was a much better man than any of them, (*loud shouts of applause*) and now that they had put him down, they would give their lives to put him up again, in order to have new pretexts for burdening the people."

In the course of his speech, Mr. T. exclaimed, "Cursed be the memory of P***, the author of all the misfortunes, corruptions and slavery of the country; and cursed be the name of C——, the perpetrator of his system." (*Loud applauses, with some hisses.*) "He would call upon them to say Amen." (*A loud cry of Amen.*)

THE INQUISITION. The Dutch papers contain an article from Rome, which states that a great reform is making in the tribunals of the inquisition. The brief addressed by the pope to the congregation, employed in this business, says, that accusation, denunciation and inquisition in matters of faith, cannot give origin to a legal proceeding, which must be founded in facts. All persons called in exculpation of the accused, of whatever theological communion they may be, shall be admitted in exculpation. Relations and servants are excluded from being heard, either for or against the accused. The proceedings are to be public, and no witness will be allowed to state hearsay evidence. Cardinal Fontana is stated to be the chief promoter of this measure.—When the new code is completed, it is to be sent to all the catholic courts.

The Barbary powers.—In the French chamber of peers on the 9th April, viscount Chateaubriand made the following proposition:—

"Gentlemen—I shall do myself the honor of submitting to you a project of an address to the king. It is for purpose of asserting the rights of humanity, and effacing, I trust, the shame of Europe. The parliament of England, in abolishing the slave trade in blacks, appears to have suggested for our emulation a more splendid triumph. Let us abolish the slavery of the whites. This sort of slavery has too long existed upon the coast of Barbary. I have seen, gentlemen, the ruins of Carthage, I have met among these ruins, the successors of the unhappy christians, for the deliverance of whom St. Louis sacrificed his life. The number of these victims increases daily. Before the revolution, the corsairs of Tripoli, of Tunis, of Algiers, and of Morocco, were restrained by the vigilance of the order of Malta. Our vessels had the dominion of the Mediterranean, and the flag of Philippa-Augusta made infidels still tremble.—Taking advantage of our discords, they have dared to insult our shores. They have carried off the population of a whole island—men, women, children and old men, have all been plunged in the most frightful slavery. It was in France that the first crusade was preached. It is in France that we must raise the standard of the latter, without departing from the character of the times, or employing means foreign from our manners. I know that we have little to fear for ourselves from the powers of the coast of Africa; but the safer we are, the more nobly we shall act in opposing their injustice. Small commercial interests cannot balance the great interest of humanity. It is time for civilized nations to free themselves from the shameful tributes which they pay to a handful of barbarians.

Gentlemen, should you adopt any proposition, and it be afterwards lost by foreign circumstances, your voice will at all events have been heard. You will have the honor of having advocated so good a

cause. Such is the advantage of these representative governments, by which the whole truth may be said; every thing useful proposed. They change the virtues without weakening them, they conduct them to the same end, while they give them a different direction. Thus we are knights no more, but we can be illustrious citizens—thus philosophy may share the glory attached to the success of my proposition, and boast to have obtained in an enlightened age, what religion attempted in vain in an age of darkness.

“Please then, gentlemen, to hear my proposition.

“I move that there be presented an address to the king by the chamber of peers. In this address his majesty shall be humbly requested to order his minister for foreign affairs to write to all the courts of Europe,” &c.

English Treaty with Tunis.

[COPY.] EXMOUTH.

Declaration of his highness Mahmoud Bashaw, chief bey of Tunis, the well-guarded city, and the abode of happiness, made and concluded with the right hon. Edward baron Exmouth, knight grand cross of the most honorable military order of the Bath, admiral of the blue squadron, and commander of his Britannic majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his royal highness the prince regent of England, for the termination of christian slavery, his highness the bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition and high respect towards the powers of Europe, (with all of whom he is desirous of establishing peace) declares, that in the event of a future war with any European power (which God forbid) that none of the prisoners made on either side shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities, they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom.

Done in duplicate in the palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 17th day of April, in the year of Christ 1817, and in the year of the Hegira 1231, and the 19th day of the Moon Jumad Onell.

(Signed)

EXMOUTH, (L. S.) admiral and commander in chief of H. B. M. fleet in the Mediterranean.

From the Petersburg (Russia) Gazette—March 2. The Official Gazette has published the following article:—“Mr. Knox lately said in the English house of commons—‘Russia is exceedingly powerful, when the extent of her territory and her population are considered. She washes her right hand in the Black Sea, and her left in the Baltic, and rests on the extremities of the globe.’ It is astonishing to hear this kind of language from a native of England whose hands and feet are washed in all the seas in the universe.”

London, May 9.—The crown prince of Sweden has sent an ambassador to the court of some German prince to ask the hand of some German princess for his son Oscar. This is of course a political manoeuvre to secure the Swedish crown to the blood of the Bernadottes.

April 24.—The funds continue to improve, on account of the reported additional loan by the bank to government; at 12 o'clock, consols for account 62 1-2—Omnium 18 7-8 prem. There is another

consideration that is likely greatly to improve the funds; next month the reduction of the national debt proceeds with increased effect; the commissioners will then purchase 180,000£ daily, in place of their present purchase, which little exceeds 11,000£ per diem.

April 26.—Intelligence was received by government this morning, that lord Exmouth, with the fleet under his command, has been to Algiers, and made a new and liberal treaty with that power. [He has bought it—with money.]

An actress at Bordeaux, Mad. Suzanne, lately betraying an affection for the *violet*, was compelled to make the *amende honorable*—being compelled to cry *Vive le Roi! Vive Madame!* and then, on a tricolored cockade being thrown on the stage, to pick it up and burn it on the spot. She was then allowed to proceed.

There is evidently a great degree of fermentation in the German states, the king of Wirtemberg and other princes, have confederated against the mediatized princes of the confederation, and the latter have claimed the protection of Austria.

The prince royal of Wirtemberg has been married to her imperial highness the grand duchess Catherine of Russia.

Louis XVIII has nominated marshals Oudinot, St. Cyr, Victor, Macdonald and Marmont, grand crosses and commanders of the order of St. Louis.

An embassy from the Sophi of Persia, has arrived in France.

At a late sale of portraits in England, that of lord Sondes sold for 85 guineas; lord Lyttleton 41; Murray 83; Dr. Goldsmith 127; sir Joshua Reynolds 122; sir R. Chambers 80; Mr. Garrick 175; Mr. Baretii 82; Dr. Burney 80; Mr. Burke 240; Dr. Johnson 360. They were all painted by sir J. Reynolds.

We have to communicate from highly respectable authority at Lisbon, that serious disturbances have broken out in the north of Spain, and that the Spanish soldiers had evinced a strong disposition to take part against the government.

There was a great fire in Constantinople about the latter end of February, in which the grand vizier and the captain pacha nearly perished. They got upon the top of a house to direct measures for extinguishing the flames; the roof of the house fell in with them, but they escaped with their lives.

A bill is before the parliament providing for the resumption of specie payments by the bank of England, within two years; but not compelling them to resume it if political or other events should make it improper.

By a new law in France, all acts of divorce, made by mutual consent, are hereafter to be null.

The artificial harbor at Tamsgate, England, which is not yet quite completed, has cost two millions of dollars.

A Venetian engineer has discovered the means of perfecting the compass. His discovery has been submitted to the Italian institute, who have acknowledged its importance.

An article from Dijon, which appears in all the French papers, states the minister of war has given orders that all the military residing in the department of Cote d'Or, are called into actual and immediate service, under severe penalties.

This, together with the late order for raising the fifty regiments, will, I hope, be admitted as a proof that government are actually making military preparations. The duc de Berry, who takes a very active part in the forming of this armament, enquired of Clarke the other day, whether he could promptly raise 150,000 men, which that minister confessed

to be impracticable—then could he raise 100,000? The possibility of even such a levy as that appeared doubtful.—“What,” said the duke, “you who could raise myriads of men for the service of the usurper, cannot raise so inconsiderable a force for that of the legitimate sovereign.” The minister observed in reply, that times and things were altered; that he had every where to encounter either open resistance, or what was as efficient, the *vis inertia*.—“Then,” resumed the prince, “if France will not fight for us, she must submit to her doom, a prey to the allies, she must share the fate of Poland.”

But all private anecdotes apart, the public and official accounts alone afford sufficient evidence of extraordinary levies of men and money being made by the French court. No cause is assigned for them, and yet they must have a purpose, and that purpose cannot but anxiously engage the conjecture of all.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A Dutch paper says Eugene Beauharnois is to have 22 millions of francs as a compensations for property given him by Bonaparte, but which has been reclaimed by the rightful owners.

Admiral Milne is to have the command at Halifax, in the room of admiral Griffiths. The Leander, of 50 guns, is fitting for the reception of admiral Milne.

Stocks—May 10. Bank stock 260 282—3 per cent. red. 7 83 4 1-8—3 per cent. cons. 62 1-8 1-4 2 1-8—4 per cent. 75 3-8 5-8—Omnium 18 5-8 prem.—Exchange bills 3-6 prem.—Consols for acc. 62 3-8 1-2 3-4.

From the London Courier of May 9.—By an account laid before parliament the price of gold in bars and coin, on the 26th April, was 4*l.* per ounce; silver in bars, 5*s* 1-2; and dollars 4*s*. 11 1-2. The course of exchange was, Hamburg, 35 10; Lisbon, 15 1-2; Paris, one day's date, 25 6*0*: at 2 usance, 23 8*0*.

By an account of foreign gold and silver coins, and bullion deposited in the bullion office of the bank of England, as imported from abroad; distinguishing each year, from the 1st of January, 1810, to the 31st of December, 1815, it appears that in the year 1810. the total amount was 1,379,192*l.*—1811, 2,362,027*l.*—1812, 2,090,287*l.*—1813, 3,309,390*l.*—1814, 3,276,579*l.*—and in 1815, 4,032,181*l.*

Note.—From this account no certain conclusion can be drawn, of the actual amount of the imports of gold and silver; many and large imports, (as well as exports) being made, of which the bank has no cognizance, and in many instances passing through the bullion offices only as packages, value unknown.

The highest aggregate amounts of bank notes in circulation from the 1st of Feb. 1815, to the 29th April 1816, both inclusive, were 29,577,330*l.* and the lowest aggregate amounts, from the 1st of February, 1815, to the 29th of April, 1816, both inclusive, were 24,048,330*l.*

Total nominal value of bank notes presented at the bank, and refused payments, on account of their being forged, for the last four years, to the latest period to which the same can be made up specifying the total nominal value so presented, and refused payment in each year respectively: In the year 1812, 28,136*l.* in 1813, 20,868*l.*; in 1814, 22,154*l.* in 1815, 21,954*l.* to the 27th April, 1816, 9,368*l.* Total, 102,480*l.*

A Paris paper of May 15 gives some account of an affair at Grenoble, where it seems that a body of the people had collected, headed by some of the disbanded officers, to carry the place by a *coup de main*; but that they were routed and dispersed,

many being killed and taken, to receive “exemplary punishment.” It is understood that the plot was favored by a number of persons in Paris, who have been seized by the police.

April 30.—We received at a late hour this morning the Paris papers of Saturday last. They contain the following articles:

First permanent council of war.—The council assembled yesterday for the trial of general Cambronne, who followed Bonaparte to Elba, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Waterloo.—The prisoner in his defence pleaded the treaty of Fontainebleau. He was at that place when Napoleon abdicated, and did not consider himself to be regarded as a French subject.

The proceedings on the trial occupied a considerable time, and terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner of the charges of having betrayed the king, unanimously, of that of having attacked France in arms by a majority of six to one, and of that of having possessed himself of power by violence by a majority of five to two.

The president (count Edmond de Perigord) accordingly declared the marshal de camp Cambronne acquitted, and ordered him to be set at liberty after the delay of 24 hours.

Upon which the *Quotidienne* observes, “while we respect the decision of the council, we may be permitted to deplore the fatal effects of the revolution in public morals, and the misfortune of seeing a doctrine triumph which permits a Sovereign and a country to be chosen according to the caprice of interest and opinion.”

Paris, April 27.—The United States of America, and Prussia are the powers whose stocks are the highest on the Amsterdam exchange. American 6 per cents. (Louisiana) are quoted at 94, the Prussian loan at 99 per cent.

May 6.—The celebrated Polish general, Kosciusko, continues to reside at Solcure, where he enjoys the highest consideration.

They write from Dijon, the 2nd inst. “General Veaux, M. Ligeas, brother-in-law of Marat, duke of Bassano, and formerly receiver general of the department of Cote d’Or, and Messrs. Royer and Henoux, (the latter mayor of Dijon during the usurpation) who were detained in the citadel of Besancon, arrived here last Saturday, escorted by gendarmery, and were conveyed to the Conciergerie.”

Konigsberg, April 11.—“According to the last accounts from Marienberg, 53 villages in the great Werder, with 9,930 inhabitants, and in the districts of Tiegenhoff, 49 villages, with 19,992 inhabitants, were under water. To these are to be added the Elbing villages 17 in number, with 4000 people.

The late king of Sweden arrived at Augsburg April 9, from Italy.

CHRONICLE.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Mediterranean squadron, received at Washington City.

Frigate United States, bay of Algiers, April 10th, 1816.

“The sailing of the John Adams for the United States, afforded me an opportunity of sending you this. We broke up our winter quarters at port Mahon, and anchored here with the fleet on the 5th inst. consisting of the Java, Constellation, Eric and John Adams; the sloop of war Ontario is at present at Marseilles. A few days previous to our departure from Mahon, an English squadron rendezvoused in that harbor; they remained a couple of days, and went off—and on our arrival here, we found them anchored in order of battle, and the fleet at sea—

This fleet consisted of six line of battle ships, two frigates, three sloops of war, a bomb ship, and the necessary number of transports. Lord Exmouth, (formerly admiral Pellew,) had his flag in the Boyne, the only three decker in the fleet. We learnt from them in Mahon, that they were destined for this place; their object, the liberation of all the christian slaves. To effect this, an unconditional demand was to be made first; if refused, a certain ransom was to be offered; and if that also failed, the batteries and town were to be attacked. The first proposition, it would appear has been rejected and the second one accepted; in consequence of which three hundred and twenty liberated slaves have actually been received on board the different transports, and the fleet got under way yesterday.—They are bound to Tunis, having the same object in view there. I have further collected on this subject from our consul, and from the other consuls residing at this place, the following information: that the English have negotiated for the ransom of the Neapolitans and Sardinians only—they amount to twelve hundred and odd; they have agreed to pay one thousand dollars a head for the former, and five hundred dollars for the latter. A peace between these countries and Algiers is to be a consequence. The money was paid for those who have been taken away, and as soon as the necessary sum for the ransom of those remaining shall be tendered, they will be liberated also. You are not to understand that the English bear this expence, on the contrary, it is borne by the respective governments to which those slaves belong. The English are only agents in the affair, though I doubt not the circumstance will be trumpeted to the world under the head of British magnanimity. A single boat, making them a similar offer, would have met with the like success. I was present at an audience of the dey, in company with commodore Shaw and our consul (Mr. Shaler.) The ratified treaty which came out in the Java, was on this occasion presented to him. He affected not to understand why another treaty, as he termed it, should be offered to him. This being explained, he required that the two treaties should be compared, and being assured they were word for word the same, he intimated, notwithstanding, that several of the articles had undergone some change, that neither himself nor his council could understand them; that presents had been promised him which he had never received; that the brig and her crew had not been restored according to treaty stipulation, (alluding to the brig taken last summer and carried into Carthage, where the Spaniards detained her under the plea that she was captured within their jurisdiction) and concluded by observing that we were unworthy of his confidence.

With this understanding we parted. The next day Mr. Shaler required another audience of him and was refused; he had, however an interview with the prime minister, whose conduct and language was the most insulting, and the treaty was returned. Under these circumstances it was thought most advisable for him to withdraw from the shore; and he took up his residence on board this ship. After four days' negotiation under the protection of a white flag, the dispute was arranged so far, that the dey re-acknowledged the treaty and promised to await instructions from the president in relation to the points in dispute. If the government give him a brig of war of the same class, and pay him forty or fifty thousand dollars for her crew, the present treaty may continue for some time. This is the opinion of our consul. We consider our present

relations with the regency to be nothing more than a truce.

The Spaniards thought proper, a couple of weeks ago, to return the brig and crew in dispute. *She was given to them as a present from their sovereign,* and they have impressed on the mind of the dey that it does not lessen his claim on the United States, nor interfere with the article of the treaty which embraces this point. Our friends, the English, who have just left here, have been putting a word in his ear; they told him "we had neither ships nor money!" This expression was made use of by the prime minister to Mr. Shaler. We shall sail from hence in a day or two for Barcelona, thence to Marseilles, and so on along the coast of France and Italy."

Several other letters inform us of the fact—that the gallant *Shaw* had determined, with his small squadron, to attempt the destruction of the Algerine fleet, consisting of four frigates and many corvettes and gun boats!—to mount and scale the batteries, and, possibly, to attack the city itself!—The romantic bravery of our tars, who all appear to have looked with pleasure for the moment of action, had its full effect—the dey was completely frightened and succumbed to these terrible fellows, though he had just before refused the least concession to a British force about ten times as strong as ours!—Health to the heroes who make the "star spangled banner" respected by the barbarians.

The Dutch fleet, of six frigates, has hid itself somewhere—has been but little at sea, and always sought a port when the Algerines were out—ours, 3 frigates and 2 small vessels entered the harbor of Algiers, and threatened to knock down the battlements upon the head of the dey! And an English admiral, a lord, with a powerful fleet, pays money for slaves, and thus sanctions and legalizes the villainy of the pirates!

Though his force is so small, *Shaw* has given notice that no danger is to be apprehended from the Barbary powers! He has a guarantee for their good conduct in the terror of our flag, and feels able to punish a violation of its rights.

On the 4th May six Dutch frigates were at Gibraltar, waiting for a reinforcement of a 74 and a frigate, to go against Algiers.

Col. Benjamin Hawkins—the good, the benevolent and venerable Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs, died at his post among the Creeks on the 6th inst. The Indians have indeed lost a "father," and the United States one of their most faithful and respectable agents. It appears he died as he lived—with complacency and firmness.

New-Orleans.—On the 26th of May the crevasse was not stopped, but the water of the river was falling. At Natchez it had fallen two feet—at New-Orleans six inches. The fall of the river is earlier than is common, by some weeks—which is very fortunate for the country.

It is stated in the *Albany Argus*, that a number of sailors passed through that city, for Lake Erie.

South America. By way of Jamaica, we learn, that on the 29th of April, the royal forces under *Morillo*, attacked the whig forces of *New-Grenada*, and were completely defeated—400 of his soldiers deserted and joined themselves to the standard of freedom. *Success attend them!* This account appears abundantly confirmed. The patriot army is 8000 strong.

It is understood also that *Bolivar* has landed near *Laguaira*, and got possession of that port. Good. We hear that he had been successful on the *Oronoco*, and had given the royalists several drubbings.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 19 of VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 233.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

The Home Market.

We have been flattered with the belief that an essay upon the expediency and necessity of a "HOME MARKET," inserted in the 5th number of the present volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, was read by many with considerable interest, and afforded new lights to some, on the subject of political economy.

In that essay, after a variety of calculations, we came to the conclusion—that all the surplus products of the United States were equal, in value, to about one *fifteenth* of what was required for domestic consumption and use. It appears, by an authentic document, that the surplus products of France are equal only to one *sixteenth*, though her advancement in the arts is much greater than ours, and her dense population gives a facility to her manufactures unknown to the practice here. The difference, however, may be accounted for in this—that lands in the U. States are accessible to the great body of the people, and agriculture is the most abundant of what may be called *profit*, or beyond the requisitions of the home supply, of all the pursuits of men; to which also we may add our local advantages in raising cotton and tobacco and other valuable staples;—notwithstanding the fact, that one man in the United States may be supposed to consume, and use, for food and clothing, articles of double the value that would suffice a Frenchman. The *extravagance*, as it is called, of our people, is the common remark of Europeans; and, indeed, there are few among us so poor as to be confined to the mere necessaries of life—for the day-laborer enjoys many of its conveniences and not a few of its *luxuries*, compared with his class in Europe. Other countries produce a surplus of more or less than those stated, according to their peculiar habits and particular circumstances. Great Britain may spare from a *tenth* to a *twelfth* of the value produced by the various labor of her people—because, as it were, the market of all the world is before her, and her subjects *work harder and live closer* than any other persons—to which may be superadded the perfection of her labor-saving machinery, and the general application of *every power* to produce something of value, even down to that of a child four or five years old. On the other hand, from the nature of their soils, the absence of manufactures, the difficulty of getting commodities to market, *Russia and Sweden* may not be able to spare more than a *fortieth* or *fiftieth* part of their productions to foreigners. Commerce is the *exchange* of commodities; and a nation cannot import more than the value of her exports and the profits derived from the last by any labor of transport, &c. bestowed upon them, without becoming a debtor. Thus, it is very clear that if the United States export articles to the value of 45 millions a year, and import others which cost, in foreign parts, 100 millions, we shall go behind hand 50 millions *per annum*, after allowing 5 millions for the profit of labor on the transport, supposing it to be done in our own ships.

However small may seem the part of a nation's product which can be spared from the home supply, even in *Great Britain*, where every thing is worked to the utmost of its power,—yet, the vent for that portion is of great importance, as it fixes a value

on the whole. Take any commodity for an example; say grain, the great staple article of the middle states. The probable consumption of grain in the United States, by the people and their stock, horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine, cannot be equal to less than *one pound for each person*, per day. The population is 8 millions.

8,000,000 persons, at 365 lbs. *lbs.* 2,920,000,000
Used for drinks—whiskey, beer, &c. 150,000,000

lbs. 3,070,000,000

This is equal, let us say, to *fifteen* millions bbls. of flour, and we have exported what was equivalent to *one* million. If the foreign market demanded *two* millions of us instead of one, the whole quantity of *sixteen* millions would raise not less than two, and, possibly, as much as five or six dollars per bbl. The demand, therefore, for the *extra* million, would give the growers of the article a value therein, from *three to ten* times as great as that million, in itself, might be worth. This appears a very plain case—and this it is that makes the world mad about *commerce* and deluges the most distant nations and stains every sea with the blood of men. Bread stuffs are, at present, very dear in the United States—but every person in it *feels* that this dearth is not caused by a *foreign* demand, but by the shortness of the supply for *home* use. How different are the *effects* produced by these two circumstances which may raise the price of a commodity!

The above is the real cause why *commerce* is so much cherished and encouraged;—*in itself*, except to the United States, it affords but a small part of the revenues of governments. The boasted commerce of Great Britain—that is, all the duties levied and collected on imports and exports, amount to less than the simple article *barley*, in its culture and manufacture, yielded to the state. This assertion will surprise many—but it is true.

The commerce of the world appears at a pause; a state of peace has thrown into the *home* market the surplus that might be spared, and in all nations there is a complaint about the "*scarcity of money*." There is no scarcity of money—the precious metals are as abundant as ever, and the representatives of them are immensely multiplied every where; but the stimulus is wanting to give them the *currency* which makes them plenty. Money is "*scarce*" in the United States; there was a plenty of it in 1793, '2 and '3, &c.—but the *quantity* of circulating medium is ten times greater now than it was then. The quantity is nothing, if it lies dead; and, comparatively, of little use, if it moves about sluggishly.

We see many dolorous essays in the eastern papers about the loss of the trade we had with the West India islands, and complaint is made that the nations who own them, supply them with their own ships! This is a strange thing to grumble at: we may regret the loss, but we have no right to blame any one for it, except the European *peace-makers*—nor does it square with morality to wish Europe at war, that we may sell boards and fish, bread stuffs and potatoes, in the West Indies! The trade was valuable to us—it is gone, and will be kept from us as long as the general peace lasts.—Every body expected this, and more—for the worst has not yet come. I said, hypothetically, 3 years

ago, that Dutch vessels might be employed in the coasting business of the United States—"in carrying flour from Baltimore to Boston." But out of this *natural* consequence a *political* manœuvre is attempted.—Government might as well be blamed for the "spots in the sun," as for the loss of the West India trade. Provisions are far cheaper in Europe than they are with us, and the shipping of the nations who hold the colonies want employment—they can, therefore, supply them on better terms than we can, and they ought to do it, consider the subject in any point of view that we can. The possessors of the colonies, rightfully and reasonably, seek a vent in them for the surplus they have, to give a demand and stamp a value on the great bulk of their products required for home use. *Canada*, a British colony, feels the disadvantage of a general peace just as we do.* Her staples are thrown out of the market in her sister colonies, by cheaper supplies from the mother country, and she will be beggared to a certainty, if things last as they are: and so also will the *United States*, if people do not retrench their expenditures, and consume their own manufactures.—Happily we may manufacture—but *Canada* will not be permitted "to make a hob-nail."

Whence this necessity?—The following may shew the true cause of it.—In Great Britain, only, there were employed in the military and naval service of the government—at sea or in the field, to fight—in

*Sixty-seven vessels from sea, have arrived at this port since the opening of the navigation. Of these, the greatest number are from Great-Britain and Ireland, and many of them have brought valuable cargoes. The experience of a few weeks, has filled the minds of most mercantile men with unfavorable forebodings; and, although, when the seed time, which has been uncommonly late, will be fairly over, and the farmer and country traders will have time to attend the market, and make their purchases, the prospect may brighten up a little, yet we fear these forebodings are but too well founded. Commerce is an *exchange* of commodities, and it is but too true that we have hardly any commodities to exchange for the superabundance of goods which have arrived, and may still be expected. *Provisions*, which were one of the staples of this country, have actually been sent out to us from Great Britain, and are, perhaps, the only articles which have been sold at a *profit*! Manufactures we have none, but those that are imported. Lumber, while the price of provisions and labor remains high, can hardly be afforded at a price to admit of a profit in England. It cannot, under such circumstances, stand a competition with lumber from the Baltic. There remains, then, only the furs collected from the Indian countries, of which the amount, comparatively to our importation, is trifling. Cash would cover all balances; but it hath "made itself wings;" the government paper having been called in, the circulating medium does not, perhaps, at present, exceed the amount necessary for internal use. The diminution of the military expenditure, the supplies which the military government will receive from Great Britain, leave little hope from that quarter. From whence then are to come the returns? The deficiency is already felt in the unprecedented fall in price of almost every article of imported merchandize. The importer must either sell at a loss, or keep his goods till the quantity on hand is more on a level with the means of the country, which, we are sorry to say, is likely to be a long while.

[*Quebec Gazette.*]

the ship-yards, founderies, laboratories and workshops, of all the various character that belongs to the equipment of the land and sea service, not less than one man of every four of the island—that is, *one fourth part of the adult males of England and Scotland* drew their livelihood from the belligerent state of their country. I cannot believe that this estimate is too large; but really think it is under the true proportion. A heavy force is still kept up, and the supplies required for them is great—but the amount thrown upon civil life is enormous; and instead of consuming the surplus productions, they add to the quantity produced. So it is in other countries; and hence the universal cry of dullness in business. When things are settled down, as the saying is, and trade shall find its perfect level, though the pressure will really be greater, perhaps, than it is now, we shall bear it better, by a knowledge of what we may calculate upon, and ease it by prudence and economy. It is well for us, that we have great room to reduce our expences, and yet live better than any people in the world; for we must reduce them, so far at least as they are incurred by the consumption of foreign articles.

Account of Brazil.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 295.

Having given, in our last number, an account of the island and town of St. Catharine, we now proceed to describe the neighboring coast. Just opposite to the said town is the village of St. Josse, where the people are chiefly employed in sawing timber, making bricks and raising rice. Near this village is a lovely vale called Picada, thickly studded with white cottages, embosomed in orange-groves and coffee plantations. "This valley, and the others contiguous to it, form the extremities of the territory inhabited by the Portuguese; for on the land to the westward, though at a considerable distance, dwell the Anthropophagi, here called the Boogres."

After passing to the northward, through several well-peopled parishes, we arrive at Armasao, a village at the extremity of a bay, about nine leagues from St. Josse, and four from St. Cruz. This is the station for fishing whales, which were formerly numerous on this coast. The boiling-house, tanks, &c. are far superior to any thing of the kind at Greenland dock, and indeed to all similar establishments in Europe.—Across the bay the cottages present a curious picture of rural irregularity; some are built on the summits of conical mountains, the passage to which is frequently interrupted by clouds—others stand on the sides of gentle acclivities; but the greatest number are almost in contact with the ocean, which often flows to their doors. On the shore of this bay is found the *murex* (shell fish) which produces the beautiful crimson dye so valued by the ancients.

St. Paul's is about three hundred miles to the north of this, and though there are several towns and villages on the way between, yet there are few circumstances in the description of them that might not naturally be inferred from the preceding accounts. They are, first, the town of Groupus, situated beside the harbor of the same name. Next, continuing northward is San Francisco, which, as well as Groupus, has a fine harbor within a bay of the same name. The small port of Cananea appears next, and then the fine harbor of Santos, which is the embarking place of St. Paul's, and store-house of that great captaincy. From Santos the road

passes over an immense range of mountains above six thousand feet high. This road, which is at some places cut for a considerable distance through solid rock, is paved through the whole of its winding course over those great barriers.

St. Paul's is the capital of the district, and is supposed to contain between fifteen and twenty thousand inhabitants. The number of clergy, including friars, &c. is estimated at five hundred. The houses, which are generally several stories in height, are all of clay. The walls are formed by placing soft clay between rows of boards set on their edges, and fixed at a suitable width: it presently becomes hard and durable as brick. The houses are in this way made of various colors, and ornamented with figures, &c.

Great varieties of vegetables are here in plenty, as they require hardly any cultivation. Potatoes, for instance, when once planted, continue to reproduce, from year to year, as no more is taken from the beds of them than is wanted for daily use.—The mandioca is more valued as a substitute for bread, for which it requires but little preparation. "When taken out of the ground, they wash and scrape it clean, and then rasp it on a coarse grater of iron or copper; press the juice from it, and place it on a hot surface, a shallow copper pan, for instance, four or five feet in diameter, or else a clay one. There is kept a brisk fire underneath; while it is constantly stirred, and when the moisture is completely evaporated, it is immediately fit for use. If preserved from wet, it will keep good a long time. In broths and soups it becomes gelatinous, and affords rich nourishment; it is particularly good when eaten with cheese. The wild or spurious mandioca, called ipé, is little inferior, when roasted, to fine chestnuts. The Portuguese use it roasted and boiled." These roots are from six to twelve pounds weight.

Farming is here conducted in a very wretched manner, as the husbandmen think it sufficient if they clear the timber off the land, but do not trouble themselves to work the soil. It is not uncommon to see coffee, cotton, maize and beans thrown into the corner of a shed and covered with green hides; one half is invariably spoiled by mould and putridity, and the remainder much damaged by this stupid negligence. One of their most estimable shrubs is the palma christi, which bears fruit the first year, and yields abundance of castor-oil, which all families possess in such quantities that no other kind is burnt.

Near St. Paul's are the gold mines of Jaraguá, now nearly worked out. The soil is red, remarkably ferruginous, and in many places, apparently of great depth. The gold lies, for the most part, in a stratum of rounded pebble and gravel, called *cas-calhao*, immediately incumbent on rock of primitive granite. In the valleys, where there is water, frequent excavations occur, made by the gold washers, some of them fifty or a hundred feet wide, and twenty deep. In many parts the grains of gold are found little deeper than the roots of the grass.

The method used for working the mines is extremely simple, and is called washing. Where water can be brought of a level sufficiently high, the ground is cut into steps each 20 or 30 feet wide, 2 or 3 broad and about 1 deep. Near the bottom a trench is cut to the depth of two or three feet. On each step stand six or eight negroes, who, while the water flows gently from above, keep the earth continually in motion with their shovels until the whole is reduced to liquid mud, and washed into the trench below. As it descends there, the particles

of gold fall to the bottom. With the assistance of a stream of water, the surface is cleared off, and the stones picked out, and this sediment is the *cas-calhao*. After five days washing, the sediment is taken from the trench, and carried to a convenient stream to undergo a second clearance, which is performed in wooden bowls. It is done by putting some of the *cas-calhao* and some water in the bowls, and shaking them to make the gold settle to the bottom. The gold is extremely variable in the size of its particles, some of which are so minute that they float, while others are found large as peas and often larger.

With regard to the inhabitants of St. Paul's, they appear to differ little from those of the places already described. They are characterized by the same politeness and attention to strangers, the same temperance, nearly the same modes of dress: the ladies by the same fondness for amusements, the same vivacity of look and demeanor, the same sprightliness of conversation, and by a still greater degree of personal delicacy and debility.

The ladies and gentlemen have a singular amusement, that of throwing at each other artificial fruit, such as lemons or oranges, made very delicately of wax, and filled with perfumed water. This they will sometimes continue until each party is as wet as if drawn through a river. On the days of carnival, the people parade the streets in masks, and the diversion of throwing those fruits is practised by all persons of all ages, but it is reckoned improper for the men to throw at each other. The manufacture of such articles affords occupation to certain classes of the inhabitants; several hundreds in the capital derive subsistence from the sale of them.

It would be unjust to leave St. Paul's without adding, that they have shewn high claims to one of the noblest characteristics that can belong to a nation—public spirit; a readiness of the whole to resent injuries done to any individual. "One instance occurred in the case of their governor, a nobleman, who had held an intrigue with the daughter of a mechanic. The whole town espoused the cause of the injured female, and compelled the governor, at the peril of his life, to marry her."

There is no place of consequence on the route from St. Paul's to Rio Janeiro—that is, back to the port of Santos, thence by sea past the fine harbor at the village of Bertoga, to Porto Unya, then round point Toque-Foque through the strait of St. Sebastian to Zapitiva, &c. The inhabitants all along are represented in the most unfavorable colors. Rio Janeiro has been long a place of trade and consequence; it is therefore generally known. And its importance has, no doubt, been much increased by its becoming the residence of the prince regent of Portugal. It is supposed to contain about a hundred thousand inhabitants, and is of considerable extent, as the houses are generally only of one story. It is supplied with water from the mountains by aqueducts, but a great part of the city is very ill supplied.

Canta Gallo, which Mr. Mawe visited at the request of the regency, to examine a silver mine reported to have been found in that quarter, has hardly any peculiarity to interest the reader. There are gold washings near it, but the report of a silver mine was found to be an imposture.

Mr. Mawe's next journey was through what is called the diamond district, the mines of Serra do Frio. The permission to pass through that country, was a favor never before granted to a foreigner, nor even to a Portuguese, except on business relative to the mines, and then under such restrictions

as rendered it impossible for them to obtain any adequate information.

It was at this time that a negro, in the diamond district, notified the prince, that he had a diamond of astonishing size, which had been given him by a deceased friend. He was immediately sent for, and furnished with a conveyance and an escort of soldiers. He had a journey of twenty-eight days to make, and all along the way he was hailed as already honored with the cross of the order of St. Bento, and sure of having the pay of a general of brigade; the very soldiers anticipated promotion. At last he arrived; threw himself at the prince's feet, and presented the wonderful gem. A round diamond, nearly a pound in weight, filled them all with wonder; the world had never seen any thing comparable to it—the value could not be estimated, but it must be worth many millions. The next day Mr. Maue was requested to examine it—he at once discovered it to be a piece of rounded crystal, of little or no value, but certainly of very singular appearance!

Along the road to Villa Rica, the people generally live in indigence; preferring, where they have the opportunity, to gain a miserable subsistence from old mines almost entirely exhausted, rather than undergo the little labor that would render them comfortable in agricultural pursuits.

Villa Rica—the rich village—contains above two thousand houses, but the population has been by no means proportionable of late years, since the mines have been mostly worked out. One half of the houses are untenanted. It was for many years reckoned the richest place in Brazil, as all the gold found in the vast district around was brought there. It is the capital of the province of Minas Geraes, and the seat of government.

The discovery of this mountain, once so rich, was effected by the enterprising spirit of the Paulistas, (inhabitants of St. Paul's) who, of all the colonists, retained the largest share of that ardent, indefatigable zeal which characterized the Lusitanians of former days. They penetrated from their capital into these regions, sustaining every hardship, and braving every danger which opposed them in a savage country, infested by still more savage inhabitants. They cut their way through woods which were otherwise absolutely impervious; they cultivated small spots by the way, for sustenance and places of retreat. Every inch of ground was disputed by the men-eating Indians, here called Bootocondies, who were constantly either attacking them openly, or lying in ambush for them. Arriving at the mountain beside the present town, its riches arrested their course. These first discoverers were soon followed by adventurers chiefly from Rio Janeiro, who dispossessed and dispersed the first; and presently when the bloodshed was finished, the government hearing of the great treasure there, sent a chief with troops, and took the management of matters into its own hands. In 1750, the mines were at the height of their prosperity. The king's fifth during that period amounted to about a million sterling annually.

At Villa Rica, the cascalhao is dug out of the mountain and carried to convenient places to be washed. As they always dig the softest places, the face of the mountain is perforated like a honey-comb. When the gold dust is brought to the settling-houses, it is first permutated, and a fifth taken for the prince. The rest is put into a Hessian crucible and placed on a furnace which is like a blacksmith's forge. A quantity of corrosive sublimate is added, the scories, if there be any, are re-

moved, and more sublimate put in, until the fusion is complete. After this it is held in the fire until the mercury evaporates; it is then cast into an ingot. When cooled it is given to an assay master, who determines its fineness, which is of various degrees, from 16 carats to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$. It is then stamped, registered, and a copy of the register given with it to the owner. Those who bring gold dust, receive it again in a circulating form in less than an hour.

The rich iron ores with which the district abounds would furnish more profitable employment than the gold mines do at present. Even agriculture might be followed to great advantage; the climate is very genial and produces excellent wines.

British Arrogance.

[The passage of a party of sailors through Albany, some time ago, for lake Erie, may have some connection with the proceedings of the British. We trust a sufficient force will be sent there to assist the very modest Englishmen in the business of search—AFTER PERRY'S MANNER, if reason and justice fail. The people will not bear with puppyism on the lakes.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURG MERCURY.

Detroit, June 8, 1816.

Dear sir—I transmit you sundry depositions, which have been taken respecting the boarding and searching of our vessels at Amherstburgh, together with a copy of his excellency, governor Cass's letter, to the commandant of his Britannic majesty's schooner Tecumseh, on the subject. Further, Mr. Wing, a gentleman of great respectability, and passenger on board the brig Hunter, states in addition to the Mess. Larned's depositions, that before he left Buffalo, it was reported that the "Union" (the vessel that was fired at) was to be boarded on her way up. You will therefore readily see that the thing was determined on and must be considered as the authorised act of the British government.

These depositions prove the existence of a state of things upon lake Erie, which require the immediate adoption of decisive measures. That vessels bearing the flag of the United States should be stopped, and forcibly entered, with the avowed purpose of taking from them persons found on board, and within sight of the spot consecrated by the victory of Perry, is not to be tolerated.

Upon these inland seas there are no belligerents and no neutrals, and therefore no rights for the one party to exercise, nor wrongs for the other to suffer, in consequence of those relations. There are no contraband articles of war, in search of which a vessel may be entered, and the principal channel of communication upon the lakes, and upon the straits uniting them, forms the boundary between the U. States and Canada. Neither party has any jurisdiction over the vessels of the other, while pursuing this route.

DOCUMENTS.

Territory of Michigan, Dist. of Detroit, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace for the district of Detroit aforesaid, James Beard, master of the brig "Union," who being solemnly sworn, deposed and declares, that on the thirty first day of May last, while the Union was passing opposite Malden, in Upper Canada, on her way to this port, a musket was discharged from a British vessel then at anchor, and presently af-

terwards a boat, with a naval officer and four men, left said vessel, and made towards the Union, and waving a hat, deponent settled the top-gallant-sail, presuming they came to enquire the news; and, on their coming on board the Union, the officer told this deponent that he was informed two British seamen, deserters from their vessel, were on board. Deponent replied that he did not know of any such men, after having asked their names, but that his crew were on deck, which the officer asked to view, as he knew the deserters, and not finding them, he ordered one of his men down into the fore-castle to search for them, and none being found there, the officer asked the news and then departed.

JAMES BEARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Detroit, this fourth day of June, 1816, aforesaid.

GEO. M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D.

Territory of Michigan, Dist. of Detroit, to wit.

BE it known, that on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace for the district aforesaid, Oliver Edwards, master of the schooner Champion, who being solemnly sworn, depose and saith, that yesterday afternoon, being abreast of Malden in Upper Canada, a boat with an officer and four men left a British vessel there, at anchor, and from a great distance hailed him to lower his topsail, which deponent complied with, not knowing but they were desirous of hearing the news. The boat's crew then came on board, headed by a British naval officer, in uniform, and demanded the master's name, to see his crew and lading, to whom consigned, from whence and where bound. Then sat down and took down a memorandum in writing, and in all his proceedings, the British officer acted in a very imperious manner, and then left the Champion; he also asked if the vessel carried any guns; and further the deponent saith not.

OLIVER EDWARDS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Detroit, this day and year first above written.

GEO. M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D.

Territory of Michigan, Dist. of Detroit, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the district of Detroit aforesaid, Ephraim Pentland, esq. of Pittsburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, who being duly sworn, depose and saith, that he was a passenger on board the schooner General Wayne, of Presque Isle, captain John Burnham, bound to Detroit; that on Monday the 3d of June, at about 10 o'clock, A. M. the General Wayne was boarded by a boat with an officer and four men, from his Britannic majesty's armed schooner Tecumseh, then lying at anchor abreast of Amherstburg; as the boat came along side, the British officer ordered the topsails to be lowered, and immediately came on deck, enquired for the commanding officer, and pulled out of his pocket a paper and pencil, and enquired the name of the vessel; where she was from, where bound, what cargo she had on board, and to whom it belonged, which questions were all answered by the captain. He then asked if the vessel carried any guns, and was answered in the negative, and enquired the number of the crew and desired the captain to call them aft, to which the captain answered that his men were all forward at work, and he might look

at them, with which answer he appeared perfectly satisfied. He then enquired the news and departed.

EPHRAIM PENTLAND.

Sworn and subscribed, before me, this fourth day of June, A. D. 1816, aforesaid.

GEO. M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D.

Territory of Michigan, Dist. of Detroit, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the district of Detroit aforesaid, Geo. B. Larned, who being duly sworn, depose and saith, that on the third day of June present, being a passenger on board the brig Hunter, the property of the U. States, while abreast of Malden an individual, having the appearance of naval officer, came on board the brig Hunter, in a boat, accompanied by four men, and walked towards captain Norton, who was standing at the helm; having first ascertained that he was the captain, asked him the following questions; what is the name of your vessel, her tonnage, have you any guns on board, are your passengers and men on deck, except those gone ashore in the boat. He then asked the captain to shorten his sail, as he would carry him too far, then walked the deck twice, looked carefully into the hold of the vessel, to ascertain her loading or other objects, and at the passengers and men on board, and departed; after being in the boat, he looked at the passengers and vessel, through his hand, while on his return. And further the deponent saith not.

(Signed)

GEO. B. LARNED.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Detroit, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) GEO. M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D. T. M.

Territory of Michigan, District of Detroit, ss.

BE it remembered, that on this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace in and for the district of Detroit aforesaid, Charles Larned, esq. attorney-general for the territory of Michigan, who being duly sworn, depose and saith, that on the 3d day of June present, he was on board the brig Hunter, belonging to the United States, when she entered the mouth of Detroit river, then moving under easy sail, and when said brig had passed the Tecumseh, a British vessel, then at anchor before Amherstburgh, said brig was boarded by an individual having the appearance of a navy officer, he made immediate enquiry for the captain of the vessel, and was directed to Mr. Norton, then having charge of her; on reaching the companion way, where Mr. Norton was then standing, he took from his pocket a paper and pencil, and demanded of said Norton if he commanded the vessel, to which said Norton replied in the affirmative; he made sundry other enquiries which the deponent could not distinctly understand, being at some distance from them. Deponent then walked astern, and enquired of the individual, if he was collector of that port; he replied in the negative, and observed he was a young navy officer; deponent then asked Mr. Norton if this procedure was customary; he replied he had known of no such case before, but presumed it was, as he was so near their shore; the officer then passed midships, and examined the whole of the vessel; the hatches then being removed, he eyed with great care and attention, all the men then on deck, and left the vessel; on reaching his boat, he put his hand to his eye, and looked

very significantly towards those on deck, and then at the vessel.

(Signed) CHARLES LARNED.

Sworn and subscribed, before me, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) GEO. M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. N. T. M.

Copy of governor Cass's letter to the commanding officer of the British schooner *Tecumseh*.

“DETROIT, June 6, 1816.

“Sir—It has been officially represented to me, that, in several instances, within a few days, vessels bound from ports of the United States upon Lake Erie, to this place, have been boarded by parties of men from an armed vessel of his Britannic majesty, lying off Amherstburgh.

“These parties have entered the vessels while passing through the usual channel of communication between lakes Erie and Huron, in one instance with the avowed object of taking therefrom two men, under the pretence of their being British deserters, and in all instances with objects so far as they could be ascertained from the questions and conduct of the boarding officer, which furnish no justification for a British officer in forcibly entering a vessel of the United States.

“The manner in which this service has been performed, has had no tendency to diminish the effect which the character of such transactions is calculated to produce.

“The conduct of the boarding officer has been arrogant and imperious.

“In an aggression like this, the government of the United States can alone determine what course the honor and interest of the nation requires should be taken.

“But until their decision shall be made known upon the subject, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against a practice for which the laws of nations afford no pretence; which is inconsistent with the relations existing between our respective governments; and, the continuance of which must be attended with serious and important consequences.

“Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

(Signed)

“The officer commanding his Britannic majesty's vessel *Tecumseh*.”

“LEWIS CASS.

“It is with deep regret we observe this untoward spirit in our late enemy, especially when we add to it the notorious fact, that *British* influence is still excited among several of the Indian tribes, *within our territory*, to keep the wretched aborigines in a state of hostility with us—Among those who appear still determined to hold the hatchet which their “British father” gave them, are the *Falavoiines* and the chief bands of the *Winnebagoes*. The Sioux have lately concluded a treaty at St. Louis, which, it seems, they would have done a long time ago but for the interference of the *enemy*. Some measures must be adopted to keep the British traders, as well in skins as in blood, within their own limits. But this happy circumstance is coming to pass—the population on the shores of the lakes, and in the western country lately ravaged by the British savages, is becoming so great, as to give instant means to punish aggression, when the overt act is fairly committed. The miserable *Creeks* have probably lost half their people by listening to the deceiver; and the N. W. Indians, though not so easily to be come at, must, in the end, meet the same fate—if they pursue the same course.

A *Harrisburg* paper says—The British government have seven armed vessels of different sizes on

Lake Erie, and are about to build a frigate at Malden. They for some time past have been engaging carpenters from the states at three dollars per day to work at the frigate.

These facts must be known to the American government, and ought to excite a corresponding vigilance and activity.

Declaration of Independence.

We have no authentic copy of this most important state paper, the very basis that supports the proud column of American liberty: none at least, on which the eye of taste can rest, for a moment, with satisfaction. *Why have we not?*

The English nation, still proud of their *MAGNA CHARTA*, though every provision it contains has been trampled upon, by the bold ambition of their rulers, have published edition after edition of this instrument, each more splendid than its predecessor.—Sir William Blackstone has collated and commented on it—his fine copy of *magna charta* has been excelled by later specimens of art, and the fac-similes of the seals and signatures, have made every reader in Great Britain acquainted, in some degree, not merely with the state of knowledge and of art at the period in question, but with the literary attainments, also, of king John, king Henry and their “barons bold.”

Surely the Declaration of *American Independence*, is, at least, as well entitled to the decorations of art, as the *magna charta* of England: and if the fac-similes of the signatures of the patriots who signed it were published in America, it would serve to gratify a curiosity, at least, as laudable as that which calls for imitations of the correspondents of Junius, or of the aristocracy that wrested the English charter from the reluctant monarchs of the day.

We are firmly persuaded that the more the principles of our Declaration of Independence are spread out before the eyes of the world, the more they will be admired, by foreign nations as well as our own: and every innocent and honest device that may serve to attract attention towards them will serve, also, to promote the great cause of public liberty. Such an embellished edition as will render it an ornament to an apartment, will have a tendency to spread the knowledge of its contents, among those who would otherwise have turned their thoughts but lightly towards the subject. Such an edition will serve to place it continually under the eye of man, woman and child in a family—it will associate the pleasurable ideas of elegance and ornament, with the history of the transaction itself, and familiarize those principles which form, or ought to form, the very bond and cement of political society. Nor is it of small moment, that such an edition, well executed, will serve as a specimen of the state of the *FINE ARTS* amongst us at the present day.

Actuated by these views, the subscriber proposes to publish a *SPLENDID EDITION* of the *DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE*, which shall be, in all respects, *American*. All the necessary materials shall be manufactured in this country, and expressly for this publication. The *designs*, the *engravings* shall be the work of American artists: the publication throughout shall afford evidence of what our citizens *have done* in politics, and *can do* in art.

Philadelphia, March, 1816.

PLAN AND TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

When the publisher submitted the preceding notice of his intention to undertake this national publication, although it had long occupied his reflections, he was not fully aware of its im-

portance, for he had never suspected what the fact really is, that there is no where extant an authentic published copy of the most important state paper in the annals of the world.

The original declaration of independence, as deposited in the secretary of state's office, was happily preserved when so many valuable papers were consumed by the enemy. Without dwelling upon slight difference, inaccuracies, or omissions, the first words which present themselves in our printed copies, and even as they are of record on the journals of the old congress, are as follows:—

"A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,"—whereas in the original the declaration is thus braded:—

"The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America."

This is not a mere verbal distinction; it involves a difference in principle. Does it become Americans to be careless on this subject, or ought interpolation or alteration of any kind to be permitted in a public document so sacred? Ought it not to be faithfully preserved and transmitted to posterity, word for word, letter for letter and point for point?

The American public will unhesitatingly answer YES! and the publisher stands pledged to have it so engraved, and to accompany it with the requisite proofs of authenticity.

The size of the paper will be 36 inches by 24. It will be manufactured by Mr. Amies, in his best manner and of the very best materials.

The design, which is from the pencil of Mr. Bridport, will be executed in imitation of *bas relief*; and will encircle the declaration as a cordon of honor, surmounted by the arms of the United States. Immediately underneath the arms will be a large medallion portrait of general George Washington, supported by cornucopiae, and embellished with spears, flags, and other military trophies and emblems. On one side of this medallion portrait, will be a similar portrait of John Hancock, president of congress, July 4, 1776; and on the other a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence.

The arms of the thirteen United States, in medallions, united by wreaths of olive leaves, will form the remainder of the cordon, which will be further enriched by some of the characteristic productions of the United States, such as the tobacco and indigo plants, the cotton shrub, rice, &c.

The whole of the design, (excepting the portraits,) will be engraved by Mr. Murray, of Philadelphia, who has for some weeks been at work on the plate.

Mr. Leney, of N.-w.-York, will engrave the portraits.

By the advice of all the artists engaged, the publisher has abandoned the idea of printing the Declaration with *types*, and has determined to have the whole of it engraved. The ornamental disposition and style of the engraving of the Declaration of Independence, which will occupy the interior of the cordon, will be designed and executed by Mr. Fairman.

The *fac-similes* will be engraved by Mr. Vallance, who will execute this important part of the publication at the city of Washington, where, by permission of the secretary of state, he will have the original signatures constantly under his eye.

The public are well apprized that the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, as undertaking particular departments in the proposed publication, are the first artists in the United States, and they have, one and all, assured the publisher, that they will sedulously devote themselves to the execution of the several parts they have undertaken, and will finish them in such a manner, as to do credit to themselves and to the country, so far as depends on the anxious employment of their respective talents on this national work.

The portraits will be engraved from original paintings and the most esteemed likenesses.

The arms of the United States, and of the several states, will be faithfully executed from official descriptions and documents, and in the manner directed by the most approved authors on the science of heraldry.

From the arrangements made, and the dispositions manifested by the artists, it is confidently expected that this engraving will be, when finished, a splendid and truly national publication. The publisher thinks he can promise that it shall be ready to deliver to subscribers in February next, at TEN dollars each copy, to be paid on delivery.

The engravings will be accompanied by a pamphlet, containing the official documents connected with the publication as authorities, and a list of the subscribers' names.

The engravings will be delivered to subscribers in the manner in which they may have subscribed.

It is contemplated to have a few copies printed on paper prepared to carry colors, to have the shields accurately structured in the modern style, and the plants, &c. colored by one of our most approved water-colorers. The price of those superb copies will be THIRTEEN dollars each. As no more of those copies will be printed than shall be subscribed for, gentlemen who wish for them, are requested to add the word "colored" to their subscriptions.

JOHN BINNS, No. 70, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1816.

Legislature of Rhode Island.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate and of the house of representatives—

Agreeably to an act of the general assembly, passed at last February session, the money received from the United States in reimbursement of the advance made by the state at the close of the war, for

the pay of the state troops in the United States' service, has been applied to the discharge of the loan made in September, 1814, and was received by the subscribers at the par of real money. The negotiation in this way was satisfactory to the subscribers, and saved to the state the depreciation on the money received from the United States. In addition to the satisfaction we must feel, at having thus discharged our obligations to creditors, who, at a time of general despondency, had advanced money for the defence of the state; we have to congratulate ourselves on the condition of the general treasury. According to the report of the general treasurer, at the May session, the amount on hand will be sufficient for all our current expenses; and may probably place it in the power of the general assembly either to postpone the annual state tax, or if the ordinary tax should be imposed, to make some provision for paying the interest on the old state debt, or for purchasing the principal, at an equitable price.

The competition with foreign nations in commerce and manufactures, produced by the restoration of the relations of peace among the European powers, has operated unfavorably upon those important interests in this country; and the beneficial results anticipated by some, from the late commercial treaty with Great Britain, have not been realized. In addition to these circumstances, we still have to regret the fluctuating and depreciated condition of the bank paper mediums, of many of the states: the uncertain and unequal value of these different mediums, operates discouragingly upon the efforts of regular and honest industry, and has produced the effect of unequal taxation upon the states; though, by the constitution, all duties and taxes ought to be uniform throughout the United States. The same causes have produced an inequality in payments to public creditors, none of whom can now obtain payment in paper, equal in value to specie.

However we may regret the existence of this state of things, it is not in our power to apply any remedy; they are evils, which the wisdom of the general government, aided by the increasing native resources of the country, and by a system of frugality in the public expenditures, may in time remove.

Our prospects as to trade and manufactures are such as ought to induce a rigid economy in public and private affairs, and a regular and systematic industry in all the occupations of life.

The changes which late events have produced, have already tended to increase the number of petitions for the insolvent act. The time of the assembly will be considerably occupied in hearing these petitions; and while they are extending the relief of the laws to cases of misfortune and real poverty, they ought to be careful that the profligate and fraudulent do not abuse their clemency, at the expense of the honest creditor.

Some amelioration has been formerly proposed of the law authorizing attachments to the full extent of all the debtor's property, and it has been thought that certain articles of absolute necessity for the comfortable upholding of life, should be exempted in favor of his family; if any regulation of this kind can be devised, not liable to the abuses of fraud, it might alleviate many cases of distress, and perhaps not prove injurious to the substantial rights of creditors.

Though we are called upon to humble ourselves before God, on account of his visitations in the coldness and dryness of the seasons and in the alarming sickness with which many parts of our

country have been afflicted, we have also to express our gratitude and thankfulness for his numberless favors and blessings; particularly for his goodness, in awakening the people at large, to a more serious attention to their spiritual interests, and in turning many from the error of their ways, to serve the living and true God.

All christian people will find consolation and renewed cause for acknowledgement of the Divine goodness, in the restoration of a general peace. The wars and fightings, proceeding from unruly passions of men, are the fruitful source of many of the greatest evils we have suffered or still continue to feel; if men could view each other as brethren, and, as much as in them lie, would live peaceably with all, most of the evils I have alluded to, would be removed or mitigated.

The earth, cultivated by virtuous men, regarding each other in the temper of the gospel, would produce enough for the subsistence of its inhabitants; and habits of industry, and good order would meet their sure reward. May it please the Almighty to avert far from us, and all other nations, the recurrence of the scenes of disorder, anarchy and bloodshed, which have deformed of late years the fairest portions of the globe; and continue to us the full enjoyment of all the blessings, consequent upon the restoration of peace and tranquillity.

WILLIAM JONES.

Newport, June 17, 1816.

Finances of Massachusetts.

We are indebted for the following very interesting exhibit of the finance of *Massachusetts* to the *Portland Gazette*.

The following is an official statement of the public debt of the state of Massachusetts, reported by the treasurer, June 7, 1816.

Six per cent. stock, issued for loans for defence,	846,000 00
Five per cent. funded debt,	540,213 51
Five per cent. loans from the several banks,	130,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,525,213 51

No. 2.

Stock belonging to the commonwealth.

Balance of principal, 1st April, 1816, on certificate No. 4352, 6 per cent. U. S. stock, present value,	14,162 00
Balance of principal, 1st April, 1816, on certificate No. 3239, deferred 6 per cent. U. S. stock, present value,	217,500 00
Certificate No. 3345, 3 per cent. stock,	249,760 20
Certificate No. 217, 6 per cent. stock, new,	9,901 59
Certificate No. 364, 7 per cent. stock, new,	9,328 00
Certificate No. 469, 7 per cent. stock,	9,328 00
Certificate No. 1250, 7 per cent. stock,	19,766 00
Certificate No. 1777, 7 per cent. stock,	10,034 00
Reimbursement and interest due 31st of December, 1814, on the two first above, unpaid,	19,268 59
Reimbursement and interest due 31st of March, 1815, on the two first above, unpaid,	9,328 36
Stock in the Union Bank,	400,000 00
Stock in the Boston Bank,	600,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,668,354 74

Exhibit of property, exclusive of lands, belonging to the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Balance of Robert Morris' bond,	4,479 25
Leonard Jarvis' notes,	3,270 00
W. Wetmore, J. Peck and S. Waldo's notes,	23,127 83
B. Haskell, P. Gilman and N. Fay's notes,	13,505 60
Jeffrey & Russell's,	276 01
W. & R. M'Farland's note,	12 00
Waterman Thomas,	4,852 67
Silas Hazeltine's note to L. Jarvis, and endorsed,	528 96
J. J. J. & M. Clark, jr. & Wm. Muzzey's note,	142 69
Thomas G. Waite's note,	4,932 48
William Tudor's notes,	320 74
O. Phelps,	1,181 50
Leonard Jarvis' notes,	14,353 80
Benjamin Fisk's bond,	644 25
John Putnam's bond,	644 20
Daniel Epes' bonds,	1,293 15
Charles Blanchard's bond, small balance due,	488 08
Aaron Tuff's and John Baker's bond,	1,206 32
Thomas Cobb's bond,	600 00
Joseph Treat's bond,	2,532 09
Isaac Chamberlain's note,	640 20
Exon vs. J. Peck, W. Wetmore and W. Tudor,	2,658 36
John Leavitt and Charles Leavitt's note,	94 38
Josiah Bachelder's note,	305 09
John Watson, Harry Prentiss and B. Cheever's note,	6,634 51
Bonds and mortgages, lodged by the solicitor, received of Skinner's bondsmen, balance due thereon,	16,700 47
	<hr/>
	\$105,477 59

The greater part of the above were given for lands, but the parties failing, the lands will revert to the commonwealth; and not more than 20,000 thereof can probably ever be collected in money.

No. 3.

List of the salary officers of the state of Massachusetts, and their annual pay.

His excellency the governor,	2,666 66
His honor the lieutenant governor,	533 34
His honor the chief justice,	3,500 00
Four associate judges, \$3000 each,	12,000 00
Secretary and clerks,	5,800 00
Treasurer and clerks,	4,600 00
Attorney-general,	2,000 00
Solicitor-general,	2,000 00
Aid-jutant-general and clerks,	3,500 00
Quarter-master-general and clerks,	2,700 00
Reporter,	1,000 00
Judge Dawes,	750 00
State prison visitors,	300 00
Clerks of the senate and grants,	925 00
Clerk of the house and grants,	600 00
Reporter of debates, Walcut, keeper of the state-house, messenger and assistants, and page,	4,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$46,875 00

Schedule of expenditures and revenue of the state of Massachusetts.

Salary officers brought forward,	46,875 00
Committee on accounts roll,	80,000 00
Average of pay rolls, last five years,	58,000 00
Quarter-master-general's department,	13,000 00
State prison,	10,500 00
Interest on 5 per cent. stock,	27,500 00

Sundry balances to county treasurers, pensions, incidental expenses and grants,*	29,000 00
Interest on loans from banks estimated as they now stand—\$130,000,	6,500 00
Interest on loan for defence,	50,760 00
Total of annual expenditure,	\$322,135 00
State tax,	133,333 33
Bank tax,	113,000 00
Bank dividend,	60,000 00
Total of annual revenue,	\$306,333 33

The bank dividends are stated at 6 p. ct. although, during the war they did not produce so much.

French Budget.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Public debt { Perpetual debt Five per cent. cons. Floating debt Pensions }	Frans.	125,500,000
Civil list		25,000,000
Royal family (including the one million voted by the law of the 28th of March, 1816)		9,000,000
Chamber of peers, of deputies,		2,000,000 700,000
Foreign affairs (including the 1,500,000 francs, voted by the law of the 28th March, 1816)		8,000,000
Interior (including the 5,000,000 of increase for the clergy)		51,000,000
Departmental expenses,		23,930,520
War,		180,000,000
Marine (including the invalid chest, at 1,900,000 francs)		48,000,000
General police,		1,000,000
Finances,		16,000,000
Interest of public securities,		8,000,000
Negotiation expenses,		12,000,000
Sinking fund,		20,000,000
Interest on royal bonds, about to expire,		1,122,000
Total,		548,252,520

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Direct taxes { Land tax Personals & moveables, Doors and windows Patents, }	172,132,000 27,289,000 12,892,000 15,416,000
	227,720,000
Deduct losses and non-collections,	4,554,380
	223,174,420
Twelve cents additional to the principal of the land and personal tax, on the 50 cents levied in 1815, destined to departmental expenses,	23,930,520
Registrations and domains,	114,000,000
Woods,	20,000,000
Salt,	35,000,000
Sundries—lotteries, posts and salt works of the east,	29,000,000
Indirect taxes,	67,350,000
Tobacco and snuff,	33,000,000
Custom duties,	20,000,000

*In this item may be included certain expenses arising out of the war; but there is no evidence in the treasury office by which the exact amount can be ascertained.

Ordinary receipts,	570,454,940
Ordinary expenses,	548,252,320
Difference,	22,202,420
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.	
1. War contributions,	140,000,000
2. Expenses of maintaining 150,000 men	130,000,000
3. Payments to the houses of counts Bentheim and Steinfurth,	800,000
4. Repayment of the half of 20 millions advanced by the departments for the clothing and equipment of foreign troops,	10,000,000
5. Aids granted by the king to the departments which suffered the most during the military occupations of 1815,	10,000,000
Total	290,800,000

BALANCE.

The extraordinary receipts, including the excess of the ordinary receipts, are 291,243,141
The extraordinary expenses 290,800,000

Difference in excess, 543,141

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

(Additional centimes to be levied as in 1815.)

1. Thirty-eight additional centimes on the principal of the land tax, the tax on persons and moveables,	75,779,980
10 centimes on doors and windows,	1,289,000
5 centimes on patents,	771,000
	77,839,980
Deduct for losses, &c	1,556,799
	76,285,181

EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND RESOURCES.

2. 110 centimes on the total amount of patents,	17,805,700
50 centimes on the principal of doors and windows	6,446,000
10 centimes on the principal of the tax on persons and moveables,	2,728,900
	26,980,600
Deduct for losses, &c.	2,698,000
	24,282,540

3. Securities (cautionnements)	50,633,000
4. Deductions from salaries	13,000,000
5. Renunciation by the king on the civil list, for the departments which suffered most during the military occupation in 1815,	10,000,000
6. Increase of the custom duties	20,000,000
7. Increase on the stamps & registration,	26,000,000
8. Sums to be recovered on communal property sold up to this date	22,992,000
9. Sums to be recovered on woods sold up to this date	12,950,000
10. Sums to be recovered on the discounts of national domains	8,000,000
11. Sum to be taken on the supplementary vote of credit of six millions of annuities,	5,000,000
	269,140,721
Excess of the ordinary receipts above the ordinary expenses,	22,202,420
Total,	291,343,141

The Cherokee Indians.

We are indebted to the kindness of Dr. *Mitchill* for permission to publish the following letter, which is well worthy of a perusal. The copy received, is the hand-writing of a young Cherokee. "There is no doubt, says Mr. Meigs, of these people being capable of receiving the highest improvement." Why should there be any doubt of it, if we believe the history of the Jesuits' success in *Paraguay*? [Columbian.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON, May 4, 1816.

I have been here several weeks with a deputation of Cherokee chiefs, on business of moment to their nation; they have succeeded in their mission much to their satisfaction, in settling the boundary lines between them and the Creeks; this had become necessary to designate the lands acquired by Jackson's treaty, so called.

In the year 1809 I had a census taken of the number of the Cherokee nation, which amounted to 12,357. The number of males and females were nearly equal—they have considerably increased since that period, so that including a colony of Cherokees that went to settle on the river Arkansas, their number is about 14,500 souls—those who emigrated to Arkansas, as well as those on their ancient grounds, have made considerable advances in acquiring the useful arts, particularly in the manufacture of cotton and woolen cloth. They raise the cotton, and the indigo for dyeing their yarn; they are good weavers, and have at this time upwards of 500 looms: most of the looms are made by themselves; they have more than 500 ploughs—this greatly increased the tillage of their lands; they have large stocks of black cattle and horses, swine and some sheep; they have domesticated poultry in plenty: and having now an abundance of the necessities of life, their population proportionably increases. By means of some schools, many of their young people read and write. A great part of the men have adopted our modes of dress; and the females without exception dress in the habits of the white people. Some of them, who are wealthy, are richly dressed. They are remarkably clean and neat in their persons: this may be accounted for by their universal practice of bathing in their numerous transparent streams of water which in almost every direction run through their country. Men, women and children practice bathing, which undoubtedly contributes to their health. All can swim, and this is often of great convenience, as no river can impede their way in travelling. When the females bathe, they are never exposed: any improper conduct towards them would be held in detestation by all. Since I have been first in that nation, a young white man solicited the hand of a young Cherokee woman. She refused his offer, and objected, as a principal reason, that he was not clean in his appearance; that he did not as the Cherokees do—bathe himself in the rivers. Ablution with these people was formerly a religious rite. It is not now viewed by them in this light, but it is nearly allied to a moral virtue. It is unfortunate for these people that they should be held in contempt by people who in no one respect are better than they, and have no advantage of them except in the color of the skin; and whether this ought to be so considered, is problematical—for we have seen savages with white skins.

I have not been an inattentive spectator in viewing these people in various situations; in their forests, in their houses, in their schools, and in their public councils. The progress of their children in

their schools has been as great as that of any other children, in acquiring the knowledge of letters and of figures.

Nature has given them the finest forms; and can we presume that God has withheld from them correspondent intellectual and mental powers of minds. No man who has had public business to transact with them, can have a doubt of the capacity of their minds. Their hospitality in their houses is every where acknowledged; their bravery in the field is also acknowledged by those who acted with them in the late war against the hostile Creeks. It will be acknowledged, that where hospitality and bravery reside, they are not solitary virtues.

Ought such a people to be considered as part of the great family of man, or ought they to be considered as having had a distinct origin, and to have been created on an inferior scale, incapable of every valuable improvement? They have already been raised from a state of hunters to that of herdsmen and cultivators of the soil. More than 50,000 of these red people (so they call themselves) are living on the south and east side of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Heaven has placed these people under the guardianship of the United States, with many more north and west of those rivers, not accidentally or fortuitously. Heaven has actually placed them within the limits and jurisdiction of our government. I presume it will never be a question of cold calculation with our government, whether we shall avail ourselves of the value of the many thousands of these human beings, and thereby add strength to the republic; or by a vindictive policy consign them to, and hasten their descent to, utter extinction.

I have lately seen a number of letters under the signature of Americanus, published in the Democratic Press, Philadelphia. Americanus has descended from the high ground to which his signature would seem to entitle him. It may be sport to the writer, to aim his deadly arrows at the very existence of a large portion of the human race, just emerging from barbarity to civilization. In some of the Indian tribes, civilization is considerably advanced already, some individuals of which tribes are very decent and well informed; men whose minds and sentiments are too much refined to descend to language used by that writer, and illiberally applied to the Indian women without any qualification or discrimination: "Draggetailed, dirty, filthy, blanketed squaws." What a tistue of vulgarity, rudeness, cruelty, and injustice! Again—"You can no more convert an Indian into a civilized man, than you can convert a negro into a white man: the animal configuration and propensities are different." This last declamatory observation, though not quite so vulgar as the first, is equally as void of credibility. That there are some Indians who are well informed, and of decent, handsome manners and deportment, is well known. And as to animal configuration, if there is a difference, it will be found in favor of the Indians: and, if a statuary should want models for the human figure, he will find the most perfect amongst the southern Indian tribes south of the Ohio river. There is no occasion to go to Greece or Italy for models for the sculptor; and if propensities have any analogy to configuration, the Indian must have the best. Americanus is animated on the subject of physiognomy. On this subject, facts are better than declamation. About one half of the Cherokee nation are of mixed blood by intermarriages with the white people. Many of these are as white as any of our citizens. There are some of the aboriginal Cherokees who have never used any particular care

to guard their faces from the action of the sun who have good complexions. There is nothing in nature yet discovered to give these people a distinctive, intrinsically distinctive character, from the great character of man.

If by dissection it can be proved that there is any error, any defect in the nervous system, and that the brain receives no impressions except such as are distorted and vicious and barbarous, then I will acknowledge that the Indian may have propensities different from the Europeans and their descendants in this country, and that they are not entitled to the common character, which we in our pride, accord to human nature.

I have frequently attended at the schools for the instruction of the Indian children—seen them by classes go through their exercises. On these occasions I have seen tears of joy steal down the cheeks of benevolent men, men who rejoice at the diffusion of knowledge amongst those long-lost part of the human race.

The Cherokees universally believe in the being of God; they call him the Great Spirit; they mention him with reverence—with them, his attributes are power and goodness. They never profane the name of God in their own language. They have no size of words that they can combine to profane the name of God.

There is no doubt of these people being capable of receiving the highest improvement. Shall we consign some hundred thousands of these people whom Providence has placed under our care to eternal night and oblivion, without an effort to preserve them! If Americanus could see these people as I have done in the course of fifteen years, he would not consider them as unworthy of cultivation and in a few years of being blended and incorporated with us as a part of our rising empire: he would say, these are our long-lost brothers—we will have patience with them—when they go astray, we will bring them back, and point out to them the road, and show them the value of civilization: it will make them happy, and will add to the strength of the republic.

I have often compared them to the condition of a foundling laid at the door of charity, on which, if we turn our backs, he will perish; but if we take him in, he may one day help to defend the house.

I will not make any apology for troubling you, because you once invited me to correspond with you on the subject of Indian history. I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant,

RETURN J. MEIGS.

Dr. S. L. MITCHELL.

P. S.—I set out to-morrow for the place of my residence in the Cherokee country.

R. J. M.

Foreign Articles.

"FRENCH SLAVES."—We have made the observation before, but the fact is so remarkable that it may be useful to notice it again: before the French revolution it was the universal practice of the English to speak of and consider the French people as slaves. "British freedom" and "French slavery" was the theme of the politician and the poet; ever calculated to excite applause and the clapping of hands in the parliament or in the play-house.

How great, truly, have been the changes of things to eradicate what may fairly be called the then national feeling of Englishmen. A public prejudice is only to be removed by a powerful operation of facts on the senses; especially, when it is the interest or

business of those who are so situated as lead to the public sentiment, to keep up that prejudice—and there are tens of thousands of such, tax-gatherers and priests, pensioners and placemen, in England. But so it is—that Britons no longer boast of their freedom, or deprecate the slavery of the French! The French, by the revolution, became comparatively free; or the British, by checking the course of France to freedom, lost their own. This change of a national sentiment is an interesting political epoch.

However, let the state of France have been what it may, the people seem to be rapidly sliding back to a condition that may give *John Bull* some cause for exultation at his own lot when he compares it, as he is wont to do, with that of a Frenchman. At least, he will have this pleasure—that his great rival is as bad off as he is; and "misery loves company."

One day's gleaning of the newspapers gives us the following cases to shew how much France has gained, in freedom, by the "restoration" of her "legitimate" king:

1. The Lancastrian schools about to be introduced into France are to be exclusively under the direction of Roman Catholics.
2. A merchant of Metz has been sent to the fortress of Thoinville for having with him a file of 12 numbers of a foreign gazette. It does not appear that these papers contained any thing of a seditious nature; the offence was in this, that they were not printed under the inspection of the officers of the king of France!
3. The first detachment of the Swiss regiments, hired by the king of France to defend his person, have arrived in France.
4. A man with an eagle on the button of his coat, was taken up at Rennes, and severely punished by fine an imprisonment.
5. Women and others are forbidden to wear red head dresses and bonnets, by a proclamation of the mayor of Agea.
6. An ordonnance is issued to prohibit the wearing of apparel that has the three colors, red, blue and white.

7. A peasant, who had been a soldier, was observed to have an old pair of spatterdashies buttoned with eagle buttons—he was immediately seized, but the poor fellow, by leaving his horse a prize to the "legitimates" made his escape—however, they hoped to catch him!

8. The proprietor of a private house, having an eagle over one of the chimney pieces at Lyons, was arrested and sent to prison.

9. A Paris paper, the *Messenger des Chambres* was suppressed by the government for giving a rumor of some disturbances at Toulouse.

10. An order of the prefect of the department of Pas-de-Calais (where the people appear perfectly quiet) allows a delay of 15 days, for the purchasers or concealers of arms and military effects, to make a declaration and restitution of these objects.

We naturally cap these evidences of the despotism that is reigning in France by the following account of a ridiculous, if not impious, religious mummery:

A Paris paper of 12th April says:—"The ceremony of the last supper being too painful for his majesty, who would have been obliged to remain too long standing, it was Monsieur who filled the place of the king in this act of piety, practised by our monarchs, from time immemorial, on holy Thursday. Thirteen children of poor, but honest parents were admitted to the honor of representing

the apostles. They were all in red tunics, and placed on benches sufficiently raised to enable the prince, without stooping, to wash their feet, wipe them and kiss them. Every child received from the hands of Monsieur, a loaf, a small cruse of wine, thirteen plates and thirteen fine France pieces. The dukes D'Angouleme and Berri performed the functions of waiters, and brought the bread, the wine and the meats. *All the ceremonies were gone through with a piety and collectedness worthy the descendants of St. Louis!*"

The French papers gives us some meagre particulars of the late disturbance at *Grenoble*. It is evident the affair was far more important than the government is willing the people should believe it to have been, from the rewards they have offered for the apprehension of the insurgents and the proceedings of the king's officers. However, the rising appears to have been completely suppressed, after the loss of many lives. For a M. Didier they offer a reward of 20,000 francs; several of the persons taken have been condemned to death. The people at large, are called upon under pain of being prosecuted as traitors, to deliver up an account for all sorts of arms and ammunition in their possession.

A private letter received in Philadelphia from Bordeaux, gives a report that, 200 of the "patriots" were left dead on the field of battle, and that 1200, taken prisoners, were put to death by a fusillade without trial.

It is stated that *Bernadotte*, prince royal of Sweden, has ordered all estates in France to be sold.

Count Gneisenaux, [the right arm of Blucher] commander in chief of the Prussian troops in France, has demanded his dismissal from the king of Prussia, but the king refused to grant it.

Lieut. gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes, now in Philadelphia, has been condemned in Paris for contumacy, as well as for alleged crimes against his "legitimate sovereign."

The Algerines have given up nine French slaves to the French consul.

Letters from Lisbon mention that the Portuguese complain warmly of the breach of promise of which they consider prince to be guilty, in establishing his court at the Brazils.

Accounts from *St. Helena* say that Bonaparte is employed, very industriously, in writing a history of his own life. An American vessel from India was recently boarded by a frigate off the island, and the boarding officer said that Napoleon, in good health, "was paying his addresses to one of the *St. Helena ladies*." He was probably "quizzing."

His holiness the Pope, has lately nominated 13 cardinals, 13 archbishops and a great number of bishops; his holiness has made known that he reserved to himself the nomination of 10 more cardinals, whenever he may think proper.

When gen. Camborne was lately tried in France he complained as well as general Drouet, "of the false proclamations which Bonaparte issued in their names."

President of the court.—You said you refused the rank of lieutenant general from Bonaparte; what was your motive?

Prisoner.—"I certainly thought I was capable of commanding a division, but in an unfortunate affair I reflected that I might be embarrassed. All the world knows, that at the battle of Waterloo, the person who commanded us (Bonaparte) lost his wits; and then I should have found myself acting with old generals of brigade, who would have considered themselves humbled by being commanded by one less experienced than themselves.

Ferdinand, of Spain, protests against the possession of Parma by Maria Louisa, and has refused an audience to prince Kaunitz, the Austrian ambassador at the court of Madrid; who was, in consequence, expected to return home.

Wheat has nearly doubled its price in England, by the exports to France—the best are qualities are from 92 to 100s. per quarter. In consequence of this rise, there has been great mobs of the poorer classes of the people in Suffolk and Norfolk, and at Norwich and Thelford. In some cases they had done much mischief. It is reported that those places are great agricultural districts, and that the wages, is from 6*d.* to 13*d.* a day per man, a sum inadequate to the support of the laboring classes. "It is (say the papers) in the absolute distress attending this want of means, these disturbances have originated." The military was called out to suppress them.

Accounts from *Sierra Leone*, received in London, say that several American vessels, under Spanish colors, were engaged in the slave trade.

The general orders issued by order of the prince regent, contain "a decided expression of his royal highness' very severe reprehension" of maj. gen. sir Thomas Wilson and captain Hutchinson's conduct, for being engaged in a measure [Lavalette's escape] the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of France. It is a moderate reproof, and they are let off without the loss of their commissions.

Late British papers state that numerous emigrations are daily taking place from Great Britain to the United States; and that many of the most useful and ingenious manufacturers in France, as well as many of the most opulent families, are contemplating to remove with their skill and capital to America.

Two Buenos-Ayres privateers, one a corvette of 22 guns, were lately cruising off Cadiz, where they had excited much dread, *there being no ships of war ready to oppose them.*

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. *Sitting of the 17th April.* The discussion on the custom duties and prohibited articles, being continued, the chamber took into consideration the 61st article of the plan of law, which enacted that—

"All spun cotton, stuffs of cotton and wool, and all other stuffs of foreign prohibited manufacture, should be searched for and seized throughout the whole extent of the kingdom; but in order to distinguish the goods manufactured in France, every stuff of the same nature with that prohibited, shall bear a particular mark and number. The holders of goods who cannot prove them to be of French origin, are authorized to give in a declaration of them before the 1st of July, and give security that they will re-export them, before the first of January, 1817."

This law gave rise to considerable discussion.—It was reported by various members, as authorizing domiciliary visits, and the most vexatious searches in private houses.

M. Cottin (of the Rhone) spoke against the absolute prohibition of spun cotton. This, he said, would prevent us from manufacturing the finer muslins. The greater part of the French spinners could not go beyond 120, while the English spun to a degree of fineness equal to 180 or 200.

M. Carnot d'Incourt thought the effect of the law would be to permit the owners of immense enterprises to escape, while the retail trader, and even private individuals would not escape.

M. Miquin.—Notwithstanding the progress of the *anglomani*; we should not imitate the custom-

house laws of England. In that country the prohibitive laws are excessively severe; articles of merchandise are followed up from their entrance into the country even to the *boudoir* of the kept mistress. Muslins and lace in the piece, or even in wear, are equally seized. He told a story of a lady, to whom it was remarked while on a journey, that she run the risk of being stopped, because she wore a pair of French gloves; on this she left her carriage, and walked on foot along the road, lest not only her gloves, but her carriage should be confiscated. This deputy stated in his speech, that the Parisian tailors carried on a considerable trade in English cloth.

After some considerable debate, the article was then put to the vote, and carried.

ROYAL KITCHEN. *From the Southern Patriot.* On the Pont Royal a cannon was placed with an officer's guard to command it. A French soldier observed to the officer, that the situation of the cannon could not at all command the passage of the bridge—"I know my business," replied the officer; "yonder is the kitchen and if dinner be not served upon his majesty's table at the exact hour, I know what to do—I am placed here to frighten the cook."

It is a fact, (confirmatory of the above anecdote) that the expenses of the *ten months* first reign of Louis the XVIII, in the *kitchen department* alone, exceeded one entire year of Bonaparte's household expenses immediately after his marriage with Maria Louisa, when he resided at Fontainebleau—which was, as regarded his private expenditure, the most expensive year of his reign.

MARIA LOUISA.—According to a publication made at Parma, the following is the title which the archduchess Maria Louisa has adopted.—"Her majesty the imperial princess archduchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, duchess of Parma, Placentia, and Guastala.

TIZ JEWS. *Tarin, March 12.*—Under the reign of Bonaparte the Jews were admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges of the christians; this not being conformable to our ancient laws, which are now re-established and are very severe, his majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain—

1. The Jews shall be exempt from wearing the badge of distinction required by the constitution.

2. The Jews shall not only be permitted to carry on trade, but may follow any other profession.

3. The Jews shall not be permitted at night to leave those districts of the city which have been allotted to them as their place of residence—but by 9 o'clock in the evening they must be in their respective houses in said district.

4. As a Jew cannot hold real estate, the term of five years is allowed them to dispose of any they may have purchased under the late government.

MILITARY.—Among the brevet promotions annexed to the military Gazette of Saturday, is one giving the rank of major in the British army to the celebrated Indian chief Norton, by the style of John Norton, esq. otherwise Teyonihokarawen, captain and Leader of the Indians of the five nations. Major Norton is the son of a Scotchman, and was born in North America. He is a person of very considerable ability, mixing the information of the land of his ancestors with the natural acuteness of the land of his adoption—*European intelligence with Indian vigour.*
Liverpool Mercury March 22.

CHRONICLE.

The Mediterranean.—We are exceedingly amused, and not a little pleased, with the letters received

from this theatre of American chivalry. We cannot help but believe that the officers of our little squadron were really sorry that the dey was pleased to observe the peace. Many of them have not had an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and they seem to sigh for it like a lover for his mistress. "We intend to burn their fleet," says one—"we are preparing to storm the batteries," says another—"I have the good fortune to be selected as one to have command of the boats," says a third—"we have high hopes of glory," says the fourth, "for the dey's ships [vastly stronger in themselves than our squadron] are defended by two hundred pieces of cannon, the least of which is a double fortified twenty-four pounder." "All hopes are destroyed," says he again—"the dey is astonished that we should have taken his conduct in such a serious light"—and thus say all. They universally reprobate the arrangement of lord *Exmouth*, and speak in high terms of the respect paid to our flag in these seas. Those who landed in Algiers were treated with an attention and regard never, perhaps, before shewn by the barbarians to christians. All the curiosities of the place were exhibited to them, and the gates of the city were left open for the exclusive use of the American consul, at all times. Lord *Exmouth* went on board his fleet before sun-set, expecting he would be detained in the city all night, if he did not.

There is a spirit in our seamen which cannot be too highly cherished—while wars exist among nations.

The new French minister, M. Neuville, has arrived at Washington, and was received by the secretary of state, in the absence of the president.

The secretaries of the treasury and of the navy have left Washington city, on a visit to their families.

*Pay master general's office,
Washington City, June 25, 1816.*

INFORMATION is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th of May, 1816—

That by the first section of the law therein referred to, the *widows* of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, rangers, sea-fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the periods of "five years" and "during the war," are, in their *own* right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband "died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service." Where there is no widow, or where she intermarries, the child or children, under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That by the 2nd section of the law of the 16th of April 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815: Provided, all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land, or land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians.—Evidence of guardianship, from under seal of the proper authority, must be produced, and the guar-

dian, at the time of receiving each payment, must shew that the child or children be living.

ROBERT BRENT,

Pay-master general.

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 24th 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d instant, the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 17, 1816.

ARMY INFORMATION.

Promotions to fill vacancies which have occurred since completing the organization on the 17th of May last:

1st regiment infantry. Second lieutenant James Smith to be 1st lieutenant. 10th June, 1816, vice N. Smith, resigned.

2d regiment infantry. First lieutenant James Bailey to be captain, 17th June, 1816, vice Spencer, resigned.

Second lieutenant John G. Munn, to be 1st lieutenant. 17th June, 1816, vice Bailey promoted.

7th regiment infantry. Captain John Nicks of the 3th infantry, to be major, 1st June, 1816, vice Appleing resigned.

8th regiment infantry. First lieutenant Lewis B. Willis, to be captain, 1st June, 1816, vice Nicks promoted.

Second lieutenant Luther Hand to be first lieutenant, 1st June, 1816, vice Willis promoted.

Ordnance department. Second lieutenant James Hall, to be first lieutenant. 17th May, 1816, vice Radcliff declined.

Third lieutenant Wm. F. Rigal, to be 2d lieutenant. 17th May, 1816, vice Hall.

D. PARKER, adjt. and insp. gen.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
June 29, 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.—All cadets appointed before the 1st of January, 1814, who have not reported for duty and joined the military academy, are considered out of service. Such as have since been appointed, and have not joined the academy and been found qualified, will repair to West Point, in the state of New-York, on the 1st of October next, when they will be examined for admission, conformably to the act of April 29, 1812, which provides, "that the candidates for cadets be not under the age of fourteen, nor above the age of twenty-one years; that each cadet, previously to his appointment by the president of the United States, shall be well versed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and that he shall sign articles with the consent of his parent or guardian, by which he shall en-

gagé to serve five years, unless sooner discharged."

Qualifications necessary for admission.—Each cadet, previously to his being admitted a member of the military academy, must be able to read distinctly and pronounce correctly; to write a fair legible hand, and to perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the ground rules of arithmetic, both simple and compound; of the rules of reduction; of single and compound proportion; and also of vulgar and decimal fractions.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER, *Adj. and Insp. Gen.*

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—*Madrid, March 5.*—

Our differences with the United States are about assuming a serious character, in consequence of the refusal of the American government, to restore provisionally that part of Florida which is the subject of our demand. It will be recollected that Bonaparte, obtaining Louisiana by his partizans in the then Spanish ministry, sold that vast province to the United States for sixteen millions of dollars. Our present government does not mean to contest the validity of that sale; but it desires to lose nothing but Louisiana itself. The United States consider, on the contrary, part of West Florida as being united to the government of Louisiana, and following the condition of the principal province. Mr. Jefferson, the former president of the United States, declared that this difference should be the subject of a negotiation; but Mr. Madison thought that he could negotiate more advantageously after having taken possession of the object in dispute. This usurpation met with success during the troubles of Spain. Now we reclaim the territory which belongs to us, in the most amicable manner. Instead of negotiating, the American government declares it will keep the territory. Here then is the commencement of a rupture. It is doubtless very disagreeable to us to see ourselves menaced with a war by the United States, at a time when we have to combat the insurgents of Buenos Ayres and the Caracas. We have no allies against the United States; we calculate on the energy and justice of our cause.

New-Orleans.—We have accounts from this city of the 4th of June—the river had fallen five feet and many persons had returned to the houses they deserted. The *apprehension* existed that the city would be unhealthy—a frequency of rains it is thought may prevent it.

INDIANA.—The convention for forming a constitution, &c. for Indiana, has met:—Jonathan Jennings, president. The convention, after considerable debate, determined upon entering the Union as an independent state, by a vote of 30 to 8.

Mr. *Roosevelt* has given notice that he possesses a patent right for the "vertical wheels" used for steam boats, and requires that a license for them should be obtained of him.

Fire at Raleigh.—The United States loss by the late conflagration at Raleigh, is now said, "from an official source," not to have exceeded the value of 5000 dollars, instead of the sum heretofore stated.

Com. Macdonough.—The legislature of Delaware has presented captain Macdonough an elegant tea-service of plate, with suitable devices and inscriptions, together with an elegant sword, as a mark of their high admiration of his gallantry in the battle of lake Champlain.

A monstrous assassin!—Executed April 19, in Havana, a Spaniard, named *Josse Florentine Harra*, aged 27. Previous to his execution he confessed, to ease his conscience, that he had been guilty of SEVENTEEN MURDERS in Europe and on the island of Cuba, chiefly by the use of the *stiletto*. Of those

who fell by the assassin, was the French consul at Malaga; another the marquis de Lolano, in Cadiz; a third, the commandant don Jose Heredia, also in Cadiz; and a fourth, don Francisco Rodriguez, a justice of peace in Havana; for which last he was executed after having his right hand cut off and nailed to the gate of the royal arsenal.

Swiss emigrants—A late London paper states, that 400 emigrants left Switzerland on the 9th of April, and proceeded down the Rhine to Holland, where they intended to embark for America.—They bring with them, it is said, considerable property—sufficient to establish themselves comfortably in this country.

Crew of the Essex. A vessel arrived at New-York last week from South America, who had passengers—“Joshua Wipple, William Cole, (with the loss of his leg) William Whitney (thigh broke and wounded in the side) and Peter Coddington (wounded in the head.) These men are the remainder of the crew of the United States’ frigate Essex, who were wounded in the action with the British frigate Phœbe and sloop of war Cherub, in the south seas.

James Burrill, jun. (fed.) is elected a senator in the congress of the United States for the state of Rhode Island, for six years from the 4th of March next, *vice* Jeremiah B. Howell, whose term of service will then expire.

Four young natives of *Owhyhee*, one of the Sandwich islands in the Pacific ocean, and the same where captain Cook was killed, are now at Morris Academy, in Litchfield, Connecticut, receiving an education to fit them for religious missionaries to their native country. Two of them, at the ages of 16 and 14 years, came to this country ten years ago; a third arrived six years since, and another has since joined them. One of them has had the benefit of instruction at the theological institution in Andover; and he is now employed in translating a part of the New-Testament into the Owhyhee language, and by his aid also an Owhyhee grammar has been formed.

The 5th regiment—Baltimore. The “United Volunteers,” attached to the 5th regiment, Maryland militia, for the fourth of July, presented to the committee of vigilance and safety, the sum of one thousand dollars to assist in erecting the BATTLE MONUMENT now building in Baltimore.

Sundry counterfeiters of bank notes have lately found 10 or 15 years honest employment in the penitentiaries of the several states. If their morals be not corrected, they will, at least, be “kept out of harm’s way.”

Cols. Brooks and Jones, of the army, and captains Nicholls and Carter, of the navy, partook of a public dinner, given at the Bell tavern in Richmond, on Monday the 24th ult. The citizens and their guests appear to have been mutually pleased with each other.

The steam boat *Enterprise* arrived at Charleston from Savannah, on the 23d inst. She came through the inland passage, and was only 31 hours under way between the two places. Being the first boat ever seen at Charleston, she excited great curiosity and admiration. Ten years hence, such a boat will be no rarity any where in the United States—where there is water to float one.

A newspaper is publishing at Erie, Pa. called the “Genius of the Lakes.”

A New-York paper gives us the following article, and calls it “important.”—It was the beginning of last month, whispered in the ministerial circles of England, that arrangements were progressing to bring *Napoleon Bonaparte* back from St Helena, and

confine him in England (which Bonaparte had requested.) Nothing was wanting but the consent of the continental powers. The government of England was seeking this consent with no little earnestness. There must be something brewing. *Great checks and balances*, are important political engines. Let us wait the result, and not prematurely enter into commercial speculations which may *Bramble* our operations.

LAKE COMMERCE—The Niagara journal of the 18th inst. has its “*ship news*” head like the papers on the sea-board. It notices the arrival at the port of *Buffalo*, of 1 brig, 3 schooners and 1 sloop, from the ports of Detroit and Erie, with hemp, flour, &c. and the clearance of 3 other schooners and a boat, laden with salt, dry-goods and groceries, &c. for Erie, Pomfret, Cleveland, and Patterson’s creek, U. Canada.

The same paper, under the head “*Port of Lewis-town*,” from the “4th to the 11th of June,” notices the arrival of the U. S. schr. *Lady of the Lake*, lieutenant Adams, from Sackett’s Harbor—and of 4 merchant schooners and 2 boats, from the ports of Oswego, Genessee river, Sackett’s harbor, and Pultneyville, laden with various sorts of merchandize, among which is mentioned “factory cotton.”

The same paper contains the following paragraph: *Launch*—The schooner *Earl*, of about 100 tons burthen, built by captain A. Stanard, was launched from the ship yard, at Black-Rock, on Tuesday last. This fine vessel is owned by Messrs. Grosvenors & Heacock and W. Miller, of this village.

Our country along the Canada frontier, is advancing in population and prosperity as rapidly as any other part of the union. All is life and activity, bustle and business. The ancient forests resound with the stroke of the axe, and the lands are rapidly cleared, while beautiful villages, and large manufacturing establishments rise up in places which yesterday were just as nature made them! It is ever with great feeling that the editor delights to notice the progress of his country to the fulness of her strength, and he believes that articles on such subjects are quite as important to his readers, as descriptions of “Miss Charlotte A. Guelph’s” petticoats to the people of England and their copyists in the United States.

AN ALIGATOR.—*Lumberton, N. C. June 13.*—On Friday afternoon, the 7th inst. Mrs. Anna Ratley was riding across the gun swamp, (about 12 miles from this place) where the water was but little more than knee deep; the beast on which she rode was attacked by an aligator, and, in the struggle, Mrs. Ratley was thrown, and the moment she fell the monster seized, bit and mangled her most horribly, of which wounds she died on Monday evening last. Her husband and brother were near at hand and ran to her assistance, and, in rescuing the woman, one of the men received a blow from the aligator without sustaining much injury, and after shooting seven or eight times, they succeeded in killing him; he measured eleven feet in length.

The preceding case is not more shocking than it is extraordinary. We do not recollect ever to have heard of its like.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. We have the following from the Baltimore coffee-house books:

Capt. Stafford, who arrived here yesterday in the *Coquette*, from St. Jago, states that the frigate *Macedonian*, captain Warrington, arrived at Santa Martha on the 29th of May, with *Christopher Hughes*, jun. esq. on board, as commissioner from the American government to the Spanish general Morillo. He again sailed on the 29th for Carthagena. M. etc.

Cooper, of Baltimore, and Stanley, of New-Orleans, prisoners, got away in the Macedonian. Capt. Easton, of the schooner Charles Stewart, of New-Orleans, who had been a prisoner eight months, made his escape, taking the sentinel along with him.—Five other Americans remain at Santa Martha yet, as prisoners.

Santa Fe surrendered to the royalists on the 6th of May. Morillo was repulsed three times, and had lost most of his army, particularly his officers. From accounts at Santa Martha, Bolivar is making great progress against the royalists. The island of Margaritta and Cumana had surrendered to him, and he was making way to Caracas, and supposed thence to cross the country to the river Magdalena. [We remain sceptical as to the report of the capture of Santa Fe—the capital of Granada.]

BOLIVAR'S EXPEDITION.

We are happy to believe, from several corresponding accounts, that the expedition under general Bolivar has so far most happily succeeded. We learn that he has captured Barcelona and Lagaira and taken the Spanish fleet in Cumana bay. That he was joined by 3000 Spaniards and had liberated the slaves. His force is now strong enough, we trust, to effect the ulterior object of his expedition—the annihilation of the forces under Morillo and recapture of Carthageana. We trust that the reign of the Spanish butchers over the rich provinces of Venezuela and Granada is nearly at an end.

☞ Previous to Bolivar's descent on the main, he landed at Margarita, as has been mentioned—here, it is said, he captured 13 Spanish vessels, which appear to have been armed, and got a booty from them of 200,000 dollars in specie. It is also stated that he hung and shot 7 or 800 of the royalists he found in the island. *If such slaughter can be just*, this act was a just one; for they had lately butchered many of the men, women and children of Margarita—some say the half of the people it contained were destroyed by them; and at Carthageana how great was the destruction by the "legitimates!"

The following, copied from a Jamaica paper, is very interesting:

Extract of a letter from an officer in Morillo's army, to his friend in Carthageana, dated Monpar, April 22, 1816.

"By my letters you will allow that I am a friend to the cause of independence, and you ought to believe I am one who is against sanguinary measures, and particularly those horrors which have been committed here lately by Morales, namely, on the 7th December, 355 souls, found in Boca Chica, were put to the sword on entering. I have to lament, besides, the execution of Toledo, Castillo, Granados, Anguiano, Stewart, &c. and to assure you that the chiefs in Carthageana had good cause to dread the prevailing sentiments of the people, and all of us remembered the 2d of May at Cadiz, as a presage of what was about to follow, the more so as the sentence was contrary to the opinion of the viceroy's assessor. Besides these already mentioned, 250 more victims, which they dared not execute in Carthageana, were carried into the interior and there shot. The two Caravanas from the Caracas were escorted by * * *. Fernando died on the river, but Miguel was sent and shot at Ocranra to glut the eyes of the tyrant Morales. From these our conquest of the country is now admitted by us all as uncertain, but in my mind we shall never succeed without large reinforcements. Four months' siege of Carthageana gave ample time to organize the troops, and the excellent system adopted by the congress, together with the spirit generally in-

fused by the heroic resistance of Carthageana, has produced a determination to die or conquer: This is now well understood. The passes and defiles which divide the Cordilleros and the province of Santa Martha are defended by grand picquets of the independent armies, under Udenetta, who is most active in his duty, and most successful in his plans; he seems amply provided with arms, ammunition and money. The Augustura de Carare on the Magdalena is fortified, and defended by a battalion of Antiniquians, and by the military of Nare, Honda and Marequita; the passes of Antioquia by Zaragoza, port of Spiruto Santo on Cauca, Remedios Llofombo, &c. are impenetrable almost to nature, besides the want of water, cattle, horses to conduct the ammunition, in a country where you may ride twenty days before you meet a village or even a hut, occasioned by the politic measures of the government of Antioquia desolating the country.—Thanks to the sagacity of our viceroy in giving the command of our vanguard to such a sanguinary villain as Morales.

"Our forces under Calzada have made no progress, and moreover by their sufferings from the picquet of the enemy, we begin to think they have been ultimately defeated between Jiron and Pie de la Cuesta. Besides the battalion which composed the independents' army of Antioquia, the enemy have ultimately formed another army, which has been reinforced by 2500 men received from Popayan, under the command of one called Caval."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans dated, May 27.

"Livingston's important suit, respecting the monopoly of steam-boats, has been decided against him by the district court of this state, on the plea that the legislature of this then territory exceeded their power in granting an exclusive privilege to Livingston, within her supposed waters."

East, or Lost Greenland.

From the Commercial Contract, of June 25.

This is known to have been once a flourishing colony; but for the space of three centuries past no vestige of the country has been found, though great search has been made for it. The London Quarterly Review has the following remark upon it—"The loss of this colony is one of the most singular events in human history; their loss it may be literally called; for, to use the words which Montgomery has so well applied to a different occasion,

"This sole memorial of their lot
Remains; they were—and they are not."

The last authentic accounts of their existence are towards the close of the fourteenth century. The pestilence which, under the name of Black Death, devastated Europe in the middle of that century, is supposed to have reached this remotest region of the north. In Iceland two-thirds of the population were cut off by it; it is therefore scarcely to be imagined that their neighbors should have escaped the same dreadful visitation, especially as, unlike other pestilences, the farther north it proceeded the more destructively it raged. But the room made by such ravages would soon have been filled up, and there is reason to attribute the loss of East Greenland to a more permanent evil. During the winter of 1348, the whole of the coast of Iceland was frozen, so that a horseman might have ridden from cape to cape, round the island. Such a circumstance never occurred before since the country was discovered, and it seems probable that in this winter the accumulation of ice began, which has blocked up the coast of East Greenland.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 20 of Vol. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 254.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

The National Jubilee

Has been observed in all parts of our country with increased "freedom, fervency and zeal."—Blessed be the memory of the departed, honored be those that remain, of the illustrious men who, in obedience to the will of God, raised up the standard of "rebellion"—who, despising from their inmost soul the doctrine of slaves and monks, and indignant at tyranny, burst the bands of "legitimacy," declaring before high heaven and the world that they "owed no allegiance to the king of Great Britain," and that these states "were, and of right ought to be, free, sovereign, and independent."—Thanks to the "DIVINE PROVIDENCE" they relied upon, for the strength so bountifully afforded them to sign the great contract for a nation's birth or their own death. Thanks to the courage and skill—the fortitude and constancy, of all who supported the "star spangled" flag of the new republic, through the long and arduous, but glorious struggle. Glory to the God of battles, that the fourth of July seventeen hundred and seventy six, affords an epoch in the history of man, to which the friend of freedom, in every age and every climate, shall point as fixing and establishing the principle, that "all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their creator with certain natural and unalienable rights," such "as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,"—and that, for a nation to be free it needs only the will to be so. But how strange is it, that they who decreed the liberty of millions, and shall live immortal in history, should be libelled by so many of their immediate descendants, contending that fools are appointed of God to rule and govern the earth, irresponsible to and unchangable by the governed, and denouncing all opposition to their decrees as violations of the Divine law! There is something ineffably mean, contracted and hypocritical, in professing to love the authors of the American revolution, while we speak of the "rights of kings," as founded on any thing else than the consent of the people.

Every return of this anniversary fans the flame of freedom. When the loud cannons announce the dawning day, the heart is electrified with "a spark from the altar of seventy six," and we renew our vows of constancy and love to the REPUBLIC. Long as the fountains of the Mississippi roll their waters to the ocean, long as the Alleghenies tower towards heaven, may this day be hallowed!—Though luxury should corrupt, and despotism reign through the land, and every vestige of the present constitution and form of government be destroyed, still shall the observance of *this day* make the hearts of many glow with generous sentiment. The story of the good man told to his son, and repeated through unnumbered generations, a beloved tradition, shall raise up some self-devoted Warrens, some commanding Washingtons, some sagacious Franklins, some daring Waynes, some incorruptible Reids, to carry terror and discomfiture into the ranks of some new tyrant, and regain for themselves—for my country and for my posterity, the blessings I feel in my heart.

The citizen who loves, as he ought, the liberty of his country, has many new and additional reasons

to cleave to the constitution that secures his rights. The very name of freedom, civil or religious, is scouted from the old world, and the torrents of blood that flowed through revolution have only went to seal and cement the despotism of kings. The "day star of liberty" that "rose over the vine covered hills of France," has set in night—the iron age of tyranny is "restored," and man bought and sold and bartered like a brute, has lost the dignity of his nature. The pride of his station (*solus in freedom*) leagues with reason and justice, the laws of God and of humanity, to cause the independent American to resolve and determine, never to acknowledge as legitimate power an authority undervived from himself, as a part of the national society. AMEN.

On publishing Mr. Binns' proposals, last week, for a splendid edition of the *Declaration of Independence*, a paragraph was omitted, stating, that the editor of the *Weekly Register*, zealous for the success of the happy undertaking, would gladly receive subscriptions for it, and forward them with care to Mr. Binns. The proposed publication most excellently unites the useful with the pleasing—patriotism with ornament; and while it must implant in our children a set of principles that cannot be too much approved, it may also serve to embellish our houses, and descend, like a rich legacy, from father to son.

Ruse de Guerre.

The following, first published in a Philadelphia paper, is very extensively circulated through the United States, conspicuously addressed "to the wool growers of AMERICA!"

"Sales of one bag of wool, received per Superior, Hermeton, from Philadelphia:

1816.

3 mo. 15th. By John Jowitt & Son.

One bag containing 201¹/₂ lbs. common wool,

a 11d. £9 4 3

62 lbs. merino wool, a 3s. 9 6 0

St'g £18 10 3

Charges at Liverpool—freight, commission, &c.

3 11 11

Nett proceeds,

St'g £14 18 4

(Errors excepted.)

(Signed) CROPPER, BENSON & Co.

Liverpool, 5 mo. 2d, 1816."

Extract of a letter accompanying the above account of sales:

"Common wool was in a very marketable state, being well washed, and very much of one quality. Merino, although washed about as well as such kind of fine English wools generally are in this country, falls far short of being as light and clear as Spanish wool generally is. Coarse wool is now at so high a price, that there is more probability of its being lower than higher another year, it being very much above an average price—on the other hand, fine wool is exceedingly low at present; it has been for twelve or eighteen months declining in price, and still continues to fall"

P. S.—The above wool cost in Philadelphia, 27

September, 1815, one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

Never was there an article more purely of *British manufacture* than this. The facts stated are probably true; I have no particular reason to believe to the contrary—but there is a *method* and a *manner* in the thing that, to use a vulgar saying, “shows its cloven foot.” The address, “to the wool growers of America,” gives us the character of the publisher. The phrase “wool growers” does not belong to the common language of our countrymen, for the breeding of sheep is yet but a small part of the general business of the *farmer*; and an *American*, addressing it to his fellow citizens, would rather have said of the *United States*, than “of America.” When an *Englishman* speaks of Canada, Nova Scotia, the West Indies or South America, he always designates them by their proper name—but when he uses the word “America” or “American market,” he is always considered as alluding to the *United States* in particular. These remarks will strike every one with force who is accustomed to the *manner* of the *British* merchants, uniformly exhibited in their circular letters, &c. and I have no more doubt that we are indebted to the *generosity* of a dealer in *English* wool or woolsens for the information this article contains, than that we had to thank one of Mr. Jackson's suit, or Mr. Jackson himself, for a vindictory paragraph which appeared in a certain Baltimore newspaper, (published as *editorial*) in which he, Mr. Jackson, the discarded of our government, was called “our minister.” These observations may have their use in assisting us to determine the *object*. It may be, indeed, that a native *American* gave it to the world; for there are some that so closely follow the lead of the *English*, that it is impossible to tell “who is who” without a certificate of the place of their birth. But these, to all *intents* and *purposes*, are the same, and should be treated alike.

It is known to every body, that flour which cost eight or nine dollars in the United States, has been sold, and in large quantities, in the West Indies, for from five to six dollars *per barrel*. Now if any one had addressed the intelligence of this to the *farmers of America*, with a view to prevent the raising of wheat, we all should have laughed at it—for it immediately belonged to the *merchant*. But wherein is the essential difference? There is none in the nature of the thing itself, but much in its application: the breeding of sheep, extensively, is a *new business* with us, and the people may be more easily *diverted* from it than from raising grain.

If I could believe that this account of sales gave us a fair specimen of what we have to expect in foreign markets, I should immediately abandon a fond hope I have indulged, of living to see the *surplus* wool of the United States become a great staple for export. But I cannot believe it—the facts given may be true; but it is just as easy to *deceive* a man in the words of truth, as in the words of falsehood. Thus it was, all will recollect, that in a great commercial town of the United States, the government stocks were quoted at, and in *small* quantities actually sold for, the most beggarly prices, during the war, to *depress* the national credit. This was a part of a *system* that had for its object the disgrace and humiliation of our country. If such a thing was done by men of our own flesh and blood, affectedly proud of the independence of the United States, and pretending to venerate our constitution—what may we not expect of *foreigners*, having a greater interest at stake than it was possible that those could have had?—Looking carefully at the subject, and taking a view

of the whole ground, as far as I can—the opinion is fully impressed on my mind, that the killing off of the *sheep* in the United States, would be of infinitely more benefit to England, at this time, than was the killing off of the *French* at *Mount St. John*:—and further, that it would as effectually subject us to her as that victory subjected France to *Castlereagh* and *Wellington*. This may appear a bold figure to some, at the first glance: but if they will *consider* a moment they will change their mind about it.

It is notorious, that immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, great sums of money were expended to destroy our flocks of sheep and ruin our rising manufactories. They bought up and immediately slaughtered great numbers of that useful animal, and spared no expence to send “home” the few artists that had straggled hither, with their machines and implements of trade. These things are just as well known and established as that—*they are doing the same things now*. I am perfectly assured, that in one vessel there went from the United States, to England, between ten and twenty manufacturers (natives of that country) *passage free*, and with handsome *bounties*—and I am quite satisfied, that a very extensive business has been done in this way. The object is two-fold—first, to deprive us of foreign aids in our manufactories; and, secondly, to check future emigrations—for those who return will have to give some reason, true or false, for coming back—and, certainly, will not give the *true* one. They will belie the country, rather than confess their own debasement in selling themselves. This procedure is the safest and most certain that the British can adopt to keep their starving manufacturers at home. We would welcome their talents and industry, which are yet much wanted in many of the woolen and cotton branches, &c. but, happily, we have native artists that will rival the best of them, in all the essential parts, with a little more practice, and we can do without them.

The existing state of the world, as to trade and commerce, makes the present period particularly interesting; to Great Britain, that our manufactories should be destroyed—to ourselves, that they should be vigorously carried on. It is evident that *Europe*, at peace, has already a most powerful effect upon those which were the chief trading nations of the world—especially on ourselves and the British. Never were the hopes of *dealing* men more completely blasted than those indulged by many as to what would follow the downfall of *Bonaparte*. He is now chained to the rock of *St. Helena*, and Europe “reposes” in despotism—but where is that revival of commerce—that extensive and extending business—that prosperity of trade, which the merchants of Great Britain and of the United States anticipated? “Going, going, gone!” Those who entertained these notions would laugh at the folly of them, if *suffering* would admit of it. “But it is no joking matter.” Every part of the world in which English goods are received, is *stuffed* with them. They are a drug every where. The *currency* given to money by the late belligerency of so many nations, in the mighty expences incidental to that state, having ceased, money has become “scarce,” and all nations are compelled to retire upon their own resources—and supply their own wants, or suffer. Business is dull every where. But Great Britain and the United States feel this dullness more than other nations, from having had vastly more than their share of the commerce of all.

To speak of home—there are very few respectable importers of British goods in the United States who have not received much greater quantities of

them than they directed to be sent out—and vast and valuable cargoes have been, besides, forwarded “to order,” or *for sale*. These things never happened to any thing like the same extent before.—Tens of thousands of dollars worth are daily sacrificed under the auctioneer’s hammer, and yet the stock is undiminished. The ware-houses of the importers, and the shelves of the retail dealers, groan with the weight of such goods. Many invoices have sold at the *pound currency* for the *pound sterling*, the duties, freight, difference of exchange, and all other charges, falling upon the first owner; and some of heavy amounts for even less than this. Though I am very sensible that the British exceedingly want a vent for their goods, I do not feel quite sure that these mighty sacrifices have been made for the *mere purpose* of getting them off—it may be a part of the *system* to affect, if not to destroy, our manufactories. So far as regards the large establishments adjacent to the Atlantic, the success has been nearly complete; for the greater part of them have altogether stopped—or are only kept up, as it were, a germ for future business. We allude to those for the manufacture of cotton and wool; many other important branches are going on with as much activity and force as ever. This sounds “*large*,” but those, though very interesting, are as a drop in the bucket compared with the establishments in the *interior*, and these of a *household* character, yet untouched and *intactable*. The marshals’ returns for 1810 gave us 325,392 looms in all the United States,—these returns are known to every one to have been very defective; and the real amount in that year was not less than 400,000. How much was the quantity increased by the war! I believe it was doubled, at least; but, certainly, we shall be within the range of probability if we put the present number of looms at 600,000, and say that not a *fiftieth*, perhaps, not a *hundredth* part of these was, or is, attached to manufacturing establishments.—They belong to private persons and are used in private families, either to do the work of the neighborhood, or of the family. This will appear very reasonable, when we see that of the 325,392 looms reported, *North Carolina* possessed 40,978, and had in the whole only 1,420 spindles for wool or cotton—but there were 128,484 *spinning wheels*. Now, I do not believe that *all* the manufacturing establishments in the United States, affected by the influx of British goods, gave employment to *one fourth* of the number of looms at this time at work in *North Carolina*, only—a single state, by no means the most remarkable for domestic manufactures. Pray think of this; and observe, how easily a *sound* may lead us from the *substance*.

Notwithstanding the check that our greater works for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods have received, we see that it is the *household* labors which must, and *will*, regulate the importation of foreign goods, and bring all things to their proper level. It is *impossible* that these can be materially affected by all the power and arts of the *enemy*—for their actual value cannot be worth less than *one hundred & twenty millions of dollars* a year—an amount too enormous to be attacked. The vexations of our trade and the subsequent war, chiefly originated, or at least *established*, them as a part of our rural economy, and they have become as much a *business* with the female part of a family, as the raising of grain, tobacco, cotton, &c. is of the male part. It was a hard matter to introduce the habit, but it will be far more difficult to abandon it, the profit of it being so manifest to our farmers and planters, the great majority of the people of the United

States. Time is employed which was heretofore uselessly wasted; and its employment, besides its being a clear gain, gives a *home market*—a market in the family, for many valuable products of agriculture which would be neglected or lost to the community, without it. Ten years ago, the hours lost in the country, BY WAITING FOR BED TIME in long winter evenings, were equal to the time necessary to make the essential articles to clothe the people. *This important secret has been discovered*.—There is nothing in it detrimental to the health and happiness of individuals, and it cannot grow out of use, but by a progress in luxury beyond any thing likely to happen, until we are many times as populous as we now are. It is true, that the inhabitants of our large cities and towns, and those in their immediate neighborhoods, have went on to a degree of extravagance in dress and in living, generally, that a man would have been thought crazy to have predicted forty years ago. A very respectable old gentleman told me two or three years since, that if his father, when he started in the world, had given him the money which he had just paid for a suit of clothes, he should have thought himself “a very stiff fellow;”—possessed of a *sufficiency* to begin a pretty extensive business with! It is this that, so far, has mainly supported our dealers in British dry goods, together with the exhausted state of our stores, by the war: but it cannot reach the body of the people—the farmer must be a madman that will plough his fields or fodder his cattle in a coat worth 30 or 40 dollars. It is a delightful fact, that four fifths of all the laboring classes in the country are generally clothed wholly in domestic manufactures. Hence the depression of the sales of British goods, and the continued fulness of the shelves of the shop keepers.

It is the true policy of every nation and every family, to consume at home, by some change of its quality, any excess they may have of an article which they cannot sell or exchange to a profit.—This is self-evident. In the days of our greatest commercial prosperity, when the United States seemed the granary of half the world, all the *bread stuffs* we exported did not pay for the *foreign liquors* we consumed!—and the quantity now used to make *home drinks* is about *three times* as great as we ever exported! These are important facts to the political economist, and will *surprize* many persons—but they are true.

To return a few minutes to the article with which we started and conclude this long, but, I hope, not uninteresting essay.—The *common wool*, it appears, was sold at 11d. or about 21 cents, *per lb*. If this was a *fair* price for it, and it seems to have been quite in a *merchantable* state, what must have been the condition of the “wool growers” of *England* at that time? It may be well briefly to examine this question. We shall do it with an earnest desire to arrive at the truth, according to the light and knowledge afforded. The subject is highly interesting.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the quantity of labor required to manage a good farm of 250 acres, appropriated to the breeding of sheep, nor of the amount of wool and lambs it would furnish, to speak of them with a tolerable degree of accuracy; nor is it necessary to the exhibit I mean to make to shew the *difference of expence* attached to such a farm in *England* and in the United States. I *suppose* that a sheep-farm of this size, managed by *four* men, may maintain 300 sheep, producing 1200 lbs. of wool and 300 lambs, *per annum*, in each country.

English farm of 250 acres—annual charge.

4 men at 10£. \$44 40 per annum,	\$177 60
*Poor tax—£87 5	387 28
*Property tax—£43 17 6,	194 92
*Assessed tax on horses, &c. £15 10,	68 60
Tythes— <i>one tenth of the produce</i>	85 20

Cost of the farm 943 60

Produce—

1200 lbs. wool at 11 d. 21 cents,	\$252 00
300 lambs or sheep annually sold, at 2 dollars,	600 00

\$852 00

And the farmer would lose 61 60

American farm of 250 acres—annual charge.

4 men at 120 dollars per annum	\$480 00
Poor tax—in many states as nothing; on the average for the U. S. say	5 00
Property tax—say U. S. direct tax	12 50
Assessed tax— <i>none</i>	
Tythes— <i>none</i>	

Cost of the farm 497 50

Produce—

1200 lbs. of wool at 21 cents	\$252
Suppose it shipped to England and deduct for freight, commissions, &c. <i>one sixth</i> —	42—\$210 00
300 lambs or sheep sold at \$2	600 00

810 00

And the farmer would gain \$313 50

This is to show the different circumstances under which the farmers or wool growers, of the two countries, may bring their products together in the British market. By better cultivation and management, it is expected that, at present, a British farm, of a given extent, may support more sheep than a like farm in our country, as well as produce more wool—the meat, also, commanding a better price; but all these cannot make up the great difference of expence arising from the difference in the taxes, &c. As in each country there are county rates for roads, &c. I have said nothing about them in either: and some of the states have *state taxes*—but, on an average for all the states, (many of them having no such tax at all) they are too light materially to affect the result—and certainly cannot equal the *extra* amount of the “charges at Liverpool,” given us, which are rather more than *one sixth* of the value of the commodity.—This is “very like a whale.”

To conclude—the calculations which many of us have made as to the profits of raising sheep, may have been exceedingly exaggerated—but this is a plain matter of fact, that we can grow wool and carry it to Liverpool for sale, for much less than the British farmer can bring it to the same market.—The *extra* taxes which the latter has to pay, is a profit for the former. The stoppage of our large manufacturing establishments which (as was observed of *foreign trade*, noticed in our last paper) gave a stimulus to the demand, though the quantity

consumed by them was comparatively of little account, has made wool a drug in the market. But it cannot remain so—a small degree of patience and firmness will rescue it from its present condition, and make it the delight of the farmer to see his hill tops again covered with sheep.

Account of Brazil.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 308, AND CONCLUDED.

From Villa Rica to the “diamond district,” Cerro do Frio, there is little of interest; the places of most note are Infectionado, Concepcao, Topincauca and Villa do Principe; besides these there are several poor villages, though the country is naturally rich and beautiful. The mines being nearly exhausted, this whole country is hastening to decay—the rent of a tolerable house in Concepcao is about two shillings a month. Villa do Principe is on the border of the “diamond district.” It contains about five thousand inhabitants. No one except travellers on business, with certificates to that effect, is suffered to pass this place, until a formal notification has been made to the governor of that district, and any one found out of the regular route is immediately subjected to examination. There are gold washings here—some of them very rich. They find lumps sometimes of several ounces, and in one instance of several pounds. Within the diamond district the land is bare and sterile—the change is at once perceived on passing the precincts. The first diamond work that we arrive at, is that of San Gonzales, which is now on the decline, and employs only three hundred negroes. But the principal work is at the village Mandanga on the river Jigitonhonha. The habitations of the place are in number about one hundred, generally of a circular form, with high thatched roofs, like African huts—the walls are formed of upright stakes, interwoven with branches and coated with clay. About a thousand negroes are employed. The river is as wide as the Thames at Windsor and from three to nine feet deep. It is laid dry by means of canals. The part now working is a bend where the current is carried across the tongue of land round which it winds. There is an embankment, just below the head of the canal, formed of several thousand bags of sand: and the deeper parts of the channel are laid dry with chain pumps worked by a water wheel. The cascalthao is carried in carts, along inclined planes, by means of ropes and another water wheel. An empty cart descends on one plane while a loaded one ascends another. The washing is performed under a long shed, in a range of troughs called canoes, along side of each other, where the water is conveyed by a canal. Three officers are placed along the line, upon high chairs, to oversee the operation. From fifty to eighty pounds of cascalthao being placed in each trough, the water is let in; the negroes enter and stir the mixture with little rakes until the water runs clear, which it does in about fifteen minutes. The rills at the ends of the troughs are then stopped, the large stones are thrown out, and the remains are carefully searched for diamonds. “When a negro finds one he stands upright, claps his hands, then extends them, holding the gem between his forefinger and thumb and delivers it to the overseer, who places it in a bowl of water. The diamonds found during each day are taken out of the bowl in the evening, delivered to the principal officer, who weighs them and registers the particulars in a book kept for that purpose.”

*These items are taken from what is given to us as the amount actually paid on a certain farm of 250 acres in England. We have no reason to believe they are over-charged.

When a negro finds a diamond the weight of an octavo (17½ carats) much ceremony takes place; he is crowned with a wreath of flowers and carried in procession to the administrator, who pays the master for him and gives him his freedom. Proportionate rewards are given for finding stones of less size. While Mr. Mawe was at Fejuco, a diamond of considerable size being found, the officers manifested an anxious desire that it might prove heavy enough to entitle the negro to his freedom; and all seemed to sympathise with him when it proved to be only 16½ carats. When a negro it set free a new suit of clothes is given him, and he is permitted to work at the mines on his own account.

Great precaution is used to prevent the negroes from smuggling the diamonds; while the operations go on they are changed from one trough to another, and if any one be suspected of swallowing a diamond, he is confined in a strong room until the fact can be ascertained.

The slaves employed are the property of private individuals. The government supplies them with provisions and pays about eight pence a day for them.

Fejuco is the capital of the district, but is not a place of much interest or consequence, as it derives all its wealth from the diamonds and gold found in the surrounding country, and labours under severe restrictions of trade, of which the chief are the high duties injudiciously laid on the articles of greatest use, such as iron and salt.

The district of Cerro do Frio consists of rugged mountains running north and south. What is termed the diamond ground, extends about sixteen leagues from north to south, and eight from east to west. It was first explored by some adventurers from Villa do Principe. Proceeding still northerly they examined the streams for gold washings, but did not find any rich enough to arrest their course until they came to the base of the mountain on which Fejuco is now built. It was not suspected that diamonds existed there, although some were collected and presented to the governor of Villa do Principe, as curious bright stones, and were used by him as counters at cards. "Soon after a few of them found their way to Lisbon, and were given to the Dutch minister to send to Holland, which was then the principal mart in Europe for precious stones. The lapidaries to whom they were presented pronounced these pebbles to be very fine diamonds. Information was accordingly sent to the Dutch consul at Lisbon, who managed the matter so as to contract for the precious stones at the same time that he communicated the intelligence." Government endeavored afterwards to monopolize the diamonds, making a distinct district of Cerro do Frio, placing it under peculiar regulations.

The diamonds sent to Europe during the first twenty years after the discovery are said to exceed one thousand ounces. This supply diminished the value of diamonds, as none had ever before been known to come from any part of the globe, except India. But the Brazilian diamonds were afterwards taken there, and found a better market than in Europe.

A few leagues north of Rio Plata is the rivulet Abaite, celebrated for having produced the largest diamond of Brazil. Three men were found guilty of high crimes and banished—ordered not to approach the towns or remain in civilized society on pain of perpetual imprisonment. They therefore set about exploring new mines, in the hope that they might make some discovery important enough to induce a reversal of their sentence. After six years search,

while washing for gold, they found a diamond weighing nearly an ounce. They were pardoned in consequence.

The Captania of Minas Geraes (which includes the "diamond district") is about 600 or 700 miles each way. The regular military establishment is 1400 cavalry, which number is prescribed by law. The inhabitants are estimated at three hundred and sixty thousand, of whom two hundred thousand are negroes.

Besides the natural productions already mentioned there is galena or sulphuret of lead, antimony, native bismuth, arsenical and martial pyrites, titanium and platina, as well as a variety of articles of curiosity.

In the immense woods, the finest trees are often destroyed by the creeping plants which shoot up rapidly, and encircle the branches with fibres so strong as to stop their growth. When those vines are young they are so flexible that they are often used for the ordinary purposes of ropes.

The Captania of Bahia lies on the north of Minas Geraes, and extends from it, along the coast, to the great river of St. Francisco, that is, to latitude eleven degrees south. The capital is St. Salvador (also called Cidade de Bahia) which was formerly the seat of the supreme government of Brazil. It is supposed to contain seventy thousand inhabitants.

Bahia is well supplied with provisions, particularly vegetables, which are in great profusion. All the tropical fruits grow here in high perfection, particularly pines, mangos and bananas. Preserved fruits are in abundance on account of the cheapness of sugar: two or three preserved limes in a cup of syrup may be bought for a penny. Even the poorest people conclude their mearest dinner with this fine delicacy.

Coffee and cotton are raised in great quantities, and they cultivate some rice. From this place and from the port of Pernambuco, they send Brazil-wood of a quality much superior to that procured elsewhere.

Further north is the Captania of Matto Grosso. Some of the streams in this part contain gold. It is supposed to be on some branch of the river Clingu, that Bartolomeo Bueno made his famous discovery. This enterprising man found mines containing the most abundant treasures, and returned to St. Paul's to procure negroes and implements for working them. On his hither return he passed the mines of Cuiba, which being extremely productive, they tempted most of his followers to desert him. Fearing to lose the rest, he left the straight route and was lost in immense wastes. After wandering many months he found the mines of Goiaz, and settled there. The place had been explored without compass or any means of defining its position, but he left a journal that described the route. This was pursued by a grandson of his, but just as the party approached the desired spot, the Minas dos Martiros, a body of Indians, attacked them, killed some, dispersed the rest and frustrated all their splendid hopes.

The whole extent of the territory of Brazil is chiefly watered by the Paraguay, and the tributary streams which concentrate towards the interior falling into it on the east side: not one enters it on the west side from the Jauru to the latitude of Ipave.

On the south of St. Paul's lies the Captania of Rio Grande, whose capital bears the same name. There are very few curious circumstances noted concerning it, though it is of great importance, having a very fine climate and being accounted the granary of Brazil.

It may be well to mention the excessive commercial speculations entered into by the English merchants, immediately after the emigration of the court of Portugal thither, which could only be equalled by those that followed their expeditions to the Rio de la Plata.

The market was overstocked at once—the bay was covered with ships, and houses could not be found to contain the goods. The shores were strewed with casks and boxes. The people of the interior extolled the generosity of the English that furnished them, gratis, with those articles that were before so dear. To stop the plundering, centinels were placed, who plundered only for themselves. Immense quantities of goods were pretended to be damaged and so sold by the custom-house for the benefit of the underwriters! Ignorance of trade completed the mismanagement. It is absurd to suppose that the minds of the people can be suddenly filled with new artificial wants. Some sent large invoices of stays or corsets, for ladies who had never heard of such armor—some sent assortments of elegant coffin furniture, without knowing that the Brazilians never use coffins—and others sent skates to a people who did not know that water could be turned into ice.

It was less absurd, but equally unprofitable, to send elegant services of cut glass to those who drank only out of cocoa nut shells and horns; brilliant chandeliers to those who did not know the luxury of candles; besides saddles, bridles and whips, to those who could not contrive how to use them.

Those who could sell were eager to receive precious stones in return. Stones in great numbers they did receive—tourmalines for emeralds, crystals for topazes and paste for diamonds. These were weighed with great scrupulousness to be sold again according to the rules of Jefferies.

Gold dust was also bartered for in considerable quantities. The brass pans, bought of the English, were filed down and mixed with eight or ten per cent of gold. Thus the merchants re-purchased at three or four guineas per ounce, the very articles which they had sold at 2s. 6d. per pound.

Added to this the incidental charges were excessive for packing, shipping, convoy duty, freight, insurance, commission, &c. The gentlemen consignees had calculated on doing business only in the large way: they had set apart their hours for horse-exercise and for visiting their country seats. Numerous delicate connections were formed; and females of the obscurest class somehow appeared dressed in the costly extreme of the English fashion. But rents, charges and duties must be paid; some scorning to descend to the business of retailing, had their goods sent to the auctions, while others accommodated themselves to their necessities, opened shops and were not offended at being asked for a hat or a pair of boots.

Under these disastrous circumstances, while consignees were vainly looking for the gold and diamonds, remittances became necessary. Remonstrances were made, and powers of attorney were at length sent out by cargoes. Property was removed from one consignee to another, at great expense and to no purpose. At last arrived the lamentable epoch, when the columns of the London Gazette were filled with the names of merchants once rich and respectable.

Navigation of Roanoke.

For the following interesting and important article on the capability of Roanoke river for navigation,

we are indebted to the Norfolk Herald. It is rather singular, that a subject so highly important to the states of Virginia and North-Carolina has not earlier received that attention which now appears to be drawn to it. The circumstance on which the following correspondence is founded, will be recollected by most of our readers—it was the descent of the river, its whole length, in a boat, by several gentlemen, of whom the writer of the subjoined description of the river was one. [Nat. Int.

Richmond, January 13, 1816.

DEAR SIR,—Your late novel, hazardous, and public spirited undertaking of the descent of the Roanoke, the passage of the Albemarle sound, the Dismal Swamp canal, and finally reaching the port of Norfolk in an open boat, has excited much wonder and delight.

Among the many important effects produced by this bold experiment, that of removing the fallacious idea hitherto entertained, that no profitable trade with those waters could be carried on without the aid of canals, is not the least.

An assurance on our part, that the commerce and trade thus proposed, may be greatly facilitated by the useful hints which you can offer on the best plan of conducting it, has induced the liberty of troubling you on this subject. The fear of omitting, in a detailed inquiry, something which might be important to the attainment of the object of the company, impels us rather to ask of you, sir, in a general way, all the important information relative to the Roanoke river, its capability of navigation, and the most eligible mode of transporting the marketable productions of the country watered by this river and its tributary streams to Norfolk.

The earliest possible answer to this letter, without neglecting your public engagements, will confer a favor on your friends.

M. COOKE.
MILES KING.

Col. Wm. J. Lewis.

Richmond, January 15, 1816.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your polite, and I may say, flattering letter, in which you request me “to give a general description of the Roanoke river; its capability of navigation, and the most eligible mode of transporting the marketable productions of this river and its tributary streams to Norfolk.”

The Roanoke heads in the Alleghany mountains, opposite, and at a small distance from Little river, a branch of the Great Kenhawa. It bears the name of Roanoke until it descends through the South mountains, or Blue ridge, when it obtains the name of Staunton. The Upper Roanoke has a sufficient quantity of water for useful navigation at all seasons with judicious management, and within a few miles of the Alleghany mountains. This part of the river, in low water, has a gentle current, except on the shoals which abound in Upper Roanoke, though none of them present any serious obstructions to improvement.

From the eastern side of the Blue ridge to the Seven islands, near the mouth of Great Falling river, the Staunton presents a bolder aspect in the number and difficulty of its falls and shoals, some of which in low water, cannot now be passed by loaded boats with safety, and one is entirely impassable: but a small addition to the amount already expended in its improvement, would render it perfectly safe at all times, whether the river tide was high or low.

The Staunton, after passing the Seven Islands, having received a considerable accession of water from its northern and southern sides, becomes deeper, more gentle in its current, and has fewer shoals

—none, even at low water, to obstruct the passage of boats with five tons weight, to its junction with Dan river. After the union of the Staunton and Dan, the name "Roanoke" is resumed, and the connection produces one of the most beautiful and noble rivers on the east of the Allegany mountains, until it precipitates itself with awful grandeur down the Great falls into the plains below. Here its beauty and "the sound of its many waters" are lost. It creeps on sluggishly in a narrow crooked channel through cypress swamps, to the distance of 100 miles, where it suddenly spreads itself again into a broad and beautiful river, to meet the Chowan, forming together the head of Albemarle sound.

This is but a general and imperfect description of this beautiful river; from its source to its mouth, being little short of 300 miles in length, and watering with its tributary streams, at least fifteen millions of acres of as fertile land as any on the Atlantic waters.

The principal obstacle to the navigation of this river is the Great falls in the state of North Carolina. They are twelve miles from head to foot, and in that distance descend 100 feet, which is eight feet four inches to the mile. On the south side of the river the distance by land would be eight miles, with a descent of twelve feet six inches per mile.

There are two or three ways of rendering the falls navigable; by canals and locks, or by adhering to the bed of the river. Canals, when made, are preferable, because they can be navigated at all times without danger or difficulty—but the expense of making canals in some places would be greater than what the tollage ought to justify: and I am led to believe that a canal round these falls would not, in many years, reimburse, by moderate tollage, the expense of constructing it. The cheapest and most expeditious plan would be to adhere to the bed of the river, a considerable portion of which consisting of still sheets of water, or having a gentle current, is already navigable. This mode would reduce the actual distance to be improved to only a small portion of the 12 miles. The rapid parts of the falls should have straight sluices for descending boats, and for those ascending, diagonal sluices crossing from the bottom to the top of the falls, which would lessen their declivity, and thereby greatly facilitate the passage of ascending boats.

As an immediate trade down the Roanoke is so much wished for by the highland people, why not, for the present, have a land carriage at the Great Falls? It would be but 8 miles, over a fine soil for a good road, and the carriage of produce by land at that place, would be little more than the tollage on canal navigation, where the water must be let down 100 feet by locks.—If trading houses were established at that place, and the produce of the upper country could be sold there at a fair price it would be immediately carried that far but no farther. The highland boats will not navigate lower Roanoke to the sound owing to the distance being too great for such unceasing bodily exertions—the sickness of that climate, and an unskilfulness in propelling boats with oars—If they were willing to extend their voyage, their boats are not of the proper structure; being open, they would not when loaded live on rough water. You have a more useful boat now navigating that river from the foot of the great falls to Albemarle sound, and thence through the Dismal swamp canal to Norfolk; their burthen is from 25 to 30 tons, which is all they can bear on the canal in its present shape—But if that canal was deepened, their burthen might be doubled

without much increase of bulk, and still not draw too great a depth of water for Lower Roanoke.

It might here be observed, that Norfolk presents to the high land agriculturalist bordering on the Roanoke and its tributary streams a brighter prospect for his marketable produce, than any other sea-port we have or perhaps can have, on tide water. From Albemarle sound there can be four great avenues for transportation to Norfolk, besides the great contemplated canal from the falls of Roanoke to Meherrin, Bennett's Creek, Lake Drummond and the Dismal Swamp canal which route does not touch the sound,

First—A middle route up the Pasquotank, the Dismal Swamp canal and down the Elizabeth river, already in use. *Second*—From Albemarle sound through Currituck sound, the North river, and down Elizabeth river. On this route a canal of only 8 miles in length will have to be cut between the navigable waters on each side, through a fine plain, not exceeding four feet in its greatest elevation.—*Third* from Albemarle sound up the Chowan river, Bennett's Creek, Lake Drummond and the Dismal Swamp canal. On this route only a short canal will be required in addition to the present one. *Fourth*, from the Chowan, a communication may be had also with Nansemond river, and thence to Norfolk.

Where so many good communications are presented for selection it is difficult for the mind to give a preference, it must not confine itself to the present state of the Roanoke and the Sound, nor that of the extensive country watered by their tributary streams; but it must look forward to that period, when the whole of these waters shall become navigable, and when that new spring to industry shall excite in the human heart an additional thirst for gain exhibited in a more general and ingenious cultivation of the soil, the management of fisheries, of tar, of turpentine, and lumber of all descriptions. Of these articles you export from the Sound annually to the amount of 2,500,000 dollars; but what will be the exports when that fine country shall have arrived at its greatest population—when improvements in agriculture—when the very hills and mountains shall be embowelled, and their metals and minerals are numbered among the principal articles of export? For this trade Norfolk stands almost without a competitor. A communication directly from Albemarle sound with the sea, is attended with serious, if not insurmountable difficulties; the shallowness of that sea coast where the action of the waves is constantly shifting the sand from place to place, will perhaps cloak up any channel that may be made for the passage of sea vessels of heavy burthen. And thus as Norfolk has the capital and a fine seaport she must enjoy the trade. I would therefore recommend the immediate opening of the Dismal Swamp canal, so as to give it sufficient width and depth to answer that trade.†

I am sorry, gentlemen, that my knowledge of these subjects is so limited.

With great respect, &c.

W. J. LEWIS.

M. Cooke and Miles King, esquires.

†An act was passed by the legislature of Virginia, subsequent to this correspondence, authorising these improvements to be made. The canal is authorised to be made forty feet wide, and sufficiently deep for the passage of vessels drawing five feet water. For the completion of this additional work, stockholders of the Dismal Swamp canal company are required to advance 20,000 dollars on their pre-

Peace and War.

A society has been established in Massachusetts, by some christian philanthropists, to discourage war. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the utility of this institution, no doubt can exist about the purity of the motives of the respectable individuals who compose it. One of the strongest arguments for war in Europe, a crowded population, cannot be found in this country for a long period of time. The following letters were received by the founder of this society, in answer to an application to the writers for their support of its views. Any letters coming from such eminent men as Mr. ADAMS and Mr. JEFFERSON, must be interesting; but these are highly characteristic. We copy them from the 4th number of "the Friend of Peace," a work published under the auspices of this society.

[North Am. Review.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

Monticello, January 29, 1816.

SIR—Your letter, bearing date October 13, 1815, came only to hand the day before yesterday, which is mentioned to explain the date of mine. I have to thank you for the pamphlets accompanying it, to wit, the Solemn Review, the Friend of Peace, or Special Interview, and the Friend of Peace, No. 2. The first of these I had received through another channel some months ago. I have not read the two last steadily through, because where one assents to propositions as soon as announced, it is loss of time to read the arguments in support of them. These numbers discuss the first branch of the causes of war, that is to say, wars undertaken for the *point of honor*, which you aptly analogize with the act of duelling between individuals, and reason with justice from the one to the other. Undoubtedly this class of wars is, in the general, what you state them to be, "needless, unjust and inhuman as well as antichristian."

The second branch of this subject, to wit, wars undertaken on account of *wrong done*, and which may be likened to the act of robbery in private life, I presume will be treated of in your future numbers. I observe this class mentioned in the Solemn Review, p. 10, and the question asked, "Is it common for a nation to obtain a redress of wrongs by war?" The answer to this question you will of course draw from history; in the mean time, reason will answer it on grounds of probability, that where the wrong has been done by a weaker nation, the stronger one has generally been able to enforce redress; but where by a stronger nation, redress by war has been neither obtained nor expected by the weaker—on the contrary, the loss has been increased by the expenses of the war, in blood and treasure; yet it may have obtained another object, equally securing itself from future wrong. It may have retaliated on the aggressor, losses of blood and treasure, far beyond the value to him of the wrong he had committed, and thus have made the advantage of that too dear a purchase in future; in this way the loss by the war may have secured the weaker nation from loss by future wrong.

The case you state of two boxers, both of whom

get a "terrible bruising," is apposite to this; he, of the two who committed the aggression on the other, although victor in the scuffle, yet probably finds the aggression not worth the bruising it has cost him. To explain this by numbers, it is alleged that Great Britain took from us, before the late war, near 1000 vessels, and that during the war, we took 1400: that before the war, she seized and made slaves of 6000 of our citizens, and that in the war we killed more than 6000 of her subjects, and caused her to expend such a sum as amounted to 4 or 5000 guineas a head for every slave she had made. She might have purchased the vessels she took for less than the value of those she lost, and have used the 6000 of her men killed, for the purposes to which she applied ours, have saved the 4 or 5000 guineas a head, and obtained a character of justice, which is as valuable to a nation as an individual. These considerations leave her without inducement to plunder property, and take men in future on such dear terms. I neither affirm nor deny the truth of these allegations, nor is their truth material to the question; they are possible, and therefore present a case to your consideration, in a discussion of the general question: Whether any degree of injury can render a recourse to war expedient? Still less do I propose to draw to myself any part in this discussion.

Age, and its effects both on body and mind, has weaned my attentions from public subjects, and left me unequal to the labors of correspondence, beyond the limits of my personal concerns. I retire, therefore, from the question, with a sincere wish, that your writings may have effect in lessening this greatest of human evils, and that you may retain life and health, to enjoy the contemplation of this happy spectacle; and pray you to be assured of my great respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS' ANSWER.

Quincy, Feb. 6, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I have received your kind letter of the 23d of January, and I thank you for the pamphlets enclosed with it.

It is very true, as my excellent friend, Mr. Norton, has informed you, that I have read many of your publications with pleasure.

I have also read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings and pathetic declarations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others against war, and in favor of peace. My understanding and my heart, accorded with them at first blush. But, alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me, that wars are as necessary and as inevitable, in our system, as hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes.

Our beloved country, sir, is surrounded by enemies, of the most dangerous, because the most powerful and most unprincipled character. Collisions of national interest, of commercial and manufacturing rivalries, are multiplying around us. Instead of discouraging a martial spirit, in my opinion it ought to be excited. We have not enough of it to defend us by sea or land.

Universal and perpetual peace appears to me, no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience, and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butchered by one or a few.

I cannot therefore, sir, be a subscriber or a member of your society.

I do, sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers, and politicians, to let me die in peace—I seek only repose.

With the most cordial esteem, however, I am, sir, your friend and servant.

JOHN ADAMS.

sent capital stock, being 20 per cent. each share. If this sum should be insufficient, the law authorizes the creation of new stock, to an amount not exceeding 60,000 dollars. We regret to add, that there is no prospect at present of any thing being done to forward the improvement contemplated by law—such is the singular inattention of the citizens of Norfolk to their best interests. [Editors Herald.

French Tariff.

Extract from the new tariff of duties in France on some of the principal articles of importation.

[Note. The kilogramme is equivalent to 2 lbs. 3 oz. American weight.]

	Per 100 kilogrammes.	
	FR. c.	FR. c.
Coffee from French colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope,	50 00	
— from elsewhere out of Europe	95 00	105 00
Sugar, raw, from French colonies, without distinction of kind,	45 00	
— brown, from elsewhere out of Europe,	70 00	80 00
— white, do. do. do.	80 00	90 00
— clayed, from French colonies without distinction of kind	70 00	
— do. brown, from elsewhere out of Europe	95 00	105 00
— white, do. do. do.	105 00	125 00
Refined sugar, in loaves, powdered or candied is prohibited		
Cocoa, from French colonies	80 00	
— from countries out of Europe	115 00	125 00
Cotton, from French colonies, without distinction of kind	10 00	
— long wool, from foreign countries, out of Europe,	40 00	55 00
— short wool, do. do.	20 00	35 00
Pepper and pimento, from French colonies	90 00	
— and from foreign countries	140 00	150 00
	Per kilogramme.	
Indigo, from French colonies,	1 00	
— from foreign countries,	1 75	2 25
Tea, from India,	2 50	
— from elsewhere out of Europe	3 00	3 50
Cloves, from French colonies	2 00	
— from elsewhere out of Europe	3 50	4 00
Cinnamon and Cassia-lignea, from French colonies	4 00	
— from elsewhere out of Europe	5 50	6 00
Nutmegs and mace, from French colonies	8 00	
— from elsewhere out of Europe	9 50	10 00
Cochineal, from foreign countries,	4 00	6 00
	Per 100 kilogrammes.	
Rocœa, from French colonies,	10 00	
— from elsewhere out of Europe	20 00	30 00
Brazil wood, Pernambuco, from out of Europe	7 00	15 00
All other kinds of dye woods, lignumvitæ included, from French colonies,	1 00	
— from countries out of Europe,	2 00	7 00
Elephants' teeth, entire from French colonies,	80 00	
— from countries out of Europe,	100 00	110 00
Elephants' teeth, not whole, pay double duty.		
Hides, dried in the hair, from French colonies	1 00	
— from countries out of Europe,	5 00	15 00
Pot and pearl ashes, from countries out of Europe	15 00	21 00

Galls, from the Black Sea, and countries out of Europe	8 00	15 00
Camphor, raw,	150 00	150 10
— refined,	300 00	302 00
Whalebone, slab, from French fishery	1 00	
— from foreign fishery,	30 00	35 00
Rice, from India,	1 00	
— from other countries out of Europe	2 00	7 00
Tobacco, imported only for the contractors with the government, (<i>la Regie</i>)	free	10 00
Fish oil, from French fishery,	1 00	
— From foreign do.	20 00	28 00

The above tariff of duties passed into a law on the 28th of April, and went into operation on the 7th of May, 1816.

“Legitimate Sovereignty.”

WEST COAST OF AFRICA. *From Tucker's Maritime Geography.* “The coast between the Volta and Benin is subject to the powerful and barbarous king of Dahomey, whose body guard is composed of 800 women, who are armed with muskets, bows and arrows; whose chief officers approach him crawling on their bellies, and licking the dust of the ground; the avenues to whose palace are paved with human skulls, and its walls are incrustated with the jaw bones of his massacred subjects; and who, on days of ceremony, sprinkle the graves of his ancestors with human gore, while fifty corpses and as many heads stuck on poles, are placed round the royal sepulchre:—The wives of the deceased king mutually kill each other, until the monarch orders the massacre to cease; and the people, more ferocious than tygers, in the midst of noisy rejoicing, tear the victims to pieces, for the mere pleasure of doing so, and without even the excuse of feasting upon the flesh, for they are not cannibals

“The negroes of Benin are nearly as barbarous as the Dahomeys. Their king, who can bring 100,000 fighting men into the field, is worshipped as a demi god, is supposed to live without food, and when he appears to die, is thought, like the Grand Lama, to revive under another human form. Here human victims are sacrificed to the *evil principle*; and in their feasts, the king and nobles dip their coral necklaces in the blood of their victims, and pray to the Gods that they may never be deprived of this mark of pre-eminence.

“The nations between Benin and Loango are little known. A second tribe of Biaffers inhabit the banks of the Forinosa, and are said to sacrifice their children to the Devil. To them succeed the Calbonges, occupying the country through which runs the Rio del Rey and San Benito: they are painted as the least civilized of the negro nations, going naked and selling their children and relations as slaves.”

Empire of Austria.

In the first volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, page 118, there is a very valuable table, shewing the condition of the Austrian empire, as to extent, population and revenue, at the period when her emperor combined with others to partition France, and when his empire was partitioned by France.

To save trouble and to have the matter before us in one view, it may be useful to give the substance of that table.

Before her wars with the French republic—the territory of Austria contained 226,876 square miles, had a population of 26,970,030 souls, and a revenue of 48,244,009 dollars.

After being twice subjugated by France—her territory was 134,740 square miles; population 15,519,023 souls; revenue 31,990,572 dollars.

Having lost—92,136 square mile of territory; 11,551,007 people, and 16,244,426 dollars, revenue

In a late work, published at Vienna, by the baron de *Lichtenstein*, the following is given as the state and condition of the *Austrian* monarchy, since the peace with Bavaria, signed on the 14th of April last. We have thrown the facts into a tabular form for the convenience of our readers.

	GERMAN SQ. MILES.	POPULATION
1. <i>Austrian states</i> — The country below the Ens, The country above the Ens, including the Innivertel and the portions of the Hunsruckvier-tel, newly united,	364.5	1,048,000
Duchy of Styria,	208.6	628,000
— of Carinthia,	399	789,100
— of Carniola, with Idria,	190	278,000
County and principality of the Tyrol, with the tribunal of Wells, and the lordships of the Voralberg, excepting that of Weiler,	190	377,000
Duchy of Salzburg, without the districts of Luffon, Trisendorf, Titmanning and Wager, for the portions situated on the left bank of the rivers Salzach and Saal,	514	692,000
2. <i>States of Bohemia</i> — Kingdom of Bohemia, with the districts of Egra and Asch, Margravate of Moravia, with the Austrian part of the duchy of Silesia,	162.8	164,000
3. <i>Kingdom of Galicia</i> , including the Buckovine and the district of Tarnopol, recently reunited thereto,	951.4	3,203,000
4. <i>Kingdom of Hungary</i> , with the provinces and districts of the kingdom of Sclavonia and Croatia,	551.8	1,708,000
5. <i>Grand duchy of Transylvania</i> , with its annexed military frontier,	1,514	3,645,000
6. <i>Kingdom of Dalmatia</i> , with the district of Ragusa and Cattaro,	4,112	7,900,000
7. <i>The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom</i> , divided into the governments of Lombardy & Venice,	1,046.8	1,660,000
8. <i>The countries of the Austrian military frontier in Croatia</i> — Commandiens of Carlstadt and Waradin, Bannat frontier, Frontier province of Sclavonia, Hungarian Bannet, Military frontier of Transylvania	304	315,000
	830.4	4,290,000
	231	295,000
	47.3	95,000
	135	230,000
	145	171,000
		37,000
Total,	12,046	27,656,000

The German square mile is equal nearly to seven-ten English square miles—the mile being rather more than four miles English—the present extent of Austria, 12,046 German square miles, is therefore equal to 204,782 English square miles, with a population of 27,656,000 souls. And it would appear, that although by her wars she has lost a territory of about 22,000 square miles, she has gained a population of nearly a million of people. But there are many considerable differences, as to the extent and population of the same districts, given in the different statements, which we have not the means to pass judgment upon, much less to correct. We, however, believe that the statement of baron de *Lichtenstein* may be accepted as the best account that can be had of the *present state* of that monarchy.

British Parliament.

Lord Althorpe, on the night of the 7th ult. in the British house of commons, brought forward his proposed motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the increase or diminution of offices and salaries since the year 1798, with power to report to the house, from time to time, whether any, and what further diminution might be made, consistent with public safety; and was supported by the whole strength of the opposition, as well as by several members who voted indifferently. The numbers were thus swelled on a division to 126 for the motion, and against it 169.

On this subject, lord Castlereagh, in reply to Mr. Lambe and others, observed, if he thought that the gentlemen about him (Mr. Lambe) for their economy, or for any thing else, possessed more of the confidence of the nation, in God's name let him bring this to some practical test—let this be done, and if the result were such as he, Mr. Lambe, might expect it would be, let the present ministers retire; but he hoped they would not be for a moment continued in their places, after that confidence had been withdrawn, which the executive government ought always to possess—(hear, hear!)—The protection which was afforded them from responsibility he spurned; he disdained to cover himself by adopting the course recommended, and he again called upon the honorable gentleman to bring the question he had raised, to some practical issue with the least possible delay—(hear, hear, hear!)—There was no greater delusion practised in the whole circle of politics than that which was attempted by the honorable gentlemen opposite, (and by the honorable and learned gentleman in particular) when they endeavored to make the public believe that the distress which might be complained of in the country, grew out of the vast sums paid to persons in office. If the whole amount of official emoluments were at once swept away from the expenditure of the nation, it would have little to do with the question of distress. The people would suffer in the same degree, whatever arrangement might be made with respect to these. But it was contended that it was not so much the expense as the influence of the crown that was to be dreaded, when these offices were under the consideration of the house. He denied that the influence of the crown had dangerously increased; he shewed this to have been at no distant period the distinctly avowed opinion of parliament.

Mr. Tierney replied to the noble lord with marked indignation—“If, said he, he had ever seen a sense of danger evinced by the assumption of a loud and overbearing tone of voice. If ever he had seen

an attempt to conceal weakness by an important strut—If ever he had seen a man endeavoring to look tall by raising himself on stilts—and if ever he had seen a minister conscious that he was going down in public estimation, he had seen it this night in the conduct of the noble lord. The noble lord imputed to his opponents a wish to make themselves popular by running the present ministers down. On this he had to observe, that he and his friends did not deal in securities, and therefore this office would not do for them. It was not the opposition in that house, but the country, which called for economy, as might be seen from the immense load of parchment, beneath the weight of which their table could hardly stand, which had been forwarded to them from all quarters, petitioning to them for retrenchment and relief. It was said they wished to run a race in courting popular favor. Now what was the fact? The noble lord had given notice of his motion for a committee three weeks ago. One of the gentlemen opposite had then given notice of a motion for the appointment of another committee, and here the race began; and ought it to be a matter of reproach to his noble friend, that when he was about to mount his horse, another honorable member had thought proper to mount his nag too (a laugh.) It now came out that the noble lord opposite thought an enquiry by a committee of that house was one of the most alarming things that could be contemplated. He had told them that if they voted for the committee they at once withdraw their confidence from him. He had no confidence to withdraw from the noble lord, as he had given him none, but he thought they had heard one of the speeches which he, (lord Castlereagh) was in the habit of making in private, at those drills to which a chosen few were admitted, to whom those measures were communicated which were afterwards to come before the house. These persons were then told, when any objectionable measure was to be pressed on them—"that it might not be quite so pleasant as could be wished," but it was added "if you do not vote for it, you remove the government, and then what will you do?" This terrible threat had been held out so long that it began to lose its effect. The gentlemen opposite need not be much afraid of its being carried into effect. They might see from what had occurred with respect to the property tax, that ministers not very precipitately give up their places. He would answer for it the noble lord opposite, provided the house would let him, would be content to sit on the treasury bench to the end of time—(a laugh)—Whatever establishments might be voted by the house, large or small, army or no army, he (lord Castlereagh) and his right hon. friend the chancellor of the exchequer would still be content to remain the ministers of the country, if only a corporal's guard and a bank token remained at their command—(a laugh.)

Foreign Articles.

We have many reports and rumors, and a great deal of matter from France; which only shew the unsettled state of the country, the numerous arrests yet made, and the like.

A report prevailed in France that the Neapolitan princess designed for the wife of the duke of Berri, had been captured by the Algerines. There was no sort of probability of it—but, if it had happened that this woman had been carried into captivity, what a foolish noise we should have had about it

from those who heedlessly hear of whole families kidnapped by the barbarians.

The blood of the poor. The portrait of the duke of Berri, enriched with diamonds of the value of 70,000 ducats has been presented to the princess Charlotte of Naples.

Didier, a prominent person in the insurrection at Grenoble, not being caught, it was decreed—

Art. 1. The inhabitants of the house in which said Didier shall be found, shall be delivered up to a military commission for summary punishment.

2. Whoever shall deliver him up, dead or alive, shall receive a reward of 3,000 francs.

Lord *Keppel*, in a letter to the earl of Liverpool, declares that there are now in France *nineteen thousand* prisoners for state offences! This looks like a renewal of the horrors of the Bastille.

A Paris paper says:—The criminal court of Istria, condemned to the penalty of death, the curate of Opso, Tomaz; and two of his associates, for having assassinated the widow of Gilnia, aged 59, who had given up her property to the said Tomaz, on condition of his providing for her maintenance. It results from the details of his trial, that Tomaz had promised 300 florins to Zebro and Zuppino, to murder this unhappy widow: and that, while they, by a succession of blows, were consummating this horrible crime, the priest, dressed in his sacerdotal habits, with one hand gave the benediction to the victim, exhorting her to die well; and with the other exciting the zeal of her murderers. He was hanged, after being deprived of his orders.

The Paris papers say, the king's *clemency* having been abused, he intends to shut the door of *mercy*. He may *want* it opened for himself.

Among the other late trials before the courts of justice at Paris, is one which has excited particular interest, in consequence of its connexion with the private history of Bonaparte. The circumstances are briefly these—on the night of the 31st June, 1815, Bonaparte sent for a broker, and through him obtained possession of *twenty-nine thousand pounds sterling* of the public money of France. The money was immediately exchanged for drafts on a house in London; and the drafts were paid while Bonaparte was in the Bellerophon. The object of the suit was to compel the broker to refund the amount to the treasury of France. The result is not yet known.

The people of *Smyrna*, for attempting to shake off the yoke of the Turks, and having failed, have been punished "*legitimately*."

Spain. Letters from Bilboa, of 29th April, (received in London) mention that deputies from the three provinces of Biscay had assembled for the purpose of agreeing on measures of opposition to the plan of Ferdinand's ministers, who appear resolved to establish custom houses in Biscay, contrary to the constitution and rights of the provinces of Biscay, Alaba, and Guipuscoa.

England. At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Cornwall, in England, a very patriotic petition was adopted. It contains the following: "We cannot think that we can by force of arms compel the French people to submit to a government *not chosen by themselves*, without trampling on the inalienable rights of mankind, without denying the justice of our own glorious revolution, and *impeaching the title of the house of Brunswick* to the throne of these realms."

☞ Such language is becoming very common in England.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES. While all is feast and frolic and fun in England, because the ministers

have at last picked up a Dutchman mean enough to be the subject of his wife and violate both the laws of God and of nature, the *mother* of the woman that is to be the future queen of the united kingdom, is traversing the earth and sea like a common vagabond; seeking and receiving that hospitality in the palace of a barbarian that her home and her husband denies her. See the article from *Tunis*, below.

If, however, the besotted prince should drop off, we may expect that the younger *Charlotte* will avenge the wrongs of her mother. She appears capable of attempting any thing, and there will be high sport between her and those who so long have kinged it over the king and regent of England. Look out for squalls when "petticoats is master."

By the following, from a London paper, it appears that the prince regent of England's wife, is about to have a fixed residence in Italy—

The princess of Wales, senior, has purchased a beautiful villa at Camo, Italy, where she intends to reside, as soon as it is fitted to her taste. In April 500 men were employed on the palace and gardens; but these five hundred could be hired for what 100 would charge in England. The most celebrated painters were employed.

☞ The poor of England pay £35,000 per annum, for the support of this wandering wife. The parliament offered her 50,000; but, by an instance of moderation and self-denial unknown to the name of the *Guelphs*, she would consent to receive only £35,000—being the small sum of 153,400 dollars per annum—six times as much as we pay our president.

Grain. The price of grain which so suddenly raised in England 50 per cent. was again as rapidly falling to its former price.

THE LATE SPANISH CORTES.—From the *Utica Gazette*.—There was an interesting debate in the British house of commons on the 20th of February, on the subject of the late transactions in Spain. Mr. Brougham endeavored, in a very able speech, to convince the house of the justice and expediency of an interference on the part of England in favor of those members of the late cortes who, instead of being rewarded for their services in the cause of Ferdinand, are suffering the most degrading and cruel punishments from that unrelenting bigot.

The speech furnishes some important facts relative to the conduct of the English towards the cortes. It is asserted, that the British general Whittingham advanced to Madrid before the Spanish tyrant, and surrounded the cortes with troops in English pay; after which "the proscribed list was brought forward, and the cortes, with two of the regency, were arrested and cast into dungeons." "But even here (said Mr. B.) our co-operation did not end. Pay and clothing had subsequently been advanced to the amount of half a million. He doubted not that general Whittingham had his instructions for what he did." Mr. B. considered the suffering of the patriots as calling for the interference of the English government. He mentioned the case of a poor tradesman whom one of the tribunals had sentenced to four years imprisonment for having promoted political discussions. On seeing this sentence, Ferdinand exclaimed, "What! only four years imprisonment for a wretch who had presumed to speak in public on politics?" and immediately sentenced the man, who was a cripple, to be hanged.

A pleasant anecdote of Oliver Cromwell is related in this speech, who, when a Spanish ambassador represented the inquisition and the colonial trade to be his master's two eyes, replied, "then I must trouble your master to pat out his two eyes."

London, May 6. From *Venice* we learn that secret associations with the rallying word *unity*, were still in existence there, in spite of all the vigilance of the police. The Austrian government is so much afraid of this secret union, that every species of association has been forbidden under the severest penalties, thus proving by its own act the spirit of dissatisfaction that prevails among the people.

Private letters from Paris, mention apprehensions of further conspiracy. It is even said that the Spanish leaders lately arrested in Paris, had taken part in a plot for the assassination of all the branches of the Bourbon family, except the duke of Orleans. Other letters talk of an insurrection for the pretended purpose of expelling the allies from France, and slaking off the contributions.

Translated for the Palladium, from the Lisbon Gazette.

TUNIS, April 17—Her royal highness the princess of Wales arrived at this port the 3d inst. in an English merchant vessel. This government immediately determined to receive her with the greatest possible honors—in consequence of this, as soon as she came on shore, the forts of Goleta gave a royal salute, and the palace of the bashaw in this city was destined for her residence, with a guard of Mamelukes corresponding to her dignity.

On the 8th, her royal highness went to the Bardo to visit the bashaw, the princess his sons, and the seraglio; and so exerted themselves in shewing their attention, that the princes was greatly satisfied with her good reception, and very grateful for the liberty that had been given, through respect to her, to several slaves.

The 10th, her royal highness went to see the ruins of Utica; took refreshments and spent the night in a handsome country-seat, that the son of the bashaw, Sadi Mustapha, has in that place; this prince himself condescending to the European usages, endeavored to pay all due honors to the princess.

The 12th, her royal highness was to go to a splendid banquet in Manuba, garden and palace of the bashaw, when there appeared in the morning at anchor at the bar of Goletta, an English fleet, consisting of 6 ships of the line, one of them a three decker, two frigates, one corvette, five brigs, one schooner and three transports, commanded by the admiral lord Exmouth, and by the rear admiral Penrose. The princess manifested that she had nothing to do with political affairs, and that she wished to attend to the invitation of the bashaw; which was done, and to her great satisfaction she was received and entertained with the highest marks of consideration and respect by all the sons of the bashaw and the whole court of Bardo, dressed with the greatest splendor and elegance.

On the 13th, in the morning, the admiral lord Exmouth, went on shore, and proceeded immediately, accompanied by the English consul, to the Bardo. He had an audience of the bashaw, and during a conference of two hours he insisted on the following pretensions:

1st. The liberty of all the slaves without exception—2d. An exemplary punishment of the Tunisian commander, who, with two corsairs, committed the last invasion on the island of St. Antiocho under the English flag, notwithstanding the promise that he had made a few days before to the commander of an English vessel that he would not attempt any landing—3d. That they would no more make slaves, and only prisoners of war; and 4th. That they should settle a peace with his Sicilian

majesty, and with his Sardinian majesty, by the mediation of England.

These conditions could not fail of producing surprise and anger in the bashaw; therefore he instantly answered that he did not fear threats, and that he would endeavor to repel force by force; but after a moment of reflection, he said, he would refuse nothing to her royal highness the princess of Wales, and that he was disposed to grant to her the Sardinian slaves, if it should be agreeable to her to accept them. The admiral insisted that they should be granted to him and not to the princess. The bashaw likewise observed that general Maitland, when he passed through this place, shewed the powers he had of his royal highness the prince regent to treat upon political affairs with the states of Barbary, and that he himself positively declared that the intentions of the English government were, not to intermeddle with any affairs but that of his own nation: Consequently he presumed that lord Exmouth could only now be a negotiator as to the states of the king of Naples and of that of Sardinia, and that he must have instructions posterior to those of the French consul, in order to cause him to suspend his negotiations. The admiral cut short these reasonings, declaring that if in twenty-four hours he did not grant him what he demanded, he would pursue another method to obtain his purpose, and went away.

Having arrived in Tunis he proceeded to visit her royal highness, who intended to go the following day to an ancient temple, about twelve leagues distant from Tunis, at a place called Zaguan. In consequence of the conference that took place, her royal highness ordered immediately that her baggage and attendants should be embarked.

The bashaw being informed of so sudden a determination, sent word to her royal highness, that whatever might be the result of the serious differences that he had with the admiral of her nation, those would in no manner have any influence upon the attention due her royal person, and that she might without the least fear, continue to reside in that country, being assured of ever being treated with the utmost distinction and respect. In the same afternoon, the princess being with the admiral, the orders and instructions of the French consul, relative to the affairs of Naples were exhibited to them. It seems that lord Exmouth regretted much the like dispositions which thwarted his views.

On the 14th, at the end of the 24 hours, the bashaw sent his answer to the admiral, stating that he would by no means yield by force the Neapolitan slaves, because the court of Naples itself offered him a ransom through the medium of the French consul. Measures were immediately taken by the English consul to cause all captains, merchants, and other persons that resided there to go on board the vessels, and the ships and frigates were placed in a line of battle. On the other side the Tunisian gun-boats and the batteries of Colleta were getting ready. In this confusion the soldiery began to give signs that, as soon as the first gun should be discharged, the situation of all the christians would be very grievous, for they would be sacrificed.

However, lord Exmouth requested another audience of the bashaw for the following day, (April 15) at 6, A. M. He had for an answer, that that being an inconvenient hour he could not receive him, and it was deferred till 8, and in the mean time the English continued to prepare in order to depart. The princess was also the next morning to go on board. Her royal highness regretted very much that these

events should oblige her to such a precipitate departure, without being able to take leave of, and express her thanks to the bashaw, who defrayed the daily expences of the princes, from the day that she deigned to inhabit his palace.

On the 16th, the admiral went to see the bashaw; having already at this time written a letter to the French consul, informing him that he wished him not to continue his negotiation for the ransom of the Neapolitan slaves. In short, after the most serious and warm discussions, lord Exmouth obtained the liberty, *without any ransom*, of the Sardinian captives, and under the promise of a present, the Neapolitan captives were also set at liberty; the bashaw condescending finally to admit the mediation of England, in order to settle a definitive peace between his Sicilian majesty and his Sardinian majesty with that regency.

No mention is made of the unfortunate Romans and Tuscans, who are groaning in the servitude of Tunis.

Counterfeiting.

Extract from the charge of President Judge Porter, to the grand jury of Berks county, in Pennsylvania.

"A fatal error seems to prevail that a person receiving a counterfeit bank note in payment as a genuine or good one, has a right to pass it although informed, before uttering it, that it is a counterfeit. I should think that an honest mind would instantly perceive that such a transaction would be fraudulent and improper. Our right over our own actions is restrained in respect of mankind by the natural duties of justice. Justice or fair dealing; or, in other words, a disposition to treat others as we would be treated by them, is a virtue of the first importance, and inseparable from the virtuous character. It is the cement of society, or that pervading spirit which connects its members, inspires its various relations, and maintains the order and subordination of each part to the whole; without it society would become a den of thieves, rascals and villains—hating and hated, devouring and devoured by one another. Our religion tells us that we are to do unto all men as we would that men should do unto us. As we don't like to be cheated by a false note, we should not therefore cheat others with it. The practice of passing counterfeit notes with knowledge, violates every rule of honesty and of morality; and it is a crime which the laws of Pennsylvania require to be punished with severity. A person convicted of being concerned in printing, signing or passing any counterfeit notes purporting to be certain bank notes, knowing them to be counterfeit, or altering such genuine notes, may be sentenced to undergo a servitude in the penitentiary or work-house of Philadelphia, for 15 years, and also fined to the amount of \$1000. In fact, the infamous business of counterfeiting and passing, knowing the same to be counterfeit, is full of danger and is highly penal in this commonwealth. Our law books inform us that upon the words "knowing the same to be forged," it has been resolved, that if A. tells B. that such a deed is false and forged, and yet B. will after pronounce or publish the same to be a true deed, if the deed proves to be forged, B. is within the danger of the statute again.—The uttering a forged order for the payment of money under a false representation, is evidence of knowing it to be so forged.

The court would advise every person, deceived by a false note, to prosecute the individual who passed it as good, if such individual knew it to be

false at the time. Such knowledge may be proved by the facts and circumstances of the transaction. If passed innocently, let the amount be restored, and let the counterfeit note be crossed, so that it may not deceive any other person. If it should prove to be true, the bank will be obliged to pay it altho' crossed."

CHRONICLE.

New-Hampshire. The legislature of this state has rescinded the late *judiciary* law, and the judges are removed by joint address—the charter of *Dartmouth college* is modelled anew; *David L. Morrill*, (rep.) is elected a senator of the United States, after the 6th of March next, vice Wm. Thompson, (fed.); Electors of president and vice president are to be chosen by a general ticket in November.

A horse thief, refusing to stop, was shot dead in the mountain near Wilkesbarre, Pa. by his pursuer.

Specie. From the frequent notice of the arrival of specie in the United States, we have hopes that the "silver age" may soon be restored.

Promotion. Midshipman *John H. Graham*, of New York, to the rank of acting lieutenant. This officer was wounded in the night attack made on the British batteries opposite Black Rock, by parties of our sailors and soldiers commanded by capt. *Augustus* of the navy, and capt. *King* of the army, &c. &c. Mr. Graham, in that very brilliant achievement, lost a leg.

The body of Swiss, coming to the United States, are from Basle. At our last accounts from them, they were passing down the Rhine to take shipping in Holland.

The crops. We are happy to believe, although the crops of grain are very short in many places, yet, on the whole, that the harvest has been nearly, if not quite as good as usual, in the U. States.

It is stated that the executive council of Virginia has refused to convoke the legislature, before the 15th of Nov. next, to take into consideration the expediency of repealing the law respecting specie payments by the banks.

Light-houses of stone or brick, are to be immediately erected on the shores of lake Erie; one at Buffalo and one at Presqu'isle.

The Newfoundland Journal of May 4, contains the proclamation of sir Richard Keats, giving notice of the delivery to the French of the islands of *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon*, and of the re-admission of the subjects of France to the same right of fishing enjoyed by them on the coast of the island of Newfoundland, on the 1st of Jan. 1792, in pursuance of the treaty of peace of Nov. 20, 1815.

The *Macedonian* frigate, captain *Harrington*, arrived in Annapolis roads, on Friday evening last, from Carthage, having on board *Christopher Hughes*, jun. esq. of Baltimore, who went out to demand the release of our citizens held as prisoners by the royalists, and to claim a restoration of their property unlawfully seized. In the first, he entirely succeeded, and brought home with him the captives; but in the other he totally failed, the Spaniards refusing to restore the property.

The *Federal Gazette* observes—"It will be as highly gratifying to every American to know, as the circumstance is honorable to Mr. Hughes, that whilst employed in obtaining the release of his own countrymen from a confinement where they had experienced so much cruelty, he was not unmindful of the unfortunate condition of others similarly situated. At his request, the Spanish government

released from prison, and sent on board the *Macedonian*, ten English and several French prisoners confined at St. Martha. The Englishmen were put on board a British vessel, the *Tay*, which arrived the next day for the purpose of demanding their release; the Frenchmen came in the *Macedonian* to the United States."

MACKEREL. It is stated, upon good authority, that mackerel are at this time caught in great abundance in the bay of Delaware. Several fishing smacks have returned to Philadelphia, with full cargoes.

VACCINATION IN HAYTI. *Prince Saunders*, an intelligent blackman, well known in Boston, is spreading vaccination through *Hayti*. He has been treated like a prince by king *Henry*.

Died, at Beaufort, S. C. on the 30th instant, Paul Hamilton, esq. late secretary of the navy of the U. S. He was a warm-hearted and benevolent man.

The ports of *Caliz* and *Havana* are closely blockaded by South American privateers—three from Buenos Ayres off the former, and about a dozen Carthaginians off the latter, carrying terror and dismay into the hearts of Ferdinand's slaves, by many valuable captures. It seems the whole Spanish navy cannot furnish vessels to drive them off! It is with pleasure we state that every vessel sailing under the "striped bunting" is treated by them with marked respect; and although, in some few instances, they have made forced purchases of provisions, they have paid liberally for them, and otherwise behaved with the greatest courtesy.

The tide of emigration to the United States from Europe flows on rapidly. "We have room enough and to spare." Let persecuted and suffering humanity have a resting place here.

The late British post at Appalachicola, within the Spanish territory, still kept up by runaway slaves and hostile Indians, has recently excited considerable attention in western Georgia. It is thought the public good requires that the horde should be broken up—"peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must."

Mr. Lee, who, as consul of the United States at Bordeaux, so long and so faithfully resisted the British faction in that city, has at length retired from the very unpleasant station, with the most ardent thanks of his countrymen for his services. Mr. H. Wilson, of Baltimore, appointed consular agent at Nantz, has been denied an acknowledgment by the duke of Richlieu, on account of his political opinions. Mr. Wilson, it seems, resisted the payment of a tax levied upon him, to assist in paying the allies for "delivering" France!

We regret to believe that many really American vessels are engaged in the slave trade, under Spanish colors. We would much rather hear that they were helping to haul down the Spanish colors.

The period fixed for the payment of specie by the banks of *Virginia*, is looked to with great anxiety by the trading classes in that state. We wish the time had been a little longer delayed—yet it ought to come, to relieve the people from the harpies that prey upon their labor in the "shaving" of notes, issued by banking institutions and forced into circulation. It is the poor and the needy that suffer.

Alexandria, July 10.—Justice Hoffman decided on Monday last, that all the stockholders of unincorporated banks were partners, bound jointly and severally, to pay all such paper as might be issued by the company or representatives of such company. This was a case wherein Alexander Sangster was plaintiff and certain stockholders of the Merchants' Bank defendants. Yesterday the plaintiff was put upon defence before the same court, as a director and stockholder of the Real Estate Bank, and con-

fessed judgment. This appears to be one of Mr. Jefferson's unprofitable contests, "trying who can do each other the most harm." [Herald.]

West India Politics.—A very unpleasant sensation appears to have prevailed throughout the British West India Islands, in consequence of a bill having been introduced into the house of commons to prevent the smuggling of negroes, by causing a registry to be kept of all the slaves in the different islands. The proposition assumed by the bill, "to prevent the smuggling of slaves," is not the ground of complaint, as the colonists acknowledge that the abolition of the slave trade is not only a wise, humane and just measure, but actually promotive of their interests. Nevertheless they declare their determination never to recognize the right of the mother country to interfere without their consent; and they view the bill as an attempt on the part of the British government to exercise such a right. Conventions of the legislative authorities have generally been held, and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the colonies, have been adopted. Their language and sentiments are bold and spirited, evincing a degree of firmness not inferior to what the American people displayed in a similar situation and under similar grievances. *Norfolk Herald.*

Married. in London, on the 2d of May, after making a deal of fuss about it, Mr. George L. Coburg, to Miss Charlotte A. Guelph, daughter of Mr. George F. Guelph, commonly called the prince regent of England.—*R. I. Republican.*

VASE TO GEN. JACKSON. From the *Southern Patriot.* We had the satisfaction of exhibiting in our office this morning, the elegant vase intended as a present to general JACKSON, by the ladies of South Carolina. It was received by the *Georgia packet*, arrived last evening from Philadelphia. It is not in our power to do justice to the appropriate design and exquisite execution of this specimen of art. A slight description, however, is attempted.

The body of the vase is about 15 inches high, mounted on a pedestal of 5 inches—the width from handle to handle 16 inches. The proportion and harmony of its parts strike the eye at a single glance. The supporters are four eagles' claws—on three sides of the pedestal are eagles in basso-relievo. On the front is a sketch of that GREAT BATTLE, which throws all other victories into shade, and above it the expressive words

"EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1815."

On each corner of the pedestal, is a spread eagle, in frosted silver, grasping a thunderbolt. The vase then rises with a bold swell, and of a polish equal to the most perfect mirror—ornamented on the border, with a circle of laurel. The handles are two curled serpents, terminating a double head. On one side of the vase are the arms of South Carolina; on the other, this inscription:

"Presented by the Ladies of South Carolina to major-general Andrew Jackson.

The cover is of polished silver surmounted with a large spread eagle, in frost, resting on a ball and cannon. The beauty of this elegant piece of workmanship, consists not only in the minute perfection of its parts—but in the general and striking effect produced upon the beholder from the harmony of the whole. The polish of the work is such, that all its ornaments are multiplied by reflection—and gives it a richness beyond description.

The weight of the whole is 14lbs. 10oz. the workmanship is by Fletcher and Gardiner, of Philadelphia. The design and execution do honor to the artists, and the object for which it is intended by the en-

lightened FAIR of South Carolina, must be as gratifying to our state, as it can be to the HERO for whose honor it was designed.

TORTOLA, MAY 27, 1816.

First bulletin of the emancipating army of Venezuela.

The expedition from Aux Cayes, planned by the captain general Bolivar, and under the command of admiral Louis Brion, sailed on the 31st March, from that port.

After a very favorable voyage, they made the islands Tortigus on the 1st of May, and the heights of Marguerita the day after, when a topsail schooner and a brig were descried, whereupon the admiral ordered the squadron, for the purpose of detaching those vessels from the shore, and to ascertain from whence they sailed, to pursue them: this being effected, the line of battle was formed and the national flag nailed to the main mast. The commandant followed the brig and schooner, the latter being a better sailer hauled her wind, when the schooners general Marino, Jupiter, and Conejo, chased her, the other vessels following the admiral in chase of the brig.

At 11, the schooner Constitution attacked the brig on the larboard side and the Commandant co-operated on the starboard, the brig making a vigorous defence with great guns and musquetry; in a very short time the enemy was dismantled, but continued to resist with great tenaciousness. At this moment, the admiral being wounded, the captain Renato Beluch took the command of the Commandant and of the squadron. That vessel thereupon, under a dreadful fire, boarded the enemy, who unavailingly, endeavored to repulse us, but our valiant sailors having taken possession of the quarter deck, obliged the enemy to retire to the hold, and struck the Spanish flag. The captain was found dead in the cabin, having received a shot through the head, as were also the lieutenant and surgeon; on the decks and in the hold there were 42 killed and 31 wounded, besides a number who jumped overboard and were drowned. The brig is a man of war, called the Intrepido of 14 eighteen pounders, among which were six brass culverins, and she had on board 140 men, her commander was lieutenant of the Iglesia frigate.

At 5 P. M. after exchanging a few broadsides, the schooner struck her colors to the general Marino just as the latter was in the act of boarding her, the captain was badly wounded, and we found 16 of the men killed and wounded. She is a king's schooner, called the Rita, mounting one long 18 on a swivel, two 24 pound carronades, and two double fortified 18 pounders, with a crew of 20 men, her commander was second lieutenant of the frigate Mateo Campo.

On our side there were only on board the Commandant 7 killed and 8 wounded, among the former was that brave officer Burthelemi. The General Marino had two men slightly wounded.

The admiral and captain Beluch, conducted themselves in this day's battle with all that bravery and ability which were justly to be expected from their judgment and valor; and the captain general, highly satisfied therewith, has raised the former to the rank of admiral, and the latter to that of captain. The officers and the crews engaged in the actions, acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner, and the remainder regretted their not having met the enemy to combat with.

The events of this day have terminated the blockade of the north side of this island, the only forces which supported it, having fallen into our

hands, which would have been the case with as many as might have attempted to oppose us.

Head-quarters, north city of Margarita, 3d May, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO, major general.

SECOND BULLETIN

Gives an account of the flattering reception the squadron met with at North city, and of the visit paid them by general Arismendi. It also states that the royalists evacuated the place on the 2d inst. with such precipitancy, that they left their arms and provisions, and our warriors occupied all their posts on the 3d, without firing a musket. The city of Assumption presents a melancholy spectacle of desolation; the royalists have not left one stone above another, every building has been consumed by fire.

On the 6th, the independent squadron commenced the blockade of Pampatar. The enemy were fortifying themselves, but would soon have to choose the alternative of submitting or perishing.

Head-quarters, north city of Margarita, 8th May, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO, major general.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's Office,
July 8, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

The regulations of May 2, 1814, relative to servants, are so far changed, by the act of April 24, 1816, that officers of the army will be entitled to private waiters as follows, viz:

Major-generals, four.

Brigadier-generals, three.

Colonels, lieut. colonels, majors and hospital surgeons, two.

All other commissioned officers, one each, except company officers while serving with their company, when they will be allowed only a soldier of the line each as a waiter.

The pay account of the officer must set forth the name and description of each private servant charged, on which the officer will certify that he was actually kept and employed in service accordingly.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER, adjt. and insp. gen.

INTERIOR TRADE.—The house of Pentland, Higgins & Steele, of Detroit, advertises for sale—1500 bbls. of flour; 350 do. salted pork; 80 do. do. beef; 350 do. first quality Monongahela whiskey. Detroit will soon become a place of great trade.

MAPLE SUGAR.—From the *Plattsburg Republican*—The board of assessors of the town of Plattsburg have taken an estimate of the quantity of sugar made the last season, by each individual assessed—which gives an aggregate of sixty-four thousand pounds. Much of this sugar is of a quality not inferior to Muscovado—which is selling at 25 cents per pound. At an average of sixteen cents, the sugar made in town would amount to something more than ten thousand dollars.

LAKE COMMERCE.—In our paper of the 8th inst. we noticed the arrivals and clearances at the ports of Buffalo and Lewiston, as contained in the *Niagara Journal* of the 18th ult. The next week's paper gives the usual list—and at the two ports there arrived 7 schooners, 1 sloop and 2 boats—and cleared, 1 brig, 4 schooners and 2 boats. We mention the subject again merely to shew that our former notice of the subject contained nothing extraordinary.

STEAM.—One of the editor's most esteemed friends, referring to our notice of the introduction of steam in England, for the purpose of family washings of clothes, states, that it has been so used in France for several years past; from whence it was introduced into the town where he lives ten years ago, and boil-

ers erected, &c. But it failed, except in one or two instances, by the prejudices of the women in favor of the mode in which their mothers performed this important and laborious part of housewifery. Thus it is, that almost every invention has to undergo the ordeal of an age, before old habits are eradicated; no matter how obvious the advantages they offer may be.

It is stated in a New-York paper, that "a steam-washer, an American patent invention, had been some time in use in that city. It was introduced a year or two since, and is said to answer its intended purpose extremely well."

We may observe, *en passant*, that the English have a happy knack of applying the inventions of others to their own use, as something new; and that their pretensions to discovery are ably supported by the national pride. The *quadrant*, invented by a Philadelphian, is a remarkable instance of this—fifty other things might be mentioned in a breath;—among them, we might say something about *gas lights*, to be used for the lighting of cities.

PRICES CURRENT.—The following article, from the *Ohio Monitor*, presents a curious contrast of prices in the different parts of that state. The high prices at certain places, is owing to the improvements not keeping pace with the rapid rise of population, and consequent demand. In the *old* parts of the state—that is, such as have been settled 10, 15 or 20 years, the prices are low enough indeed.

ARTICLES.	
	PRICE.
Lower Sandusky, Indian reserve.	1.25
Upper Sandusky, Indian reserve.	1.00
Delaware, Delaware county.	0.75
Warrington, Franklin county.	1.25
Columbus, Franklin county.	0.83
Circleville, Pickaway county.	0.25
Portsmouth, Scioto county.	0.10
Chillicothe, Ross county.	0.05
Corn, per bushel.	15.
Flour, per bbl.	12.
Rice, per lb.	0.25
Butter, do.	10.
Eggs, per doz.	1.81
Beef, veal, pork, per lb.	1.25
	1.00
	0.25
	0.75
	1.25
	0.83
	0.25
	0.10
	0.05

BLUE LAWS. The "Blue Laws of Connecticut" have often been a source of merriment to the citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known, that some of the early acts of the legislature of Pennsylvania are equally queer. About the year 1683 or 1684, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the house barefoot or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 21 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 255.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Caracas, or Venezuela.

We proceed with the proposed series of sketches of "Spanish America," according to the best information possessed, by giving some account of the very interesting provinces of *Caracas* or *Venezuela*. We regret exceedingly that we have not the means of detailing the progress of the revolution, which, for several years, has agitated this country, and produced the most bloody wars, for the numbers engaged in them, of modern times. The priests and royalists began the work of extermination, and, unhappily, it has been too much the rule of both parties to continue it.—During this period, the government has changed hands several times—it was lately royal, but *Bolívar*, we trust, has "restored" the republic. No doubt, also, many changes have taken place in the state and condition of the people since the date of the work we have briefly abstracted. But, with considerable enquiry, we are unable to add much that can be relied on.

Mr. Depon's work is the only one on this subject that we can resort to—we shall therefore sketch hastily the most prominent features from his full and able description.

The captain-generalship,* or as it is sometimes called the province, of Caracas, consists of the provinces of Venezuela, Maracaibo, Varinas, Guiana, Cumana and the Isle of Margarita. It extends along the coast from 61 to 75 deg. long. west from Paris; and from 12 north lat. to the equator. It is bounded on the land side by Guiana and New Grenada, and lies between the mouths of the Oronoco and cape de la Vela.

It is the region of the once celebrated *El Dorado*, and is the place selected by Las Casas for the trial of his scheme to civilize the Indians. Blessed by being destitute of precious metals, at the same time that it is eminently fruitful, and incomparably more salubrious than any of the neighboring districts.

The heat is moderated by a chain of mountains which traverses the country from west to east—from the lake of Maracaibo to the Isle of Trinidad. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, as in other tropical regions. The rainy season begins in May and ends in December: while it lasts there is rain three hours a day at an average.

The productions are cacao, which is esteemed the best in the world, except that of Soconasco. Indigo, which is inferior to that of Guatimala, but 25 per cent. better than that of any other country. Cotton, coffee, sugar and tobacco. Besides, there is an immense variety of natural productions, some of which would require only the trouble of collecting them. Among those is the Vanilla, the fruit of a climbing plant like ivy, which is worth 100 francs per pound; and the province of Venezuela itself, might afford 10,000 weight annually. Wild coch-

*The Spanish possessions in America are divided into four vice-royalties, Mexico, Peru, Buenos Ayres and New Grenada and into five captain-generalships, Porto Rico, Cuba, Guatimala, Caracas and Chili. The captain-general is inferior in dignity to the vice-roy, but quite independent of his authority.

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neal is not attended to except for their own use. There is more sassaaparilla than all Europe could consume; liquorice is in abundance, particularly at Truxillo, the squill in Sagunetas, storax in Cora, aloes in Carara, a species of quinquina on the mountains, and cassia almost every where. There are above twenty kinds of exquisitely beautiful woods for cabinet work, that admit of finer polish than the best mahogany. Of these the most esteemed is the Chacarandy.

The lake of Maracaibo is 150 miles in circumference and communicates with the sea. At its north-east corner there is a very copious spring of mineral pitch; and from this there is a constant exhalation of inflammable vapors which are phapharescent during the night and serve as a beacon to those who navigate the lake.

Porto Cabello is the best harbor on this coast, or in America. Guayra, the harbor of Caracas, is the most frequented. In the gulph of Paria there is good anchorage.

The whole population of Caracas is estimated at 728,000 souls, of which 500,000 belong to the provinces of Venezuela and Varinas, 100,000 to Maracaibo, 80,000 to Cumana, 34,000 to Spanish Guiana and 14,000 to the Isle of Margarita: The whites form one-fifth of this population, the slaves three-tenths, the free people of color two-fifths and the Indians one-tenth.

There are few Europeans here, as the Spaniards are not permitted to visit their American settlements without a license from the king, which cannot be obtained unless the object of the journey is known and approved by the council of the Indies. The license is generally limited to two years, as a leave to settle is not obtained without the greatest difficulty. Even the Creoles sent to Spain for their education cannot return without a license, and a passport to one province does not authorise the bearer to go to another.

These severe but ill-executed laws were dictated in part by political fears and jealousies; but their principal source was in that spirit of monastic regulations; in those maxims of religious bigotry and austerity, which have been so long cultivated with such mischievous effects in Spain. Instead of regarding its colonies as places of refuge for the idle, the dissolute, and the disaffected, where they might learn to amend their lives and forget their errors; the Spanish court watched over their foreign settlements with the solicitude of a duenna, and regulated their government as if they were to be inhabited by Carthusians. No Spaniard could get permission to go to America without a certificate of his moral and religious character, and an attestation that none of his forefathers, for three generations back, had been condemned by the inquisition, even to carry the infamous *sanbenito*.

The education of boys attracts little attention at the city of Caracas, but that of the girls is wholly neglected. They learn nothing but what their parents teach them, and the whole of that consists in knowing how to say their prayers, to read ill and to write worse.

As to the men, their ignorance of all useful knowledge can only be equalled by their contempt for

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all useful occupations. The care of their estates is esteemed beneath their notice, and they hold all professions in disdain, except the law, the army and the church. Family pride of the lowest and most illiberal cast is their ruling passion. The people of color are the mechanics, but they are poor, lazy and unskilful, though free from any dangerous vices. The towns, as in Spain, swarm with beggars in consequence of a mistaken charity, which feeds the profligate at the expence of the good citizen. The archbishop of Caracas out of his tithes, wrung from the industrious cultivator, distributes his charity once a week among 1200 vagabonds who trust to such resource for their livelihood. The priestly policy of this course is obvious.

Missions to convert the Indians were not established until the middle of the seventeenth century, and they still exist—but the missionaries are said to occupy themselves little with the object of their institution; and to avail themselves only of their means to oppress and defraud the natives. Some of them have by a kind of contraband commerce amassed great wealth.

The commerce of Caracas is not half so extensive or valuable as it would be if relieved from its oppressive regulations. They pay export duties about equal to those on imports. The prohibitions on neutral trade, as they call it, and the impossibility of supplying the colonies with every necessary from the mother country, has given immense extent and profit to their contraband trade, which not only defrauds the revenue, but degrades and depresses commerce. Caracas carries on little trade with other Spanish colonies: about 100,000 dollars annually is the amount of exports to Cuba and Porto Rico, and they receive about 400,000 dollars, in specie, annually, by the return ships from Vera Cruz.

With the mother country the exports stand thus:

From 1793 to 1796:

307,819 cwt. of cocoa, at \$18 per cwt.	\$6,620,744
2,955,963 lbs. of indigo, at 12 reals per lb.	5,172,973
1,498,332 lbs. of cotton, at \$20 per cwt.	299,666
1,325,584 lbs. of coffee, at \$12 per cwt.	159,070

\$12,252,415

From 1797 to 1800:

259,175 cwt. of cocoa, same prices,	\$4,304,916
793,210 lbs. of indigo,	1,386,117
2,834,254 lbs. of cotton,	566,850
1,536,967 lbs. of coffee,	184,435

\$6,442,318

In the finances there is generally an annual deficit which has to be supplied from the other provinces.

We omitted to give any account of the city of Caracas, because, since the great earthquake, the progress of its resuscitation is not well known. Its situation is high and healthy; the heat in the warm months not being greater than the usual summer heat of this place, (Baltimore)—and in the winter months the thermometer is never within ten of the freezing point. The population of the city of Caracas was formerly 40,000; that of Guayra, its port, is about 6000. Among the inland towns of Venezuela, they reckon twelve which contain 1300 to 7000 inhabitants, besides many villages. Porto Cabello, on the coast of Venezuela, is thought to contain 7600, and Coro 10,000 souls.

The province of Cumana is extremely fertile; and if the Spanish government have the good sense to wink at the intercourse of its inhabitants with the island of Trinidad, it is likely to prosper. Cumana and Barcelona, its principal sea ports, are unhealthy;

but that evil is all owing to the inattention of the police, and might easily be remedied. The population of Cumana is estimated at 21,000, and of Barcelona at 14,000.

Margarita is a possession of little or no value in itself; but in the hands of an enemy it might do incalculable mischief, by intercepting the trade between Caracas and Sp.in.

Maracaibo is hot but healthy. It contains about 22,000 souls; many of whom are a number of families of decayed nobility, prevented by the prejudices of their rank from engaging in any useful occupations.

Merida is an inland town of the same province, distinguished by the industry and intelligence of its inhabitants.

Of General Rules.

It is the practice of many stiff old fellows, "the prudent of this world," to treat every man as a rogue unless they have experienced his honesty.—This rule is by far too rigid to square with my ideas of right; though, indeed, I have suffered much by following its *opposite*, in my course through life. But I believe there are occasions when this rule may apply with the strictest propriety: Thus, if I were before a board of inquisitors, the "*Holy Inquisition*," I should take it for granted that all were incarnated devils, remorseless and unjust—if among a band of notorious robbers and assassins, that I had to fear the loss of my money or my life from each and every of them—if in a gang of princes, dukes and lords, that I was surrounded by knaves or fools; and so on with different classes of society—yet among the inquisitors it is *possible* (for nothing is impossible to God!) that there might be a merciful and just man—among the robbers and assassins, some really inclined to virtue—and, in the midst of the baseness and ideocity of the princes, dukes and lords, a few of honest hearts and respectable talents. Still the rule would apply without lacking *charity*; and the happiness of making *exceptions* to it, (when convinced that exceptions ought to be made) would be exquisite. The sensitive mind delights to find good where evil only was expected.

The British newspapers, and many in the United States in imitation of them, have been stuffed with accounts of the separation of lord Byron and his wife; as though the circumstance was something new among the nobility of England! But this thing, with prosecutions for *crim. con.* is as common with that class, "the Corinthian pillars of society," as *Burke* queerly called them, as the sun at noon day.

Only three males of all old *George's* numerous progeny, have been married. They are *George, jun. Frederick* and *Adolphus*. *George, jun.* was first wedded to the elegant and amiable Mrs. *Fitzherbert*—the connection was declared illegal, he was tired of her, and she was packed off. He was then coupled, in great style, to the present princess of Wales, mother of *Charlotte, jun.* lately tacked to young *Cobourg*, with so much fuss and ceremony His wife is a vagabond, without home or country, and lately an inmate of the three-tailed bashaw of *Tunis*. *Frederick* was united to a very good woman; but he remained with her only a short time, and separated from her to counsel with Mrs. *Clarke* and other *Cyprians*, as to promotions in the army and curven of England; and many high appointments they made among them! *Adolphus* married lady *Murray*, a beautiful and interesting woman. This union was pronounced illegal, and he gladly embraced the opportunity to shake of his fair incum-

brance, as he had designed from the beginning—having ascertained that he could not debauch but under the mask of a marriage. So much for the three married princes of the house of the *Guelphs*—all the rest, *as well as these three*, have openly and unblushingly lived in whoredom;—their kept mistresses presiding at parties where *lords and ladies* were present, doing the “honors of the table!”

When the thing is so common, why should lord *Byron* occupy so much of the public attention? Because his lordship, different from other lords, has talents and is a fine poet; and has made several *sing-songs* about his “*domestic affairs*,” which, some say, he sells for money! There is something inexpressibly mean in all this. A man whose heart was not callous to every sense of honor and propriety, would rather have retired from such themes than obtrude them on the world—but the world that receives them with so much avidity, is but little better than his lordship.

About a week ago, to a gentleman who asked, if I had heard the cause of lord *Byron's* separating from his wife?—I replied, that I had never troubled my head half a minute about it, feeling no sort of interest in such an ordinary affair. He then enquired, if I knew any thing as to the private character of either of the parties? I said, no—but, according to my *rule* made about lords, as his lordship was not a fool, I must suppose him base and debauched; and expected he had been guilty of some beastly abuse of his wife. It seems I was perfectly right; for I have since learnt that his lady's indignation arose from his having introduced to her, for a companion, a strumpet from the play house.*

“Such are thy Gods, O Israel.” Such are the creatures that *prejudice* calls upon us to worship or admire; and grave and reverend men tell us are needful to govern, to embellish and adorn mankind!

*After a separation from his wife, *Byron* went to the continent. A late London paper thus notices him:

“Brussels papers of Thursday reached us last night. The *first* article they present is the *first* intelligence made public in this country respecting lord *Byron*, since his lordship's departure for the continent. We sincerely regret that it is of such a nature.

“Brussels, May 8. In the *Journal de la Belgique*, of this date, is a petition from a coachmaker at Brussels, to the president of the tribunal de premier instance, stating that he had sold to lord *Byron* a carriage, &c. for 1832 francs, of which he has received 847 francs; but that his lordship, who is going away the same day, refuses to pay him the remaining 1035 francs; he begs permission to seize the carriage, &c. This being granted, he put it into the hands of the proper officer, who went to signify the above to lord *Byron*, and was informed by the landlord of the hotel, that his lordship was gone without having given him any thing to pay the debt, on which the officer seized a chaise belonging to his lordship as security for the amount.

The Compensation Bill.

STATISTICAL AND POLITICAL.

The bill passed at the last session of congress, to “change the mode of compensation to the members,” &c. as it is entitled, has excited no little animation among the people, and we have thought it might be useful and convenient to collect together the principal things belonging to its statistical and political character.

THE ACT.

An act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the senate and the house of representatives, and the delegates from territories.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That instead of the daily compensation now allowed by law, there shall be paid annually to the senators, representatives and delegates from territories, of this and every future congress of the United States, the following sums respectively: that is to say, to the president of the senate pro-tempore, where there is no vice-president, and to the speaker of the house of representatives, three thousand dollars each—to each senator, member of the house of representatives, other than the speaker, and delegate, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, nevertheless, that in case any senator, representative or delegate, shall not attend in his place at the day on which congress shall convene, or shall absent himself before the close of the session, a deduction shall be made from the sum which would otherwise be allowed to him, in proportion to the time of his absence, saving to the cases of sickness the same provisions as are established by the existing laws. And the aforesaid allowance shall be certified and paid in the same manner as the daily compensation to members of congress has heretofore been.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro-tempore.

March 19, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON

YEAS AND NAYS—POLITICALLY DESIGNATED.

The bill passed the house of representatives by a majority of 14 votes—81 members being for it and 67 against it; and in the senate the yeas were 22, nays 11—majority 11. The following are the names of the members who voted on this question—those of the federal gentlemen in *italic*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Atherton, Bailie, Betts, Birdsall, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Chipman, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Clayton, Clendenin, Condict, Conner, Cooper, Creighton, Crippen, Davenport, Gold, Grosvenor, Hardin, Henderson, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Jewett, Johnson, Ky. Kent, Kerr, Va. King, Ms. King, N. C. Linn, Lovett, Marsh, Mayrant, McLean, Ky. McLean, O. Middleton, Miller, Moore, Mosely, Nelson, Ms. Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Pickering, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Robertson, Surgeant, Savage, Sharp, Sheffey, Smith, Pa. Smith, Md. Stearns, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Tait, Paul, Taylor, S. C. Thomas, Throop, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, Thos. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yates—81.

Nays—Messrs. Adgate, Boer, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Blount, Bose, Burnside, Cannon, Cilley, Clopton, Comstock, Crawford, Crocheron, Cuthbert, Darlington, Desha, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Glasgow, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hale, Hall, Hammond, Ilawes, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford, Ingham, Johnson, Va. Langdon, Lewis, Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, MacLay, Mason, McCoy, Piper, Root, Ross, Smith, Va. Southard, Stanford, Strong, Taylor, N. Y. Telfair, Townsend, Tucker, Fose, Wallace, Ward, N. J. Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Wiloughby, Win. Wilson, Yancey—67.

SENATE.—Yeas—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Brown, Campbell, Condit, Dagggett, Dana, Gaillard, Gore, Harper, Hovey, Howell, Hunter, Lacey, Mason, N.

H. Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, *Thompson, Wells,* Williams—22.

Nays—Messrs. Chace, *Goldsborough, King,* Macon, Ruggles, Stanford, Taylor, *Tichenor,* Turner, Varnum, Wilson—11.

DISSECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

There were present on this vote—

In the house of representatives, 148 members—viz. 92 republicans and 66 federalists: 41 republicans and 40 federalists (81) voted for; and 52 republicans and 15 federalists (67) voted against the bill—majority 14.

In the senate, 33 members—viz. 21 republicans and 12 federalists: 15 republicans and 9 federalists (22) for, and 8 republicans and 3 federalists (11) against the bill.

In the two houses—114 republicans and 67 federalists—total 181 members; of whom 54 republicans and 49 federalists (103) voted for, and 60 republicans and 18 federalists (78) voted against the bill. Majority in the two houses, 25.

More than one-half of the republican members, and more than a fourth of the federal members, voted against the bill. In regard to the strength of parties in both houses, the republicans in the negative have a proportion to the federalists who voted on the same side, (nearly) as two is to one. If the federalists had voted, in either house, against the bill in the same proportion to their numerical force that the republicans did—it could not have been carried in either house.

But as a party question it cannot come before the people, thanks to the practice of recording the yeas and nays; for either party, acting with unity, might have defeated it, in either branch of the legislature.

COMPARATIVE VIEW.

For 8 years, last past, it is stated that congress has been in session 1322 days, on an average of 165½ days per annum.

165½ days, at 6 dollars,	\$991 50
Travelling charges at an average of	318 15

*\$1309 65

The annual salary is	1500 00
Travelling expences as before	318 15

1818 15

Difference in favor of members, per ann. \$509 50

There are 182 representatives and 36 senators—to which add the allowance of two members to the president of the senate, and the extra pay allowed to the speaker of the house, and the whole difference

*These 8 years are said not to afford a fair statement of the time employed by congress, on account of the extraordinary circumstances in which the nation was placed; for that, in the first six years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, congress was in session only 673 days:

6 years salary at 1500 dollars,	\$9000
673 days at 6 dollars,	4038

Difference, \$4962

Or, thirteen dollars and twenty-two cents per day—whereas, for the 8 years given, the members would have received only nine dollars and eight cents per day. I think it may be fairly estimated that, peace continuing, the pay of congress, by the new law, would amount to about twelve dollars per day.

to be paid by the people will be, 220 at \$509 50 per annum, \$112,090 00
And the whole cost of the legislature, independent of the clerks and officers employed and incidental expences for stationary, fuel, &c. will be about, \$400,301 65

PROCEEDINGS ON THE BILL.

The legislatures of *New-Hampshire*, (rep) and *Rhode-Island*, (fed.) have acted upon the bill in expressing their disapprobation of it, and urging its immediate repeal.

In *Vermont* it is reprehended by both parties. The members from this state who voted for the bill are federalists, and it seems agreed by all that they will not be re-elected.

In many parts of *New-York* the people in their public meetings, and at the polls, have clearly expressed their disapprobation of the law, and some very good men have not been re-elected. Among them is Mr. *Throop*—who, finding he was not the choice of the people, and acting on the broad principle that a representative should speak agreeably to his constituents, has resigned his seat, and given them an opportunity of immediately filling his place with a member more pleasing to them.

In *Pennsylvania*, *South-Carolina* and *Ohio*, certain parts of the people have been greatly excited, and it is probable that several of the old members will be left out; and one or two changes, partially on this account, may take place in *Maryland*, and in several other of the states.

But it is in *Kentucky* that the law is the most warmly opposed. It seems as if it might shake the standing even of Mr. Speaker *Clay*, and the amiable and gallant col. *R. M. Johnson*. Mr. *Ormsby* has stated, that being "in heart and principle a democratic republican," he will obey the voice of the people, and support such a modification of the law as appears agreeable to them. We should esteem it a misfortune indeed, if the passage of that bill should deprive us of the services of those gentlemen, while we confess ourselves pleased with the spirit in the people, to reject even *Clay* and *Johnson*, men they have so much loved, for acting contrary to their will. The ground taken against the law here is, not so much because it allows a great compensation to members, as on account of its converting them into salary officers; which, it is said, was never contemplated by the constitution.

If the toasts drank on the 4th of July can be considered as indicative of the general sentiment of the people of the United States, and they are sometimes so accepted, the current of opinion is certainly against the law—for, as the *Columbian* observes, it has been "toasted until it is black." And this, at least, appears agreed upon—that the law ought to be and will be repealed. But many members will lose their seats in consequence of having voted for it.

DOCUMENTS.

RHODE ISLAND.—The following resolution disapproving the late act of congress increasing the compensation of the members, was adopted, almost unanimously, by the general assembly of Rhode-Island, at their recent session:

Resolved, That this general assembly while they disclaim all interference in the ordinary proceedings of the federal government, within the sphere of their constitutional powers, cannot avoid expressing the strong dissatisfaction which they feel and believe to be universally felt, at the late act of congress appropriating high salaries to themselves out of the public monies collected into the treasury by a course of burthensome taxes, and which the

people are led to believe, and had a right to expect, would be strictly and prudently applied towards relieving the country from the still uncalculated expenses occasioned by the late war.

That the disposition manifested during the late session of congress, to bestow large portions of the public money in new salaries to the officers of government, whose compensation had been greatly increased beyond what was originally deemed amply sufficient, is calculated to render that government expensive and burthensome to the country; and is wholly inconsistent with the economy of our republican institutions, and their just apprehensions of extravagant salaries, pensions and all unnecessary expenses were well known to their representatives in congress; and yet have been slighted and disregarded, by a majority of those representatives, in the measures complained of.

And it is further the opinion of this general assembly, that it is an extraordinary and highly improper measure for legislators to convert themselves into salary officers:—and that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the representative character, inasmuch as it renders it equivocal whether the representative of the people accepts his place from motives of duty and patriotism, or is allured to it by the emoluments of the office.

It is therefore further resolved, that the senators and representatives of this state in congress, be requested to exert their utmost influence at the next session of congress, to obtain a repeal of the act granting salaries to their members.

NEW-YORK.—*Auburn, June 4, 1816.*—SIR—The result of the late election for members of congress in this district, furnishes evidence that my services as a representative have not met with the approbation of my constituents. Having received that office by my free choice, founded no doubt upon the belief that I should discharge its duties according to their wishes, I cannot reconcile it to my feelings, or sense of duty, to withhold from them the power of choosing an agent who is better qualified to execute the important duties of that station. I therefore resign my seat as representative in congress. I have the honor to be, &c.

E. T. THROOP.

His excellency D. D. Tompkins.

VERMONT.—The grand jury for the county of Chittenden, in the state of Vermont, after having closed their inquiry into the offences that came within their knowledge, took occasion to remark—

“That before we separate we beg leave to express our disapprobation of a late act of congress, raising, by salary, the pay of its members about three-fold its former establishment; and this at a time when the public burdens hung heavy on the farming interest, who are the nerves of the community; and when the frowns of heaven hung dark over our heads, threatening our land with scarcity and famine.

“Under these solemn impressions, we have directed that this communication be signed by our foreman, and that he request the same to be published in the Northern Sentinel, with the ayes and nays taken in congress on the subject of said act, for the useful information of the public.

“Signed by direction,

“ELIAS BUEL.

“Foreman of said jury.”

KENTUCKY.—Stephen Ormsby, esq. member of congress from the 8th congressional district of this state, in an address to the citizens, says:

“In heart and principle a democratic republican, I am conscious it is no less my inclination than my

duty to consult your will, and faithfully to represent it; or, having mistaken it, to be always ready to correct any error into which misapprehension has led me. Therefore, I have no hesitation to declare that my endeavors shall be used at the ensuing session of congress to effect a repeal of the present (compensation) law, and restore the old law, or to make such provision for the compensation to members as my best judgment shall dictate, and most conformable to your wishes.”

Ohio.—Mr. *M'Lean* has published a very able defence of his vote in favor of the law. It occupies five columns and a half of a closely printed newspaper, is quite too long for us, and we are fearful of attempting an abstract of it, lest we might not do it justice.*

We have thus given what appears to us a fair and impartial view of the subject; but it is due to it simply to state—that if *six* dollars per day, for the compensation of a member of congress, leaving his home and his business to attend to the affairs of the public, was not too much when the law first allowed it, it is a great deal too little now; for within those two periods the nominal average value of every article of food and clothing has been doubled—and certainly, 1500 dollars a year can be no object to a gentleman possessed of talents sufficient to represent an enlightened people in congress. The time of such, most assuredly, might be more profitably employed at home. There are tens upon tens of thousands of common farmers and mechanics who can earn more than this; and there are few that can consider it a money-making business, though it may be convenient to some who can leave their homes without much derangement of their affairs. But whether the manner in which the compensation is to be made, and the present time is fitting for the purpose, is another question. My humble opinion is—that neither is proper, and I hope that the law may be repealed. I glory in that vigor of the people which so manfully opposes what displeases them; yet I think several things have been done, which might have occupied their attention as profitably as the compensation bill. But this is “*travelling out of my record.*”

Some of the members who voted for the law are severely handled for their opposition to the donations of land proposed to be made to the disbanded officers of the army. Their argument against this was, that these officers entered the service on certain and known conditions, and that they had no claim to the gratuity. With how great force does the argument apply to the members themselves!—But there was this essential difference in the condition of the parties—the *disbanded officers could not vote on their own case!*

¶ Just as this paper was going to press, we observe that a stir is also making against the bill in Georgia, by presentations of grand juries, &c.

* Mr. M'Lean was, during the session, appointed a judge in Ohio, and of course has resigned.

The West-India Trade.

In our paper of the 6th instant we noticed the complaints of some on the loss of the West-India trade, and gave an extract from a *Quebec* paper, to show that Canada, which the British had regarded as the granary of the colonies, was actually receiving provisions from the mother country, not on account of a scarcity in the former, but because of depressed prices in the latter. In such a state of things, how could we expect to have in these is-

ands a market for our provisions, seeing they are dearer here than in *Canada*? These things will and must regulate themselves. The following from a *Montreal* paper, of the 29th ult. gives further light on the subject:

"The harbor of Montreal now contains about 30 square-rigged vessels, which mostly come with pretty full cargoes. The number of craft is also very considerable. Although such a number of vessels indicates a great and active commerce, yet this is not the case; business is remarkably dull, and scarcely an article meets a ready market, at good prices—except pot and pearl ashes, and lumber, we have no produce this season to make returns, and even these will go but a wretchedly short length to pay for such enormous imports as we have this year. *We are not sure if the exports (furs excepted) will much more than pay for the provisions imported from Britain and Ireland.* What also renders the prospect very uncheering, is the probability of bills of exchange being at a considerable premium; that is, much greater than it is now."

Roanoke River.

The commissioners appointed by the legislature of Virginia and North-Carolina, to investigate the subject of cutting a navigable canal from the Roanoke to the Meherrin river, and from the waters of the Chowan river in N. Carolina, to some of the waters of James River, or to the Dismal Swamp canal, have made up a report, a copy of which has been addressed to the governor of Virginia. It seems that in April last, they employed two engineers to ascertain the route, and estimate the expence of a canal, for connecting these waters.

The route they recommend, is, for the canal to commence near the Cowford, and run to Eaton Pug's island; thence along the river hills, until it arrives at the top of the ridge, near Sykes' store, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence down the ridge to Murfreesborough, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence down the channel of the Meherrin, to Chowan; down Chowan to the mouth of Bennett's creek; up Bennett's Creek to its fork; thence by a canal to strike the west end of the White Oak Marsh Spring canal; thence along said canal to the Dismal Swamp canal; and thence to Norfolk. The only serious difficulties in the way, are the canals between the Roanoke and the Meherrin, and between the fork of Bennett's creek and the Dismal Swamp canal. The commissioners enter into some details to prove the practicability of the latter enterprize—and finally conclude that it may be accomplished at an expence of \$120,000—and the canal between the Roanoke and the Meherrin for \$641,512—making the expence of the work about \$761,522.

They enter into calculations to shew, that this sum might be raised by a contribution of less than 25 dollars by every freeholder who lives in the Borough of Norfolk, and in the 40 counties of Virginia and North Carolina, who are interested in the success of the scheme.—They detail the benefits of the work with equal force and conciseness.

The commissioners wind up their report, by stating, that as they believed the enterprize was not only practicable but ought to be undertaken, they had proceeded, in obedience to the laws under which they acted, to apportion among the counties named in the acts, and also the Borough of Norfolk their respective proportions of the sum to be raised.

[*Compiler.*]

Napoleon Bonaparte.

The following is a copy of the act of the British parliament authorising the detention of the late emperor of France.

Whereas it is necessary for the preservation of the tranquility of Europe, and for the general safety, that Napoleon Bonaparte should be detained and kept in custody as is hereafter provided—Be it, therefore, enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords, spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, to detain and keep the said Napoleon Bonaparte in the custody of such person or persons, in such place within his majesty's dominions, and under such restrictions, during the pleasure of his majesty, his heirs and successors, as to his majesty, his heirs and successors, shall from time to time seem fit.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said Napoleon Bonaparte, being in such custody as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be, and shall be treated and dealt with, as a prisoner of war, except only in so far as by his majesty, his heirs and successors, shall, at any time, or from time to time, be otherwise directed; and that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under the hand and seal of one of his or their principal secretaries of state, to nominate and appoint such person or persons, being his majesty's subject or subjects, as to his majesty, his heirs and successors, shall seem fit, to have the custody of the said Napoleon Bonaparte; and from time to time, by like warrant, to change the place, and to appoint such other place, as to his majesty, his heirs and successors, shall seem fit, in which the said Napoleon Bonaparte shall be detained and kept: and by like warrant, to authorise and empower any person or persons to remove the said Napoleon Bonaparte from the place in which he now is, or shall at any time hereafter be so detained and kept, and to convey him to such other place as shall be so appointed as aforesaid; and that it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, to call to his or their aid and assistance all or any persons, being subjects of his majesty, or owing allegiance to his majesty, for detaining and keeping the said Napoleon Bonaparte in custody as aforesaid, or for removing or conveying him as aforesaid, as occasion may require: And that all and every such person or persons, so appointed or to be appointed, as aforesaid, and all and every person and persons, who shall be called to his or their aid and assistance, shall have full power and authority to use all ways and means for the detaining and keeping the said Napoleon Bonaparte in such custody, and for the prevention of the rescue or escape of the said Napoleon Bonaparte from and out of such custody, and for the retaking the said Napoleon Bonaparte, in case he shall be rescued or shall escape from and out of the same, as might be lawfully used for the detaining and keeping in custody, and for preventing the rescue or escape of, and for the retaking any prisoner of war.

III. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, being a subject or subjects of, or owing allegiance to his majesty, his heirs or successors, shall rescue or attempt to rescue the said Napoleon Bonaparte, or shall knowingly and wilfully aid or assist in the escape of the said Napoleon Bonaparte, or in any attempt to escape from such custody as

aforsaid, or from any limits or bounds wherein he now is or at any time hereafter shall or may be detained and kept in custody as aforesaid, or in which he shall or may be suffered to go at large, within the limits of any island or country, territory or place, or within the limits of any district or bounds within any island or country, territory or place, upon parole, or without parole, all and every such person and persons so offending, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, being subjects of, or owing allegiance to his majesty, his heirs or successors, shall knowingly and wilfully aid, assist or further the said Napoleon Bonaparte in quitting any part of any island, country, territory or place, without the limits and bounds of any district of such island, country, territory or place, within which he may have been confined or suffered to go at large, on parole, or without parole, after he shall have been rescued, or have escaped or departed from any place of custody, or from the limits and bounds within which he shall have been permitted to go at large, on parole, or without parole; he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of aiding the escape of the said Napoleon Bonaparte, under the provisions of this act.

V. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, being a subject or subjects of his majesty, or owing allegiance to his majesty, after the said Napoleon Bonaparte shall have been rescued or have escaped or departed from and have quitted the island, country, district or territory, within which he shall have been detained or kept in custody as aforesaid, or have been suffered to go at large, upon parole or without, or after he shall have quitted and departed from any other country into which he may have escaped or come, shall knowingly and wilfully, upon the high seas, aid, assist or further the said Napoleon Bonaparte in escaping or going to or towards any other dominions or place whatsoever, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

VI. And be it further enacted, That all offences against this act, wheresoever the same shall be committed, whether within the dominions of his majesty or without, or upon the high seas, may be enquired of, tried, heard, determined and adjudged in any county within that part of his majesty's dominions called England, in like manner, and by a jury of such county, as if such offences had been committed within such county; and that in every information of indictment for such offence, such offence may be laid and charged to have been committed in such county.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall be apprehended, detained, or in custody, charged with any offence against this act, may be detained in custody and sent to England, in order to their being proceeded against and tried for such offence.

French Expedition to Russia.

The general fate of the mighty army that Bonaparte led into Russia, is common to every one; but few have been able to form an idea of the destruction that followed the burning of Moscow and the retreat, or flight, of the French. If the following, said to be a *Russian official account*, is to be relied upon, we may safely calculate that the expedition caused the death of at least 500,000 persons, of which not less than 250,000 were Frenchmen—the

rest Russians, deprived of their houses and subsistence by the desperate proceedings of their own countrymen as well as of the French, and exposed to all the horrors of the "pitiless storm."

"In conformity to the direction issued by government, for the complete destruction of the dead bodies of men and horses, belonging to the enemy, which fell in battle, or perished from the cold, and had not been committed to the earth, the following reports have been transmitted by the governors of different provinces.

"In the government of Minsk, up to the end of January, 18,797 dead bodies of men, 2,746 of horses had been burned; and there still remained to be burned, of the former, 30,105; and of the latter 27,316; the greater part of which were found on the banks of the Beresina.

"In the government of Moscow, up to the 15th of February, 49,754 dead bodies of men and 27,849 of horses had been burnt, besides a number of others that were buried.

"In the government of Smolensk, up to the 2d of March, 71,735 dead bodies of men and 51,439 of horses had been committed to the flames.

"In the government of Wilna, up to the 8th of March, 72,302 dead bodies of men, and 9,407 of horses, had been put under the ground.

"In the government of Kaluga, up to the 11th of March, 1,017 corpses, and 4,384 dead horses, had been burnt.

"The sum of the whole was 213,516 human corpses and 95,816 dead horses, exclusive of many others, either burned or buried, of which no account was taken. The strictest measures have been taken for destroying, before the approach of spring, the dead bodies that may be found in the rivers or woods."

Military Services, &c.

AN ACT making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That when any officer or private soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea-fencibles, and volunteers, or any non commissioned officer, musician or private, enlisted for either of the terms of one year or eighteen months, or any commissioned officer of the regular army, shall have died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, who shall have died at any time thereafter in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service and shall have left a widow, or if no widow, a child or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow such child or children shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent. *Provided always,* that the secretary of war shall adopt such forms of evidence in applications under this act as the president of the United States may prescribe. *Provided also,* That the officers and private soldiers of the militia as aforesaid, who have been disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the service of the United States in the discharge of their duty during the late war, shall be placed on the list of pensioners in the same manner as the officers and soldiers of the regular army, under such forms of evidence as the president of the United States may

prescribe. *Provided also*, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to any person embraced in the provision of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the U. States," passed the second day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2, *And be it further enacted*, That when any non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier of the regular army of the U. States shall have been killed in battle, or have died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war and have left a child or children under sixteen years of age it shall be lawful for the guardian of such child or children, within one year from the passing of this act, to relinquish the bounty land, to which such non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier had he survived the war, would have been entitled; and, in lieu thereof, to receive half the monthly pay to which such deceased person was entitled, at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years to be computed from and after the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the payment whereof to be made when and where other military pensions are or shall be paid; and where a warrant for the military bounty land aforesaid shall have been issued to or for the use of the child or children of any such deceased non-commissioned officer, musician or private soldier, such child or children, or either of them, being under sixteen years of age, it shall be lawful for the guardian, of such minor or minors, to surrender and deliver such warrant into the office of the department of war, within one year from the passing of this act, of which surrender and delivery, the secretary of that department, shall give notice to the secretary of the treasury who shall thereupon give the requisite orders for the payment of the half pay hereby provided for.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all soldiers who have been enlisted to serve for five years, or during the war, and were above the age of forty five, or under the age of eighteen years, who have faithfully served during the late war, and have been regularly discharged and the representatives of such soldiers as shall have died whilst in the service of the U. States, and all soldiers who have been enlisted, and have faithfully served during the late war, until they have been promoted to the rank of commissioned officers, who, if they had served during the war under their enlistment, and been regularly discharged, would have been entitled to a bounty in land, shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, according to the term of enlistment; the warrant and patent to issue in the same manner as in the case of soldiers enlisted of proper age, and discharged under similar circumstances.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, and other acts giving bounty lands to soldiers of the regular army, the president of the U. States is hereby authorised to cause to be surveyed and laid off in one or more surveys, two millions of acres, not otherwise appropriated in addition to the appropriation of lands by the act of May the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands, according to the provisions of said act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no transfer of land, granted in virtue of this or any other law, giving bounties of land to the non-commissioned

officers, musicians and privates, enlisted during the late war, shall be valid, unless the contract or agreement therefor, or letter of attorney, giving power to sell or convey, shall have been executed, after the patents shall be issued and delivered to the persons entitled thereto.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President pro tempore of the senate,

April 16, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

British Oppositionists.

The freedom with which they utter their sentiments may be seen in the following extract from the speech of Mr. Coke, member of parliament, early in May last, at the Norfolk Agricultural meeting:

"I feel no delicacy necessary in speaking of the extravagance of the prince of Wales—(*Applause.*) Is there an Englishman who can say from his heart, that 25,000 men are necessary to the defence of this kingdom in time of peace? It is impossible. It may be asserted, but no man in his senses can believe it. The truth is, that this immense force is to be kept up, in order to please the prince-regent, and give influence and patronage to ministers—(*Applauses.*) Gentlemen, let ministers make their expenditure meet the amount of the taxes, and not make the taxes meet the amount of the expenditure. If we must have a large warlike establishment, why is the glory and pride of England, her navy, slighted? This was not the policy of our ancestors. There is but one way of accounting for it—namely, as part of a plan to overthrow the liberties of England, and to assimilate our government to that of despotic governments of the continent. Do not indulge the delusive hope, that the constitution can subsist unimpaired, while a large standing army exists in the country. One or the other must be given up. Let Englishmen decide, and decide in time, which they will choose. Gentlemen, these are my principles—they are the same as when, forty years ago, you first sent me to parliament. The events of that period have confirmed me in their truth. I have been in parliament during two long, bloody and expensive wars—I never voted one shilling of your money for the support of either. I thought them both unjust and unnecessary wars—and I never would consent to tax the people for their support. What has been the termination of the present war? You are saddled with a debt of 800 millions, and you have succeeded in placing an usurper on the throne of France, against the voice of the people. (*Some exclamations of No! no! from the gallery.*) Yes, gentlemen, I say an usurper, and who is kept there by 30,000 British bayonets. Let them be withdrawn, and Louis XVIII. would not remain upon the throne an hour. Depend upon it, if ministers find another pretence for going to war, the first engine set to work will be the property tax. Exhausted and impoverished as the country now is nothing but peace, and the strictest economy, can save us. Such, gentlemen, are my views of public affairs. I have spoken openly and fairly to you. I have never disguised my opinion, but have always thought it my duty to make you fully acquainted with my sentiments on all great questions, and it is a matter of pride and pleasure to me, that during the period in which I have represented you, my public conduct has deserved your approbation—(*Applauses.*)

Interesting Historical Anecdote.

All the world has heard of Baron Trenck and his severe sufferings; but the cause of his misfortune is not so generally understood.

Trenck is described as having been in his youth "a young cavalier of singular accomplishments" who, "when he first made his appearance in the court of Berlin, became the object of general admiration." The princess Amelia, having it is said, "been cajoled out of a match, with the king of Sweden, by her elder sister Ulrica, who succeeded in obtaining it for herself, fixed her affections upon the baron." Amelia was a favorite of Frederick, and owing to the indiscreet, but, perhaps irresistible passion which she encouraged, and Trenck indulged, the Prussian monarch inflicted those punishments upon the ill-fated lover which have excited for him the commiseration of thousands in Europe and America. The effects of the lady's love, and of the baron's indiscretion, are thus described by Thiebault:

"The lady for whom he had sacrificed so much, had never lost sight of him; she had administered to him every possible assistance in his first prison, and while he was a fugitive abroad—and when Trenck was effecting the completion of their mutual ruin by his imprudence, he was indebted to her for the means of his subsistence. But from the time of his being buried, as it were, in the fortress of Magdebuurg, neither the most active zeal, nor the most persevering efforts, could find a passage to their miserable object.

"She now felt with double poignancy the conviction that she was the original cause of his sufferings, when she could no longer relieve them. To the mental tortures she endured, must be attributed those extraordinary and premature infirmities to which she was a victim. In the course of a few years her personal charms had wholly disappeared; her voice was gone; her eyes, once remarkable for their beauty, had now started from their sockets, and she was threatened with total blindness; she nearly lost the use of her arms and hands; scarcely could she with her left hand raise the right to a certain height, and even this not without extreme pain; and the weakness of her legs was excessive. Never did despair and grief produce such fatal effects on any one whose life they had spared; and as she survived those cruel attacks, it is natural to conclude that the desire and hope she felt of being useful to him for whom she had endured such suffering, inspired her with supernatural strength and resolution.

"A singular circumstance, and which proves how dark a veil was thrown over the whole of this affair, is that the public, though witnesses of the physical afflictions she labored under, had no idea of the cause, and sometimes even ascribed them to the eccentric cast of her character. "She has become what she is," people affirmed, "entirely by her own attempt to disfigure herself. Her character is so strange and eccentric, that she wilfully misapplied the remedies applied for her recovery, and this for the sole purpose of rendering herself hideous and infirm even at the risk of her life."

"She was accused of extraordinary eccentricity of character, because in fact, she possessed an extraordinary understanding; though at the same time, it must be admitted, that her temper owing to the violence and duration of her afflictions, had altered considerably for the worse—A woman of more gentle and pleasing manners, or of a more ingenuous temper, than she had been in her early years, was not to be met with—but these qualities

she had now exchanged for a severity that knew no intervals of indulgence, that was prompt to presume evil rather than good; and exerted its influence the more sensibly as her turn for epigram made her spleen more easily felt.

"Trenck having lingered in this dungeon above ten years, the empress queen of Germany, at the instance of the princess, applied for his liberation. The king set him at liberty, with strict orders to quit the country forever. After the death of Frederick, an interview took place between Amelia and her lover at Berlin, which is pourtrayed in the following affecting manner:

"On arriving at Berlin, it may be easily imagined his first and most eager object was to visit the lady who had been the cause of his misfortunes. Alas! what language could describe the interview? It lasted for some hours, and was consecrated to mutual tears. The past, the present, the future, was reviewed without alleviation to their sorrows! What perplexities, what griefs, were theirs? What a perspective lay before them? Trenck, his hair bleached with age; his body curved with the weight of sixty pounds of iron, which, for ten years, had hung from it; his features changed by grief; this, this was the man, who, in his youth, had displayed so superb a person, and whose image she had so faithfully preserved! He, on the other hand, beheld in her, for whom he had suffered so much, a female prematurely old like himself; a head entirely bald and shaking so as scarcely to support itself; a face disfigured and ghastly in its expression, and miserably wrinkled; eyes distorted, dim, and haggard; a form that tottered with feebleness upon limbs, unable through contortion and disease, any longer to perform their office. How, in so changed a being, was he to retrace the object of his affection, whom he had left in the bloom of youth, with features the most regular, a complexion the most dazzling, the most bewitching graces of air and person, all the charms and attractions of the most captivating physiognomy and most consummate beauty! And who, in the accents of austere affliction, the cold, unfeeling train of reasoning, the words of desperation and distrust, to that now escaped her, in the harsh illiberal spirit in which she now judged of men and things. Could he recal the rich sallies of imagination which so often had enchanted him! Where were now the impetuosity of youthful gaiety, the sweetness of her manners, the enjoyment of the fleeting moment, and the rapturous dreams of future bliss! Alas! every thing now is dead! Each finds in the other a shrunk, emaciated form! What efforts were necessary on either side to sustain so dreadful a shock!"—*Virginia Argus*.

Russian Tariff.

No. 1. Silk goods of one color, and plain, without gold and silver, velvets, gross detours, satin, taffetas, levantine and serge, to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent.: ribbands (except for orders) to be imported to Petersburg only, 2 per cent.: cassimere of all colors, 25: spectacles, 10 per cent.: white crockery ware, 25 per cent.: strings for musical instruments, 5 per cent.: blankets and coverlets, white, to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent.: mahogany, 10 per cent.: beech wood, 2 per cent.: diamonds and pearls, 1 per cent.: prints and paintings, 25 per cent.

No. 2. Carpets, gold and silver, to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent.: razors, knives and forks, scissors, snuffers, penknives, &c. 25 per cent.: files, saws and other iron instruments, 5 per cent.:

beaver and otter skins and other foreign furs, 25 per cent.: French cambrics, to be imported to Petersburgh only, 25 per cent.: twist, dyed and white, 7½ silver rubles per po: white kindacks, 25 per cent.: paper, all sorts, white, 25 per cent.: ostrich feathers 20 per cent.: apples, 125 co. per 2 ankers: brandy, arrack, shrub, 10 ro. s. per anker: perfumery, 50 co. per bottle: porter, 20 co. per barrel.

No. 3. Cocoa 125 co. silver per po: chestnuts 75 do: fruits, in liquor, 13 ro. silv. sago, 125 co. silv. sago, ice, 15 co. per po: hops, 125 co. do: dyed woolen yarn, 875 co. per po: quicksilver, 25 co. s.: soot, 25 co. silv.: sugar in loaves, 375 co. silv.: salt, to be imported to the Baltic only, 15 co. s.: cheese, 15 ro. s.: whalebone, 250 co.: coffee, 3 ro.: indigo, 250 co.: cochineal, 750: wire, 50 co.: vitriol oil, 150 co.: Venetian soap, 1 ro.: nuts; 1 ro. per qd.: watches, (except what are prohibited) 15 p. ro: stockings, do. do. 20 ro.: sugar, 150 co. silv.: coal 50 co. per br.: logwood, 50 co.: nicaragua, 1 ro. per qd.

No. 4. Cider, 35 co. per bottle; soga, 50 co. do: French wine, 20 ro. s. per lhd.: do. in bottles, 25 co. per bottle: herrings, Swed. 20 co. per bbl: do. Eng. and Dutch, 150 30: vinegar, 625 co. per lhd.: cloth, except what is prohibited, 125 co. s. per arsh.: birds, 25 co. per piece: oranges and lemons, 50. co. per 300: mares and stallions, 25 ro. each; tin plate, 625 ro. per 450 sheets: cocoa nuts, 125 co. per 10 qds: tiles; 1 ro. per 1000 q.

The duties in roubles are understood silver, a 4 ro. B. N. The per cent. is to be taken from the value according to the exchange.

Statistical.

The London Gazette contains a notice, that if any person is convicted of enticing the artificers of this kingdom to go into foreign countries, he will be fined 100*l.* and imprisoned three months; and for the second offence, fined at the discretion of the court, and imprisoned twelve months; also for seducing any person connected with the manufactures of Great Britain to settle abroad, 500*l.* and twelve months for the first offence, and for the second, 1000*l.* and two years imprisonment.

Longworth's New-York Directory contains a list of nine hundred and fifty-two packets, steam boats, &c. that ply regularly from that port, to places on the north and east rivers, and eastern and southern ports.

A new coinage has been commenced at the mint in England, to include gold and silver. The gold coin to consist of 20 shilling pieces, and the silver to be of one shilling.

Commercial equality. We understand by a recent arrival from Ireland, that the American vessels are put on the same footing as English vessels, as far as respects the conveyance of passengers to the United States—that is, that they are allowed to bring one passenger for every two tons. Formerly they were only allowed to bring one passenger for every five tons.

Jesuits. The order of Jesuits was founded at Rome in the year 1540, by pope Paul III. in the reign of the eighth Henry of England, and their number limited to 60. During his pontificate, the celebrated council of Trent assembled, and Henry was excommunicated. The limitation of the number of Jesuits to 60, did not long continue. Their numbers in 1608, were 10,581; in 1679, 17,655; in 1710, 19,928. In 1717, they had 714 colleges and other establishments, more than 200 missions, 161 seminaries, and 19,876 members, including 10,056

priests. The affairs of the order were conducted by one general, 37 provincials, 350 priors, and other officers. After having been for some years abolished, the order was restored in 1813, by the present monarch of Spain, Ferdinand VII. who at the same time and in the same *plous* spirit, re-established the office of the holy inquisition!

Bank of the United States. The books for this institution were opened as directed on the 1st inst. and, from what we have heard, there is no doubt but that the stock will be taken.

Singular arrival. A fine schooner arrived at Baltimore last week, in 46 days from *Marietta, Ohio*, with a cargo of pork. It is well observed, that "the mountains have melted away before the enterprize and indefatigability of our countrymen."

The Irish customs. An official account laid before the house of commons states, the total official value of the customs revenue of Ireland, in the present year 1816, at 2,681,101*l.*

Amount of inspections in the city of Baltimore during the quarter, ending the 30th June, 1816:

64,336 barrels wheat flour	
3,367 ¾bbls.	do
1,228 bbls.	rye flour
29 ¾bbls.	do
3,147 bbls.	pork
3 ¾bbls.	do
237 bbls.	beef
30,106 bbls.	herrings
4,951 bbls.	shad
51 ¾bbls.	do
44 bbls.	cod
171 kegs	butter
1,225 kegs	lard
325 large casks	domestic spirits
8,974 small do	do
285 casks	foreign spirits
654 large casks	molasses and oil
259 small do	do
1,100	ullages.

JOHN HARGROVE, Reg. C. B.

Trade to Lisbon. There have arrived at the port of Lisbon up to the 17th May, since the peace—

American vessels, : : : : 99

Of this number, 12 are from ports in Europe, in ballast : : : 12

Leaves 87, which have arrived from the United States, with cargoes of flour, corn, rice, staves, &c. : : 87—99

Adm. thereto, 24 foreign vessels, also from the U. States, viz:

Portuguese	: : : : 15
Swedes	: : : : 5
Danes	: : : : 3
Russian	: : : : 1—24

makes : : : 111

Averaging 7 1-3 vessels per month.

Emigration. Numerous emigrations are daily taking place from this country to America. There are about 12 American ships now nearly ready to sail for the United States: and the whole of them are provided with passengers, consisting of mechanics and persons brought up to agriculture. Some of the ships in question have agreed to take as many as 80, others 50, on board. For their passage each person is to pay 10*l.* and find himself. *Some say the American government, in the end, are to be the paymasters!*—*Lon. paper.*

It is stated in the London Evening Star, that more than five thousand able seamen have emigrated to America since the termination of the war!!

Finances of Boston, &c. The report which was

made at the town meeting of May 27, by the committee of finance, has been published and distributed in pursuance of the order of the town. This report represents the finances of the town as in a very rapidly improving condition. The debt of this town has been diminished during the past year by the sum of 23,917 51. The amount of taxes assessed on the town for the year 1815, including \$24,709 33 state tax, and 21,828 county tax, with the allowance to anticipate probable abatements, was :

Collected from Oct. 1, 1815, to	
May 20, 1816,	146,801 44
Amount of abatements	6,575 10
Balance uncollected, May 20,	5,026 26

In consequence of the amount of debt paid off, the sum ordered to be assessed for the present year, is more than 9,000 dollars less than the sum assessed last year, provision still being made for the disbursement of the whole debt of the town in three years.—*Daily Adv.*

Important to distillers. We publish the following letter (sava a New-York paper) for the information of distillers, &c. as well as in justice to Mr. Beatty, the inventor of the new mashing machine:

“New-York, July 1st, 1816.

“DEAR SIR—In justice to you, we conceive it our duty to state our complete conviction of the vast utility of your patent steam mashing-machine, which we have now had in operation for six months; a period embracing all the possible contingencies which may naturally be expected to occur in the process of mashing; judging from this, and having had an opportunity of making trial of the usual mode of mashing here, as well as of seeing the most improved mashing machines in Great Britain and Ireland, we have no hesitation in declaring that it is the best mode hitherto invented for producing the greatest possible extract from the grain, independently of the reduction of expence necessarily resulting from it. With regard to the former we are quite safe in stating, from the most minute observations, that the extract is greater by 1-2 to 2 quarts per bushel than that produced by manual labor; and with regard to the latter, the reduction of expence arising from men’s wages alone, is a consideration of great weight, indeed, as will manifestly appear, when we mention that, previous to the erection of the machine, we were necessitated to employ three men for the operation of mashing, now we require only one. There is also a great saving of fuel attending it: the same boiler which generates steam for the stills, serving also, by means of a stop cock and a steam pipe, for the mash tub.—As the mashing requires only the steam for about 2 1-2 hours, it is evident that the consumption of wood cannot be so great during that time as to heat a separate boiler. Upon the whole, we are decidedly of opinion that the machine will completely answer the purposes either of distillers or brewers, to whom we shall be at all times ready to give every information in our power. Wishing you, therefore, all success, we remain, dear sir, your obedient servants,

MILLAR, FALCONER & CO.

Distillers, 37, Fourth-street, New-York.

Mr. Leonard Beatty, New-York.

Galls. It is stated that the grand Sultan has prohibited the exportation of galls, the crop having failed to supply what will be wanted for the home demand.

Irish debtors. A return to the house of commons states the total number of debtors committed to prison in Ireland, within the last five years, at 17,785.

Town of Columbus. We have received the first number of a paper now printed at Columbus, Ohio: “This town is situated on the river Scioto, and is intended to be the seat of government of Ohio. In the centre of the town is a public square, on which the state house and other buildings of brick are erecting. Building lots, fronting on this square, 187½ feet long by 62½ feet broad, (says the editor of this paper) sell for \$2,000, and in no part of the town for less than \$200.

Fevay, Indiana. In the second number of the *Indiana Register*, a neat weekly paper published at *Fevay*, we have an account of the town.—*Fevay* was laid out in the fall of 1813—but was a *forest* in 1814. In that year it was selected as a suitable place for the seat of justice for Switzerland county. It stands on the Ohio, 22 feet above the highest freshet, 45 miles by land, 70 by water, below Cincinnati, and contains *seventy-five* dwelling houses, besides shops, &c. and has a brick court-house, jail and school house. A brick market house is contracted to be built, and preparations are making for building a house for public worship. It has 8 stores, 3 taverns, 31 mechanics of different professions, with shops, &c. 2 lawyers, 2 physicians, a carding machine and a public library of 300 vols. Receives a mail three times a week, and has several mills in its neighborhood. The site is said to be beautiful and it promises to become the centre of the *wine business* of the west, the grapes raised here being of a very superior quality. One gentleman calculates on making the present year 1,000 galls. of wine, which sells at 2\$ per gallon.

ANCIENT SOCIETY. The Society of Surgeons at Paris, as is stated in a late address to Louis XVIII. was incorporated in the year 1255—*more than five centuries and a half ago!*

Extract from “Longworth’s New-York Directory for 1816—17, page 8—41st year American Independence:”

“The New-York Directory contained in 1790,	about	:	:	:	:	4,250 names
1792	:	:	:	:	:	5,698
1793	:	:	:	:	:	6,438
1796 and	’97 or 21st y. Am. Ind.	:	:	:	:	7,904
1797	’98	22d	do	:	:	9,126
1798	’99	23d	do	:	:	9,112
1799	1800	24th	do	:	:	9,934
1800	1801	25th	do	:	:	10,200
1801	1802	26th	do	:	:	
1802	1803	27th	do	:	:	12,012
1803	1804	28th	do	:	:	
1804	1805	29th	do	:	:	11,319
1805	1806	30th	do	:	:	11,344
1806	1807	31st	do	:	:	13,536
1807	1808	32d	do	:	:	13,776
1808	1809	33d	do	:	:	14,850
1809	1810	34th	do	:	:	14,450
1810	1811	35th	do	:	:	14,600
1811	1812	36th	do	:	:	17,775
1812	1813	37th	do	:	:	17,700
1813	1814	38th	do	:	:	14,508
1814	1815	39th	do	:	:	15,350
1815	1816	40th	do	:	:	17,400
1816	1817	41st	do	:	:	19,409

Health of New-York. For the week ending July 7, only 26 deaths occurred in New-York.

New York Primary School. An annual report has just been made of the common schools in the state of New York. The returns were defective, but those made were from 2621 schools, in which there were instructed last year 140,106 children: and the expence to the state incurred was 55,720 dollars. “The returns,” adds the superintendent, Mr. Haw-

LEY, "not being complete, and many of them being defective in some one or more of their necessary requisites, it is difficult to form any certain estimate from them. Taking, however, the most correct and full returns for a criterion, it would appear, that there are within the state about five thousand districts in which common schools are established; that the number of children taught in them is at least two hundred thousand; and that the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years, residing in those districts, is about two hundred and fifty thousand. The city of Albany, and the city and county of New-York, not being divided into school districts under the act, are not included in this estimate.—If the magnitude of these results be considered, the legislature will perceive an object in the support and encouragement of these common schools, worthy of all the consideration that can be bestowed on it."

From the *Montreal Herald* of June 22. Among the objects which attract public notice, we were the other day struck with the appearance of a handsome Durham boat of the ordinary size, or of about 250 bbls. burthen. She was not intended for freight, but for passengers; she had a substantial round-house, 20 feet in length by 8 in width, well fitted up with sides of painted canvas, such as stage-coaches have; sixteen or twenty passengers can be tolerably accommodated in this boat. The question to the master naturally was, from whence came you? from Schenectady. No interruption in the navigation? none, for an instant—at this season we had more than enough of water for a larger vessel. Upon a reference to Mr. Lay's large map of the state of New York, published in 1813, we find the old portage between Mohawk river at Rome and Wood Creek, of about four miles in length, is now made navigable, by a canal for large barges; so that the tourist or traveller can leave Schenectady, arrive at Montreal without disembarking, and return in the same manner. We make these remarks on a circumstance not considered a matter of wonder in the United States, where scarcely any enterprize is looked upon as such; but we certainly do make them through a view of letting our fellow subjects in Canada know how far they are behind their neighbors in the improvements of internal navigation in a country which possesses so many natural advantages.

[To estimate this article properly, it is necessary for those unacquainted with the country to examine the map. *Schenectady* is on the Mohawk river, near its junction with the Hudson, and only 15½ miles from Albany—so that by the Hudson, the Mohawk, Wood creek, Oneida lake, Oswego river, lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, a water carriage is opened between New-York and Quebec.—*Ed. REGISTER.*]

BANK OF NIAGARA.—The books were opened on the 1st of last month at *Buffalo* for subscriptions to the *Bank of Niagara*, the capital of which was limited at 400,000—but a million was subscribed. *What was Buffalo five years since?*

TRAVELLING.—By a line of steam boats and stages the passage to and from Philadelphia to New-York, is made "in one day in day light."

LOUISVILLE.—The people of the flourishing town of *Louisville*, Ky. have prepared a petition to the president and directors of the Bank of the United States (that is to be) suggesting the propriety and expediency of establishing a branch at that place. The reasons they urge appear worthy of high consideration. *Louisville*, beautifully situated at the

falls of the majestic Ohio, *must* become a place of great business. The capital already accumulated there is very respectable, and it is rising to importance with a rapidity never excelled, even in the western country.

TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS. A gentleman of this city has been polite enough to favor us with the following statement of the trade of this rising city—situated at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the grand depot of the numerous products of the western country. It forms an interesting document in our *agricultural and commercial sketches*:—*Compiler.*

ESTIMATE

Of produce received annually at New-Orleans.			
Cotton, bales	60,000	Lard, lbs.	250,000
Sugar, hhds.	11,000	Soap, boxes	10,000
Molasses, galls.	500,000	Candles, do	2,000
Tobacco, hhds.	7,000	Tallow	
carrots	10,000	Beeswax, lbs.	30,000
Flour in bbls.	75,000	Saltpetre, lbs.	50,000
Corn, in ear, bbls.	60,000	Gunpowder, bbls.	4,500
Meal, bbls.	1,000	Linseed oil, do	300
Rice, bbls.	9,000	Pot ashes	
Beans, bbls.	3,000	Indigo, lbs.	7,000
Beef, bbls.	5,000	Kettles and cast-	
Pork, bbls.	4,000	ings, points	200,000
Bacon, lbs.	700,000	Lead, cwt.	6,000
Hemp, cwt.	3,000	Shot, do	1,000
Yarns, reels of	} 2,000	Bark, tanners cords	4,000
1,000 lbs.		Nails, lbs.	50,000
Cordage, cwt.	5,000	Tar, bbls.	7,000
Baling, coils	3,000	Pitch, do	3,000
Bagging, pieces	10,000	Rosin, do	
Linen, coarse, do.	2,500	Turpentine, do	1,000
Whiskey, galls.	200,000	Masts and spars	
Gin, do	50,000	Plank	
Taffia, do	180,000	Staves	
Rum, do		Furs	
Beer, bbls.	1,000	Deer Skins	
Cider, do	1,000	Hides	5,000
Apples, do	5,000	Bear skins	4,000
Potatoes, do	5,000	Hogs	1,000
Butter, lbs.	10,000	Horses	300

SPIRITS.—The value of the spirits distilled, chiefly from grain, in the United States, amounts to 15 or 16,000,000 dollars. While this supports agriculture, by carrying off a large portion of its surplus products, at a time when there is so little foreign demand for them, it aids the government considerably by the revenue raised upon it.

STEAM CARRIAGE.—This engine, used on the rail road at Leeds, in Yorkshire, Eng. is a four horse power; and is so considerable in its powers, that when the carriage is lightly loaded it travels at the rate of ten miles an hour—but when loaded with the weight of thirty waggons, which is frequently the case, each weighing 3½ tons, it is propelled on a dead level at the rate of three and a half miles an hour. This is done at an expense of *five-sixths less* than by horses.

STEAM BOATS. *St. Clairsville, (Ohio,) June 6.*—On Monday evening last the steam boat *Washington* sailed from Wheeling for New-Orleans, under the command of captain Henry M. Shreve. She got under way about five o'clock, and in forty-five minutes made *nine miles*.

The steam boat *Washington* was built at Wheeling by Mr. George White. Her keel was laid on the 10th of September last. In August, all her timbers were growing in the woods. She is 148 feet in length. Her main cabin is 60 feet; she has three handsome private rooms, besides a commodious bar room. She is furnished and equipped in a very superior style. Gentlemen from New-York who have

been on board of her, assert that her accommodations exceed any thing they have seen on the North river. She is owned by Messrs. Neal Gillespie and Robert Clark of Brownsville, Messrs. Noah Zane and George White of Wheeling, and captain Shreve. Many who have seen and examined her, announce her the finest steam vessel on the western waters. Her steam power is applied upon an entirely new principle, exceedingly simple and light. She has no balance wheel, and her whole engine possessing a power of one hundred horses, weighs only nine thousand pounds. It is the invention of captain Shreve.

Foreign Articles.

Lord Holland said, in a late debate, that the number of persons in England who were in favor of the income tax, and of those in France who were in favor of the Bourbons, might conveniently find room, either in Elba or St. Helena.

A letter from an officer in lord Exmouth's fleet in the Mediterranean, is published in the London papers. It details the operations of that fleet before Algiers and Tunis, and adds the following:

"The fleet is now, 21st April, under weigh to Tripoli; and when we shall have effected our negotiations there, shall rendezvous at Cali, in Sardinia; go thence to Algiers to obtain a revision of a treaty made by the dey with America, by which an undue advantage has been granted to that nation, as it respects the disposal of their prizes in the dey's ports; and then we shall proceed to England."

Expect a new war with Algiers.

Insurrections have broke out in Bulgaria and Rometia—27 heads of men had been sent to Constantinople, and placed over the gates of the Seraglio—this is—"order and law."

The princess Charlotte's husband has been made a *field marshal*, and invested with the grand cross of the order of the Bath. A change in the French ministry is expected—the king's councillors are much divided—the *Angouleme*-party seems on the decline.

The mobs in several parts of England have been uncommonly numerous and daring—the people being made desperate by oppression, the laboring poor actually suffering for the necessaries of life. They have been suppressed by the same *bayonets* that cause the *taxes* to be collected. Near Ely, they made a sort of a battle with the mercenaries, who were headed by a rosy-gilded priest (as a *magistrate*) preaching the blessings of the government to a starving populace. They paid no more attention to him in the field, than he himself had done to religion, and he ordered the soldiers to fire!—They did so, and it was returned. Two "rioters" were killed and several wounded and made prisoners; and several of the soldiers were wounded and hurt—but the former were beaten and dispersed.—The military force was greatly increasing in this quarter. The rioters—"patriots," as they would have been called in France against Bonaparte, destroyed many houses, barns, &c. The regent had issued a proclamation about them, offering 100l. "from his majesty's treasury" for the apprehension and conviction of offenders.

PRUSSIAN DISCIPLINE.—The king of Prussia has a decree on the subject of secret societies. It notices the provisions of the general code, by which the members of all societies, when required by a magistrate, are bound to give an account of the objects of their meetings; and all societies which can have any influence upon the safety of the state must

be submitted to the examination and approbation of the government, under penalty of fine or *corporal punishment*. The decree of October 23, 1798, containing various regulations respecting secret societies is republished, and ordered to be enforced. Several freemason's lodges are expressly tolerated. *All discussions in printed publications* relative to secret societies, or the regulations respecting them are forbidden on penalty of fine or *corporal punishment*.

BONAPARTE.—The master of an American vessel, boarded off St. Helena from a British sloop of war, was informed that Napoleon "was d—d sulky." He has a range of three miles, about which he rides and walks at pleasure—round this a guard is stationed at speaking distance.

"THE YELLOW DWARF," a spirited periodical work, recently suppressed at Paris, has re-appeared at Brussels, where it seems to be patronized by the king of the Netherlands. We have seen a long article from the first number of the new establishment—it begins with, "Am I then really free? Is it true that I can speak without lying, and not be placed under the paternal protection of the police," &c. It then goes on to draw a dreadful picture of French liberty, gives a severe portrait of England, and eulogizes Russia.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Shot.—Gen. *Chantraud*, at Lisle, and the famous painter *David*, at Paris.

Arrested.—*Caulincourt*, duke of Vicenza, and confined *au secret*—dungeoned; *Didier*, chief of the insurrection at Grenoble; and 54 at Paris alone, in one day.

Disgraced.—*Talleyrand* and *Fouche* "have decidedly lost the royal favor"—but the latter is said to be in Germany writing his political memoirs. These fellows have "boxed the compass" in roguery. If the truth comes to light, it will probably be found that the latter had no small part of the credit of gaining the battle of *Waterloo*. It is believed he furnished the allies with every thing that was important for them, that he could possibly obtain, through the confidence Bonaparte placed in him.

Released.—It is confirmed that *Savary* and *Lallemand* have been permitted to leave Malta. They have embarked for the United States.

The arrests in France are very numerous. Conspiracy after conspiracy is got up, or said to exist, probably to give the government a pretext for destroying disagreeable persons. *Didier* was "delivered" by two of his accomplices, *it is said*, to receive the reward—20,000 francs. A very rigid police exists at *Genoa*—every thing is looked into by the government, and the people can hardly think freely: they talk of secret associations here for political purposes.

The correspondence between Wellington's headquarters at *Cambray*, and *Paris*, is very active.—The Ottoman Porte has accepted the mediation of Austria and England to settle his differences with Russia. A dreadful disease has broke out at *Syndsior* (South Holland) which carries off persons seized with it in twelve hours.

London news to May 31.—Mr. Canning has accepted the office of president of the board of control; and a member of parliament in his stead is to be chosen for *Liverpool*.

Mr. Brougham gave notice of a motion for the destruction of the treasury records of the income tax. The chancellor of the exchequer said they should be destroyed. The object of Mr. B. is supposed to have been partly to shew a detestation of the tax; and partly because it was improper for go-

verment to possess a schedule of each man's property.

Lord Grenville, last night, gave notice in parliament, of a motion for the next session, tending to enforce a registration of slaves in the West-Indies; and lord Bathurst declared government to be ready to concur in effecting the measure. [This will make a great stir in the West-Indies. See page 335.]

The frigate Amphitrite and the Louvre, flute, have sailed from France for Pondicherry, with count Dupuy and suite, governor of the French possessions in India.

Price of Stocks.—3 per cent. consol. 64 13-28; do. for acct. 65 15-28 31-82—3 per cent. red. 63 51-82—4 per cents. 78 3-8—5 per cents. 93 15 28—bank stock 220½ 223.

Lady Hester Stanhope, niece and companion of the late William Pitt, (according to the French papers,) is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs in Egypt. She had been an extensive traveller in company with Bruce, lately tried at Paris, and from a feeble, timid woman, has become a strong and courageous Amazon. Her followers look upon her as a superior being; and she declares she will never forsake them.

By our private letters and journals from Paris of the 27th, we find the personages said to have been implicated in the late conspiracy are, Talleyrand, Macdonald and Gouvion St. Cyr, as friends of the duke of Orleans. But the opinion of their criminality already loses ground. There is much difference between "discontent" and "conspiracy."—"The violence of the ultra royalists, the unreasonable pretensions of the returned emigrants, the courtiers who screen the brilliant characters of the revolution from the royal eye, (says a private letter,) are the causes of dissatisfaction." Marshal Macdonald was complaining to the count d'Artois the other day of the severity, if not injustice of the police to his aid-de-camp, who was arrested. He may be giddy, said the marshal, but he is no conspirator. I don't know, replied the count, you may be mistaken; "you are yourself a little revolutionary." "I am not revolutionary," replied the marshal, "but I am a man of the revolution."—

A letter from the agent of Lloyd's, dated Marseilles, May 18th, states that in the beginning of that month, an insurrection broke out at Tunis; that the insurgents killed the Bey, and offered the crown to his brother, who refused it; that they got possession, by stratagem, of the galeta and forts, and spiked the guns; that they then took possession of 5 corsairs, armed with 10 and 12 guns each; one brig 20 guns, 170 men; 1 brig 18 guns; 2 schooners 10 guns, with which they sailed, taking with them considerable booty, and several of the principal people, supposed for Constantinople.

Miss O'Neil has refused 2,000 guineas for an engagement for three weeks at the Birmingham theatre.

"Letters from Leghorn say, lord Exmouth's late proceedings have not given that general satisfaction which might have been expected. The noblest conduct on our part is sure to be misinterpreted and attributed to private views by the friends of revolutionary France. This is the result of Bonaparte's continental system, and the natural jealousy which accompanies our elevated position.

From the Morning Post of May 23.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward last night the Budget of the year. The supplies of the year 1816 amount to 25,140,186*l.* The ways and means estimated at 27,305,271*l.* The soap regulations are expected to produce 200,000*l.*; the taxes

already laid on butter and cheese 100,000*l.* On the first year of the peace, a year always signalized by a heavy loan, he announced that there would to a reduction to the amount of nearly 3,000,000*l.*

London, May 23.—This day at one o'clock, there was a very numerous meeting of directors and stockholders of the bank of England. The governor opened the business of the meeting by the following propositions:—1. That the bank should lend to government three millions sterling. 2. That the capital of the bank should be augmented to \$25,000,000, that is, that its capital, which is eleven millions should be increased fourteen millions. As the last resolution required an act of parliament, the necessary steps were immediately taken to carry it into execution.

A private letter from Paris, of 23d May, after announcing the arrest of Caulincourt (Bonaparte's duke of Vicenza) says—"M. Manuel, so distinguished for his patriotism and eloquence in the house of representatives, has been also arrested, together with 54 persons of less note. While with a view to quiet the Thuilleries, Paris is kept in this state of perturbation, the religious and political fanaticism of the south has broken out with increased fury.

"We learn, from good authority, that in the course of last week a general rising took place at Nismes, which terminated in the massacre of a great number of the Protestants, and in the destruction of their dwellings. It is confidently stated, that at least one half of the city has fallen a prey to the flames.

"Government had received notice, it appears, of Vandamme's being in the vicinity of Paris; searches were in consequence made in every quarter, and in one instance a detachment of gen-d'armes was ordered to surround an inn at Versailles, where he was supposed to be secreted. These men closely examined every person found in the house, and being disappointed in their principal object, they, to justify their inquisitorial proceeding, carried off, as suspicious characters, three individuals who happened to be unprovided with passports.

"Private letters from Lyons describe the pretended enthusiasm for royalty, in very different terms from the statements which have lately appeared in the papers.

"The national guard, instead of spontaneously offering to march against their fellow-citizens at Grenoble, were compelled by the menacing interference of the gens d'armes and royal guard to proceed in separate detachments on the road to that city. But no sooner did night come on, than escaping from the gendarmes, who conducted, or rather escorted them, they disbanded and returned to their homes, from which it has been found impossible to tear them a second time. The stratagem employed to decoy them from the town, was that of collecting them in small parties in its neighborhood upon pretence of exercising and reviewing them. When thus once collected, they were marched, some by force and others by persuasion, towards their destination."

"*RESTORATION.*" *Torture at Madrid*—Vicente Richard, a despicable enthusiast, suspected of plotting to produce a counter revolution in Spain, was seized and imprisoned in Madrid on the 19th of February.—On the rack, he accused as his accomplices the ex-general Renovales, don Ruman Calatrava, don Juan O'Donejue, and don Juan Antonio Yandiola. Calatrava and Renovales fled, but Yandiola and O'Donejue, unsuspecting of an accusation so completely groundless, were arrested and thrown into dungeons. They were then put to the torture,

to extort confessions from them. O'Donejue had the nails of his hands and feet torn off the roots—his life is despaired of. Yandiola was chained to the ground, and an enormous weight was placed on his breast for 43 hours. They both persisted in their innocence to the last. Yandiola was not liberated from torture until he had become speechless and gone into convulsions—he now lies dangerously ill.—*London paper.*

CHRONICLE.

We much regret to learn that the dwelling house of the late col. *Hawkins* has been consumed by fire, and in it all his valuable manuscripts. This is a loss to the world. He devoted much of his time to science and literature, and is supposed to have been more conversant with the character and traditions of the Indians than any man that ever lived; and it was hoped much might have been given to us elucidatory of their history.

New-Orleans.—The water of the Mississippi had entirely subsided on the 20th of June—none running through the *crèvecœe*. The weather had been so hot and dry, that places which were covered with five feet of water three weeks before, were “literally parched up.”

VENEZUELA, OR CARACAS.—We are heartily devoted to the success of the patriots of South America, as are the people of the United States generally; and all seem desirous of *doing* something for them, as well as wishing them well. Principle and interest are happily combined in it. We have the following intelligence from this quarter since our last. It appears that at *Tortola* the republicans have a commissioner to publish their bulletins, &c.

Gen. Bolivar has been allowed to take the station of first officer of the republic of Venezuela; has called for a congress, and has established a Gazette at *Marguerita*.

TORTOLA, June 19.—*Extract from Bailio's Gazette, published at Marguerita in May last.*

(TRANSLATION.)

Intercepted documents from the Spanish general of Caracas, and the governor of the Island of *Marguerita*.

Dispatch from captain general Moxo, to governor Urreiztieta.

In consequence of the information I have received from the governor of Cumana, I send you all the assistance I have within my reach, which consists of one company of the Crown Battalion, in very good condition, and commanded by an excellent officer.

I direct you to set aside all humane consideration (1). All the Insurgents and those who follow them, bearing arms or unarmed; those who have assisted or now assist them; in short, all who have taken part in the crisis in which that Island is placed, must be shot without remission, without any formal process (2) and only by verbal adjudication of three officers.

There shall not remain in that Island any other horses or mules, than such as are necessary for the service of the dragoons and officers of infantry; and you will send the remainder to the governor of Cumana, without allowing one to remain with any individual in that Island (3)

As soon as tranquility is re-established, you will send back to me the company I have placed under your command, as I am threatened on all sides, and am in the greatest want of their co-operation.

We need not be dismayed: Valor has always triumphed over numbers, and if, as I believe it to

be the case, the Squadron of dragoons is in action, they will suffice to exterminate the miscreants who still wish to plant their bones in this Island.

I repeat to you my charge of activity, and that from being inexorable (4), you may announce to me the entire subjection of that band of rogues, who have so much abused our natural goodness and clemency (5)

May God preserve you many years.
Caracas, 22d Nov. 1815.

SALVADOR DE MOXO, *Capt. gen. ad interim,*
To Don Joaquín Urreiztieta.

Another; from governor Urreiztieta, to Captain Garrigo.

You will remain in your post until capt. *Joaquín Somoza* with 40 men shall reach it.—Immediately on their arrival you will march to the Northward, and by all means take that post, acquainting me with every occurrence.

You will not give quarter to any person (6) and you will allow pillage (7) to the troops as soon as they arrive. If you think the enemy is weak, you will continue your march to San Juan; but of this, you will inform me when you arrive to the Northward.—You will burn the town of San Juan and retire when every thing is quiet (3).—The city of the North shall also be burnt (9) when you return from San Juan.

Use all the means you may deem expedient to establish the good character of the corps (10)

God preserve you many years.

City of Marguerita 17th Nov. 1815.

JOAQUÍN URREIZTIETA.

Captain Don Juan Garrigo.

NOTES.

(1) This advice is useless, as no Spaniard has possessed humane consideration.

(2) This is the Penal Code the Spaniards have observed towards the Americans from the conquest to the present day.

(3) Such vexations have not been witnessed in the history of any nation.

(4) Mr. *Moxo* forgets he is writing to Mr. *Urreiztieta*, as he directs him to be what he is too much already; as will be seen by his orders against the North city given by anticipation.

(5) Clemency! Spanish Clemency!!!!—No Spanish heart has experienced that generous sentiment.

(6) And it will then be asked who makes war without giving quarter, the Patriots or Spaniards; the refusing quarter to persons of every description, has only hitherto been practised by the Spaniards in America, where they butchered fifteen millions of Indians, and now they have sacrificed above three millions of their own sons.

(7) Pillaging is a very ancient practice of the Spaniards!—What necessity is there to permit it?

(8) This is the tranquility the Spaniards wish the Americans to enjoy; who will then set fire to the city and murder the inhabitants.

(9) What a gratification to conquer ashes.

(10) In truth, he preserved the character of the corps, allowing himself to be beaten as usual; and he could not preserve that of incendiaries, assassins and thieves, which they have so much merited.

SOUTH AMERICA. Official account of the capture of Santa Fe, the capital of New Granada:

“Carthogena, June 2, 1816.

His excellency the governor and captain general of the kingdom, don Francisco de Montalvo, has just received the following official despatch from his excellency, don Pablo Morillo, commander in chief of the expeditionary army.

Most excellent sir—The king's troops, under the

orders of colonels don Miguel de la Terre and don Sebastian de la Calzada, entered the capital of this vice kingdom on the 6th of this month; and the insurgents with their pretended government, and the remains of their bands, are flying in terror in every direction. Some of the ignorant people who have suffered themselves to be seduced, are now undeceived, desert and return to their homes.

In a very short time, the whole of this country will be entirely pacified, which has suffered so much from the excesses of a few wretches, headed by foreigners and by some emigrants from Caracas, who have never had any other object in view, but that of robbery and plunder, which they have practiced every where.

I communicate the foregoing intelligence to your excellency for your satisfaction and information, and for that of the faithful inhabitants of the tranquil provinces. God preserve your excellency many years.

Head-quarters, San Gil, May 17, 1816.

PABLO MORILLO.

To his excel. don Francisco de Montalvo.

The Caracas Gazette, of the 1st of May, contains the official letter of col. Calzada to gen. Morillo, dated Pie de Cuesta, 25th February. According to which, three days before, on the heights of Cachiri, he had completely routed the patriots under Ricaurte, Santander, Madrid, and the sambo Arevalo, killing upwards of 1000 men, including 40 officers, wounding 200, taking 500, inclusive of 28 officers, prisoners, besides 2 guns, 4 stand of colors, 750 muskets, ammunition, cattle, &c. falling into his hands, and all this with the loss only 150 veterans killed and wounded.

INDIANA is to be the name of the new state. The convention has agreed, 37 votes to 4, to accept the terms offered by congress. A constitution has been framed, and the first Monday of August next is fixed upon for the general election under it. *Corydon*, 25 miles from Louisville, Ky. is established as the seat of government for nine years.

In Charleston, S. C. a man has been sentenced to death for knowingly passing a counterfeit dollar, (under a statute of that act of 1783.)

The U. S. schooner Firebrand, lieut. Cunningham, arrived at Cape Henry, (Hayti) on the 15th ult. from New-Orleans, with despatches from governor Claiborne to effect the liberation of Mr. Duplessis from prison.

[Lieutenant Cunningham, it is stated, has effected the object of his voyage and sailed for home.]

Spain. We have several reports that Ferdinand and his monks are outrageously offended with the United States, for taking possession of their own property in what has been recently called Florida. Certainly, we have no wish for war—but if any war can be politic, a dust with his donship might be so. It would give us life, activity and business, with plenty of specie; and redeem the new world from the holy inquisition.

A letter from an officer of high rank in our Mediterranean fleet, to his friend in Portland, says—“Major Hall has returned from Madrid. Mr. Murray, late secretary of legation, came with him.—They are of opinion that Spain will declare war against us: but such is her present deplorable condition, that I am persuaded she dares not do it.—She has, however, a regular army of 100,000, many of them good troops—and if England could be induced to join her by the cession of Florida, they might make sad work on our southern frontier.”

Another American vessel on lake Erie, the schr. *Ranger*, has been fired at and boarded from the *Te-*

cumseh, while lying within the waters of *Put-in-bay*, in the state of Ohio.

Hardy laborers, ingenious mechanics, intelligent merchants, learned doctors, profound philosophers and gallant soldiers are seeking in our country the “peace, liberty and safety,” with the right of “pursuing their own happiness,” which the land of their fathers denies them. Among others, we hear that *Mina*, the younger, the famous Spanish general, and Dr. *Mier y Guerra*, a learned native of Mexico, and a warm friend of freedom, have recently arrived from London. We have the following article from the *Vevay, Indiana Register*:—“*M. Lakanal*, a distinguished French gentleman; (member of the national institute of France, and of the legion of honor) remarkable for his republican principles, has lately arrived here with his family. He has purchased an estate on the bank of the Ohio, two miles above Vevay, on the Kentucky side. *M. Vairin*, a professor of mathematics, has also arrived from France, with a part of his family—he has purchased a farm on the river, one mile below Vevay. May happiness attend them in our land of liberty—their adopted country.”

THE CHEROKEE TREATY. Much sensibility exists in Tennessee on account of the treaty lately concluded, with the Cherokee nation of Indians, under the impression that a large and very valuable tract of land, ceded by the Creeks, has been given to the Cherokees. Whether that has or has not been the case, is doubted by some—for the Indian boundaries, it is supposed, have not been clearly ascertained in all cases. But, at several meetings held in Tennessee the fact as to the cession is absolutely assumed, (the people of that state, it must be presumed, have a good opportunity of knowing its merits) and resolutions have been adopted thereon, having for their object a proper investigation of the subject. This is well enough, and we hope it will be examined into with a zeal to do what is right, and temper to discern it.

The people of Tennessee also, grievously complain that their gallant militia have not yet been paid off! From what is stated, it does not appear that the government at Washington has neglected its duty in this respect. But it becomes those concerned to ascertain where the fault lies—and the head should be responsible for the doings of its members.*

Indian news. Some late depredations committed at Boone's Lick are laid upon a party of Sacks and Winnebagoes. Brig. gen. Smith, with nearly 1,000 men, has ascended to Rock river, and is building a strong fort. The Indians requested him to desist, but he went on with his work, and they continued friendly. He was also about to build a fort at Prairie du Chien—300 of the rifle regiment have left Belle Fontaine to join him. Several white men have been killed by the Pawnees and Osages, probably for trespassing on their hunting grounds.—They complain that a few white hunters kill more buffaloes in one year, than will support 10,000 people for the same period. Thousands of these animals are slaughtered for their tongues and tallow: 4,000 of them are said to have been killed to get one boat load of tallow. This is really a hardship on the Indians, and ought not to be permitted.

*We are authorised, by documents we have seen, to state, that the pay-master-general, Mr. Brent, has since the 10th of April, 1815, placed at the disposal of his deputies in the state of Tennessee, about 1,200,000 dollars, for the pay, &c. of the troops of that state, exclusive of Indian warriors, who have been separately provided for. [National Intell.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 22 OF VOL. X.]

BAITMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1816.

[WHOLE No. 256.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Darby's Louisiana.

We have just now received Mr. Darby's map of Louisiana, accompanied by a topographical description of that interesting and important member of the American union. A good map of the state was a great desideratum, and happily it appears that in the present we have all we could wish. It is so strongly marked with evidences of the zeal, industry and fidelity of its indefatigable author, that we were prepared to hear of the years of toil and travel it cost him—and of the hardships he suffered personally to ascertain the facts he would treat of.

We recommend this map most heartily to all who desire correct information of Louisiana; and it is with great pleasure we learn, that the talents and care of the delineator are duly esteemed by an enlightened public—may they be rewarded as they ought! But as such works, generally, are only locally distributed, or by their price naturally confined to the hands of the few, we have thought it might be useful to our readers to give a brief outline of all the most important information contained in his topographical account. The population of the Atlantic states, already

“——— o'erflowing, yet not full”——

pouring its thousand streams into the west—gives peculiar importance to all new knowledge relative to this new member of the great union—the most varied, the most fertile, the most interesting, and the least known.

For a classifying idea of the face of the country we may take the following principal features, such as they would present themselves to the eye of a spectator, could the whole be comprehended at one view. On the east side of the Mississippi would appear a long stripe of rich land, near the shore covered with various species of oak, hickory, sweet-gum, sassafras, poplar, and other trees indicative of fertility, but broken into hills, though none are of great elevation. The very margin of the river would present a line of lakes, interrupted here and there by the protrusion of the bluffs. Eastwardly would be seen a line of pine woods, of irregular breadth, gradually sinking into the low lands of the Mobile. Further south, in the space between those two great rivers, would appear the rivers Amite, Tickfah, Tongipao, Pearl and Pascagoula, entering the chain of lakes Maurepas, Ponchartrain, the Rigolets Borgne, &c. that wind from the mouth of the Amite, near the Mississippi, southeastwardly to the mouth of the Mobile: a region of swamps and high pine tracts, confused with the infinite interlocking of lagoons and bayous, that chequer the mouths of all those rivers. Keeping the eye still south along the windings of the Mississippi, and passing onwards to the Gulf of Mexico, there would appear the same variety of intermingled, and infinitely complicated, hayous, lakes, woods, morasses, barren pine hills, flats, and tracts of exuberantly rich alluvion. Northward, along the western side of the Mississippi, there is little change to be seen; except the gradual disappearance of the morasses. Rivers running in and running out of that great father of North American rivers—uniting with each other, separating, and winding into a thousand mazes. Amongst them

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would appear the deep forests of cotton wood, willow, elm, maple, and other trees that belong to a soil of the first quality—and those mixed with the great cane and palmetto. The most conspicuous objects within the limits of lower Louisiana would be, the Atchafalaya, the Red-rivers, and the Tensas. Further west, a new and astonishing scene would open to the view—first, the wide green plains of Attacapas and Opelousas, varied by irregular chains of woods, narrow and indented, running along the rivers. Beyond those seas of grass, another forest of pine would be seen commencing, and, leaving the Red-river on the right, would, at a great distance, melt into the immense prairies towards the Panis villages.

The Red-river, like its great rival, the Mississippi, would present an inextricable net work of bayous and lakes; and the space between those two would exhibit the elongation of the abovementioned pine forest, reaching from above lat. 33 deg. to the heads of the former river, but becoming thinner, imperceptibly, towards the north. Out of this great forest the Onachitta would appear meandering, until lost in the delta of the Mississippi. Beyond lat 34° 30' the country would, for the first time in this vast range, be seen elevated into mountains. The Massernes, extending from west to east two hundred miles, may be considered the great natural outline between what was called Lower and Upper Louisiana. Beyond these rugged, but not high, mountains would be seen the vast savannahs that occupy so much of our continent, variegated and indented by the woods, along the rivers, while the imagination would be lost in the wide extent.

Westward, beyond the boundary of Louisiana, that is, from the Sabine river, are immense plains, resembling the desert Steppes of Asia, north of the Caspian and Aral seas, except that they are not so barren. This character continues to the Californian mountains, where the soil presents only sand and beds of rock. Where the rocks are baked, plenty of water is found, but very little where the surface is vegetable earth. Over this tract the Hietans wander, like the Nomadic tribes of Tartars and Arabs, following the herds of buffaloe, that change their pasture with the seasons.

No prospect can be more awfully solitary than that from the mouth of the Sabine. A few trunks of trees, thrown on the shore by the surf of the sea, and scattered clumps of myrtles, are the only objects that arrest the eye, from the boundless expanse of gulf, and equally unlimited waste of prairie. About twelve miles from the mouth of the Sabine, commences the Sabine lake, which is about twelve miles wide and twenty-five long. It is at the head of this lake that the Natchez and Sabine rivers unite. The great range of pine forests that occupy the space from the prairies of Opelousas to the Red-river, wind along the Sabine. The general surface of this region rises gradually from prairies into hills; the principal range of which pursues nearly the same course as the Sabine, at the distance of twenty or twenty-five miles from the river, and divide the waters that flow into it from those that flow into the Red river and Calcasau. Along the creeks, through this tract of country, are found spots of pro-

Y

ductive soil. Pine and oak are the prevailing timber on such situations, and pas'turage is abundant during the months of spring and summer; but want of water during the dry seasons is the greatest defect of that country.

No settlement of civilized people has been made on the Sabine, except one family where the road from Texas to Natchitoches crosses it, and on some of the creeks, a few Americans and Spanish refugees from St. Antonio and Nacogdoches.

Red river rises in the low sandy hills, called Caous mountains, near Santa Fe. The Dacheet and Sabine are the most remarkable branches of this great stream, which has been hitherto known to geographers only near its mouth. The Dacheet waters a great range of rich soil, which forms the northwest angle of the Louisiana state. The Sabine is a valuable salt flat, from which any quantity of that mineral might be procured that the population of the state could require. Lake Bistineau is the mouth of the Dacheet, where it communicates with Red river. It affords a curious picture of recent changes on the face of nature. The medium depth of the lake is from fifteen to twenty feet, and at the lowest never less than ten or twelve, though the remains of cypress trees of all sizes, now dead, and most of them with the tops broken off, remain, standing, in the deepest parts. No tree in Louisiana will live with its roots constantly under water—even the cypress perishes when submerged during the whole year. The same phenomenon was observed by Clark and Lewis in the Columbia river. The largest tributary stream of the Red river is the Black river, or as it is generally called, the Ouachitta. The valley of the river is nearly in the form of a semi-ellipse, 350 miles long and from 70 to 80 wide, comprehending 25,000 square miles of surface. It has immense tracts of fine arable soil, while some places indicate great mineral wealth; and all of it enjoys a most salubrious climate. All changes of situation of alluvial deposition, annual inundation, prairies, hills of a thousand forms and appearances, mountains of no mean elevation or extent, successively open their varieties on the eye of the delighted traveller.

The Tensaw falls into the Ouachitta on the east, and the Ocatahoola on the west, at the same place; from thence the stream is called the Black river, which, after a winding course of about thirty miles, unites with the Red river. About thirty miles below this junction, the Red river falls into the Mississippi. It seems to be a peculiarity of the lakes, near the mouth of the Red river, that they are merely reservoirs to receive and regorge the surplus waters of the rivers. For instance, it is observed at Spanish lake and at the Natchitoches lakes, when the Red river begins its annual rise, the water runs with a strong current into the lakes, and when the summer heat occasions the river to fall, the lakes return a rapid current into the river.

The Atchafalaya flows out of the Mississippi three miles below the mouth of the Red river, and is considered by Mr. Darby as having been originally only the continuation of that stream. During the spring freshes, the water that runs out of the Mississippi, by the numerous lagoons or outlets, is received by the bayou Magon and Tensaw river, and thrown, first into the Black river, then into the Red river, and by it returned to the Mississippi to be immediately discharged into the Atchafalaya.

Not less than 100,000 acres of sugar-cane land is rendered almost useless, by the great collection of floating timber on this river, called 'the raft.' About

forty years ago, this raft began to form, and it has still continued to increase until now. Mr. Darby, in 1808, estimated the timber in it at 2,250,000 solid cords. The distance between the extremities being above twenty miles, and the depth of the mass in the main part about eight feet deep. Towards autumn the surface of the raft is perfectly covered with the most beautiful flowers; at which season the loneliness of the scene is relieved by the perpetual hum of bees.

From the head of the Atchafalaya to the mouth, following the windings, it is 190 miles; through which extent of country a great part of the lands are subject to the annual overflow.

The Prairie grand Chevreuil begins between the overflow lands of the Atchafalaya and the Teche rivers, on the west of the former, following the direction of the Teche, nearly north—sometimes north west, terminates eight miles east of Opelousas. Most of the prairie is extremely rich, particularly on the border of the Teche. The timber consists of several species of hickory, sycamore, sweet gum, black oak, willow oak, American elm, magnolia, sassafras, &c. with some live oak below lat. 30° 15'. The soil is a rich, friable, black loam, from a foot to eighteen inches deep—and the climate, though the place be surrounded with swamps and lagoons, is mild and healthful.

The rivers that fall into the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Atchafalaya, are, first, the Vermillion, second, the Mermentau, and, lastly, the Calcasu; each of which has a large lake near its mouth, bearing the same names. The country between the Mermentau and Atchafalaya, extending 115 miles along the gulf, and about 90 north, is called the Attacapas. Within this there is a great prairie, bearing the same name. Considerable tracts are subject to inundation, but many parts possess the highest degree of fertility.

North and east of this lies the Opelousas, extending to the Sabine, and forming the south-western corner of the state. It has several large prairies—the Opelousas prairie—on the north of that the Grand prairie, the prairie Mamon, prairie Calcasu, and the Sabine prairie. The first of these contains upwards of 1,120,000 acres. Rich soil and good timber are found along the southern and eastern parts of this district; but the rest is wild, and most of it barren—occupied only by great herds of cattle and buffaloe.

Sixty or seventy miles above Orleans, at Donaldsonville, there is an outlet from the Mississippi, called Lafourche river, which, like the Atchafalaya, loses almost all its current in the fall season, when the parent streams become low. The margin of the Lafourche is peopled, and the shores defended by levees far below tide water. From the rise of this river to its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico, is upwards of sixty miles, through the parish of Lafourche. This is an important portion of the state, as it lies within the sugar climate, and has a great proportion of its area capable of culture.

Along the Mississippi river there is a range of smaller parishes, the names, extent and population of which will be found in our table of the population, &c. Of these, beginning at the mouth of the river, the first is Plaquemines, bounded on the west and north-west by the parish of Orleans, south by the Gulf of Mexico, east by Chandeleur bay, and north by lake Borgne. There are some settlements above Fort St. Philip, but confined to the banks of the Mississippi, where they raise cotton, rice, indigo, maize, &c. but particularly sugar. Below this point

the land is at the level of high tide. It is untimbered, barren, and an irrecclaimable morass.

The parish of Orleans is bounded on the north by lake Ponchartrain and the Rigolets, east by lake Borgne, west by the parish of St. Bernard's and the interior of Lafourche. The greatest part of the surface of this district is morass covered with different kinds of grasses.

Continuing up the river we pass the parish of St. Bernard, or German coast; the parish of St. Charles, or Bonnet Quarre; St. John Baptiste, or Cantrell's parish, and St. James, or the parish of Acadian coast. Though the New river runs through, and the Amite forms part of the outline of this parish, there is little or no land cultivated within it, except on the margin of the Mississippi. For the first time, on the island of Orleans, appears the loblolly pine, black and Spanish oak. The latter, all through Louisiana, indicates the transition from recent to more ancient alluvion. Sugar may be considered the staple of the Acadian coast. Next are the parishes of Ascension, Ibberville, East and West Baton Rouge, Point Coupee, New Feliciana, Avoyelles and Concordia.

On the eastern side of the Mississippi, from opposite the mouth of the Red river, or rather from the head of the Atchafalaya, extends the part of Louisiana called Mississippi territory, being bounded on the south by the 31st degree of latitude. In many parts of this tract, near the Mississippi, there is a deficiency of fresh water springs. There are many extensive swamps and irrecclaimable deserts of pine; but a considerable portion of the territory possesses tolerable fertility. It abounds with cane and is well suited for raising cattle. The general features have been already sketched, and Mr. Darby's work adds little or nothing to the stock of information already on hand relative to the eastern portion of the state.

Note.—The whole extent of the state of Louisiana, after deducting one-fifth for the swamps, rivers, lakes, pine barrens and other irrecclaimable tracts, extends over 23,480,320 acres. The one-tenth of that quantity may be assumed for cotton. Indigo, which demands a richer soil, but similar climate, is allowed another tenth. Tobacco can be raised in all parts of the state, but the soil best suited for it is nearly the same as that required for sugar cane.

STAPLE.	AMOUNT.	PRICE.	NET VALUE.	Annual revenue from each hand.	ACRES.	No. of acres in the state suited to each staple.
Sugary Rice,	150,000 lbs	\$.08 per lb	\$12,000.	\$240	150	250,000
Cotton,	7,000 bbls	6. per bbl	4,200.	84	100	2,500,000
Indigo,	60,000 lbs.	.15 per lb.	9,000.	180	250	2,000,000
Tobacco,	7,000 lbs.	1. per lb.	7,000.	140	100	2,000,000
	60,000 lbs.	10. per cent.	5,375,125	107		1,500,000

Table of profits resulting from the employment of fifty workmen on a farm in Louisiana.

To the People of the United States.

From Cobbett's Political Register, May 18, 1816.

LETTER XIII.

John Bull's great Lottery—John Bull's Bulwark in peace—John Bull's Cornerbuff.

Boley, 18th May, 1816.

You have lotteries in your country, and I think, it would be a great deal better for your morals if you had none. Qualify the thing low we please, be the object of it what it may, still it is gaming; it is, at the very best, a game at hazard—it is an endeavor, to get money out of the pockets of others, by exciting in those others a hope which, upon the whole, must of necessity be false; and, where is there any man of character, who would not be ashamed to acknowledge, that he had wilfully and deliberately excited a false hope in another for the purpose of getting money from him. But, I am now about to talk to you of a lottery of a very different description indeed. It is John Bull's great annual lottery. You have blanks as well as prizes in all your lotteries; and so have we in some of ours. Those who put into your lotteries purchase tickets, or shares of tickets—so it is in some of ours. But, in John Bull's great national annual lottery, there are no blanks, and the parties give nothing for their tickets.

Not to keep you longer in suspense, this is the nature of the thing. Just after Easter Tuesday, the officers of the several parishes hold a meeting, at which, by the way of lottery, they distribute amongst the most able parishioners, young paupers to be kept by the said parishioners and brought up by them in their own houses, or at any rate, maintained by them, clothed, fed, lodged, and doctored, at their own particular expense, until they grow up

PARISHES.	SQR. MILES.	POPULATION IN 1810.
Plaquemines,	1,500	1,549
Orleans,	1,300	24,552
St. Bernard,	400	1,020
St. Charles,	300	3,291
St. Jean Baptiste,	150	2,990
St. James,	170	3,955
Ascension,	350	2,219
Assumption	500	2,472
Interior of Lafourche,	2,500	1,995
Ibberville,	350	2,679
West Baton Rouge,	850	1,463
Point Coupee,	600	4,539
St. Mary's and St. Martins,	5,100	7,369
Attacapas,		
St. Landre Opelousas,	7,600	5,048
Natchitoches,	10,600	2,870
Onachitta,	4,000	1,047
Rapides,	2,500	2,300
Ocachoola,	2,000	1,164
Concordia,	2,100	2,875
Avoyelles,	700	1,109
New Feliciana,	1,050	10,000
East Baton Rouge,	500	
St. Helena,	1,300	
St. Tammany,	2,000	

to be men or women. Luckily I have just had a prize drawn for me in this lottery; a girl, about 10 or 12 years of age. So that besides about six hundred dollars a year that I pay towards the keeping of the paupers in money, I shall if I live so long, have this girl upon my hands for 7 years! This is big John Bull's great lottery. If I had all my share of paupers quartered upon me as this girl is, I should have about twenty eight of all ages. This number I maintain and have maintained for years, while, upon an average, I have not employed more than twelve laborers, or thirteen at most, including garden and every thing. In my own house we are twelve altogether. So that I have more than one pauper to every other human being moving within the sphere of my support.

These facts, which I state in the face of the country and of my own neighbors, cannot be denied; and it is from facts like these that we are enabled to judge of the real state of the nation. The coaches and chariots and landaus that rattle through the squares and streets of London; the forests of masts that rise in the seaports; the loads of pearls and diamonds that shine at the court; even the beautiful mansions and pleasure grounds that are seen all round the metropolis; these; no one; no, nor all these put together, are a proof of the prosperity of a nation: all these may exist, and the nation be plunged in the deepest of misery and degradation.

Let any sensible man apply his mind to this subject for a moment, and (for it is worth his while) trace this poor girl to her probable fate; and then he will see the effects of a taxing and pauperising system. What am I to do with this child, whom the law compels me to take and maintain? I know not whether she be a bastard or orphan or one of a family whose father and mother are alive. She is forced upon me to be kept and reared up by me. Were I so disposed, it would be impossible for me to pay any attention to her morals or any part of her conduct. I must of necessity leave her to the care of some other person. My intention is to place her in a farm house, under the authority of a woman, who may teach her, perhaps, to feed pigs and poultry, to milk, and make butter and cheese; but, can I expect any one to have due care of the moral behavior of this girl? Yet, what is to become of her? Can I point out any thing better? I cannot; for, in the poor house her chance would be infinitely worse. My wife? Faith she has the rearing of her own children to attend to: Her time is as precious as mine; for no children of ours will have to reproach us with having fed them from mercenary breasts, or with having committed their education to hirelings.

I do not complain of the expense imposed upon me in this instance. I do not complain of any unfairness in the drawing of the lottery. My neighbors would scorn to act so mean. But, I complain of a state of things, that imposes upon me a duty, which it is out of my power to perform. All I can possibly do is, to see that this girl has plenty of food and clothing, and that she is properly lodged, and duly attended in sickness. But, do I not do this for my horses and cows? What I complain of is, a state of things, which takes so large a part of the children from their natural guardians, their fathers, mothers, relations, and friends, and throws them upon the mercy of those who are utter strangers to them, and who, instead of natural feeling for them, must, unless they bring great consideration to their aid, naturally have a feeling against them; and especially in cases where the support of a pauper is a

serious pecuniary burthen to the party on whom it is imposed.*

Now, my old English friends in America who used to join me (for I took the lead) in singing the praises of the English government and Pitt, what do you think of this? Perhaps you think, by this time, as I do, that we are a set of very ignorant though honest fellows, who contained admiration of men in power with love of country, and whose violent prejudices though bottomed in the best of principles, led us into a thousand follies, and really made us, perhaps, instrumental, in some small degree, in producing the enormous evils under which our country now groans.

I remember a book that we used to look at a good deal, entitled "*A Picture of England.*" It contained views of country seats and of fine hills and vallies. This book and Grose's Antiquities were enough for me. Alas! this was no picture of England, if by England we mean any thing more than a certain portion of the houses, trees, and herbage. If, by England we mean the English nation; and if, by the nation, we mean the great body of the people: I now give you the means of judging of the real state of England; I give you the true "*Picture of England.*" Here am I, with twelve persons in family, including servants, and with thirteen laborers, on an average, constantly employed; and the maintenance of twenty eight paupers falls fairly to my share! This, my old friends; this, my worthy countrymen, is the real picture of England—and should I not be a very despicable man, if the false shame of acknowledging past erroneous opinions were to prevent me from laying this picture before you.

Now, in a state of things like this, what a farce it is to be told about "enlightening the lower orders!" How are my twenty-eight poor wretches of paupers, and my thirteen laborers and their families, but one step above paupers: how, I ask, are they to be enlightened? And, if this were possible, which it is not, what would be the use of it? What could it do more than add mental to bodily suffering? Away, then, with all the talk; all the palaver; all the cant; all that cunning can suggest to hypocrisy for the purpose of deluding the well meaning, thoughtless, but liberal men, who subscribe their money to support this shew of regard for the minds and souls of the poor! Were not a system of eleemosynary education necessarily calculated to debase the object of it in a state of things like this it is a pure folly to attempt it. It is bread, and not books, that the poor creatures stand in need of. The government takes from me so much, that I am unable to give more than I give to my laborers. I have only enough left to give them the means of barely keeping life in their bodies. They, therefore, successively become paupers. If, as in America, the laborer took the share, or the far greater part of it, which the government takes here, there would be no paupers; laborers would have money against a day of sickness. This, however, has all been so clearly shewn in No. 2 of this volume, that I will here take it as an established fact, that it is the increasing,

*The simple facts belonging to this girl might afford a volume of comment. I have been at the head of a family for eighteen years, during all which I have desired and constantly endeavored to obtain such a girl as was imposed on Mr. Cobbett, but without success. If it were published in Baltimore that a healthy white girl, of honest sober parents, was to be put out—bound apprentice, to learn the art and mystery of housewifery, there would be hundreds of applications for her in a day. E

and now enormous, weight of our taxes, and that only, which has caused the fearful increase of pauperism, crimes, and capital punishments.

Away, then, I say again, with all the projects for enlightening the people by the means of schools, and of enriching them by the means of saving banks. What! put up the "savings" of my twenty-eight paupers and thirteen laborers, few of the latter of whom taste meat once a week! What! a project for putting out the savings of such people to interest! Yet I should not wonder if this project were to reach you; there being none of our projects, of the humanity kind, that you do not adopt, as it were in the way of rivalry. Would you not do well to make haste and rival us in the number of paupers? I hope to be able to give a check to this ape-like disposition, which leads you to look for example to follow, where you ought to look for example to shun. As to the professed object of the saving bank project, nothing would be easier, if it were worth while, than to show the impossibility of its doing any good in any country; but as to the real object, a word or two may be said. With regard to the laboring people in country places, they will never hear of the thing. But, in large towns, where there are numerous journeymen, who may save now and then a shilling, and who are sturdy chaps that read the newspapers and that talk politics, it is thought to be of importance to get sums of money thus collected, and thereby attach these swarms of sturdy, talking and active men to the system. Not another word need be said, only that the project will fail. The friendly societies were great favorites. George Rose, their patron, brought in many acts of parliament to encourage their increase. Their money was put into the funds too. But these societies are now found not to be good. They drew men together; and when assembled together, they talked!

—Wicked rogues!

The saving bank project, which has originated in the seat of all that is, at once, conceited, impudent and servile, Edinburgh, whence, too, is coming a project for changing our weights and measures, and for throwing into utter confusion the trade and transactions of England, the colonies, and the United States, as connected in trade with England; this saving bank project has in view to avoid the congregating evil of friendly societies. It is intended to collect the money without collecting the people. But, the proprietors do not seem to reflect, that in getting rid of the gregarious quality, they throw aside the strongest lures of all such schemes; to wit: the pot, the pipe, the song, and the chat. For the sake of these, journeymen will yield up a little of their wages to go into a fund; but, when there are no lures of this sort, they will not so easily discover any solid reason for their giving up the means of present gratification, with a view to spare the purse of the parish in their old age.

Back, then, we still return to the old point; the taxes, the taxes! While we are loaded with them as we now are, nothing can retard the progress of pauperism and of crimes. A tradesman, who works for me, and to whom I was talking the other day, about the distresses of the times, observed that he found it hard to stagger along with four children upon his back. "But," said he, "I could make shift to carry them, if I had not some body else to carry. I have a soldier or two to carry besides; and you, sir, have a general, I dare say, upon your back."—The idea put me in mind of Hannah Moore's religious tract, entitled, "*Bear ye one another's burdens,*" which was intended to reconcile the nation to the sufferings under the calamities of 1796, and at the

head of which she put a wood-cut, representing a parcel of people carrying bags and bales of sins and misfortunes; for Hannah was, perhaps, as artful, as able, and as useful a scribe as ever drew pen in the cause of the system. But, Mrs. Hannah, with your leave, it is not exactly one another's burthens that we bear. It is, according to the idea of my tradesman, that some of us carry others upon our back. In the first place, I, for instance, have twenty-eight paupers fastened upon me. Then, I pay taxes, direct and indirect, about a thousand pounds a year, besides the poor rates. Perhaps a great deal more. Now, as I am a sort of a literary man as well as a farmer, I may suppose myself ridden by William Gifford, who has had two or three sinecures, which amount to about a thousand pounds a year. Here I stagger along, then, with the political editor, poet, and reviewer, astride upon my shoulders, and with my twenty-eight paupers hanging upon my arms, and in my skirts. Come, then, my old English friends in America, you will still confound the system with England, and who bid us be content, and call us jacobins if we complain; come here yourselves, and stick to it as we do. Do not remain there abusing republican government. Do not content yourselves with giving advice. Come and share with us. Come any of you, and take a leg of William Gifford, and fourteen of my paupers, and then preach patience and divine right as long as you like.

Thus, those who receive nothing out of the taxes, are loaded according to the strengths of their backs. Such a man as sir Francis Burdett, or Mr. Coke, has a rider like George Rose mounted on him: and, if he goes well, the son of sir Francis will have to carry George's son, after both fathers are dead.

To carry a general officer or three or four captains, or a company of soldiers, or an admiral, or a parcel of lieutenants or soldiers, would not mortify one so much; but do you think, my old English friends, that it is a sweet reflection to me, that the taxes I pay, or, at least, a sum equal to them, is swallowed up in sinecures by a man like William Gifford? To those who render honorable service to the country: or, who endeavor to do it, no just man will grudge a reward. But, is it not as clear as daylight, that whatever sum this sinecure man takes from me, I cannot have to give to my laborers? Is it not clear that taxes make paupers? Is it not clear that as long as these enormous taxes exist, pauperism and crimes never can be diminished?

Come, then, I say, my old English friends in America and participate in our burdens as well as in our glory. Do not remain there, while you exhort us to pay and be silent. It is very easy for you, who do not feel the little finger of taxation, to reproach us for our grumbling. It is very easy for you, whose laborers may eat bread and meat every day in their lives, to tell us, whose laborers cannot get a full meal of the former, that we ought to be contented, and to think our government "the envy and admiration of the world." At this time the wages of a laborer at Botley, are 10s. a week: and flour is 15s. a bushel—consequently, the most he can get is 38 pounds a week: or 5½ pounds a day for himself, wife, and perhaps three or four children. In some parts of the country, laborers have not more than 8s. a week, an in some not so much. Why do you not come, then, if this be "the envy and admiration of the world;" why do you not come and share our blessings?

And you Cossacks priests of New England, why do you not come and help us to enjoy the benefits of those "ancient and venerable establishments," in the praise of which you have snuffed so sweetly for

so many years? The newspapers tell us, that the prince of Saxe Cobourg has ordered fifty white horses to be bought for his use. Why do you not come and see these fine sights? I would not advise you to come and preach to our laborers that potatoes without either meat or bread are better than beef, pork, bread and turkey: for that would expose your reverend pates to the unsavory salutes of addled eggs. But, if parsons Osgood and Parish and Gardiner and Channing, and as many more as would make up a score, will perform a pilgrimage from Boston to Botley, I hereby engage to find them a lodging, not under the same roof with myself, but under those of my laborers, in whose fare they shall participate, which will give them an opportunity of saving grace over a platter of cold potatoes, and of proving to their hosts how happy they ought to think themselves in living under those "venerable institutions," of which the yankees, through the means of "a successful democratic rebellion," have been wholly deprived. Anticipating in idea the scene that will arise from the performance of this pilgrimage, I burn with curiosity to hear the arguments that parson Channing will make use of to prove, that a mess of potatoes is better than a joint of meat: though I must distinctly premise, that if in such a case, the mess, platter and all, should go, souse, at the head of the holy pilgrim, he must place the damage to the account of "the bulwark," for that I will not be responsible for any consequences that may result from his harangue.

John's bulwark in peace is nearly completed by the progress of the alien act.—But, this measure has not been carried into effect without a great deal of exposure. There is something so awkward: something so ugly: something so much like a lurking fear on the very face of the thing—and when in addition, the opposition to the measure was taken up by such a man as sir Samuel Romilly, is it not wonderful if a great degree of shame has not stuck to it? Accordingly the hired writers have laid on upon sir Samuel with great fury and filth. Of the manner, in which they perform this sort of work, you will easily judge by the following specimen from the *Courier* of the 10th instant:

"Sir Samuel's extraction and personal situation may, therefore, well excuse the tendency of his mind against an alien bill: but we are much at a loss to guess why such men as sir James McIntosh and Mr. Horner—they are persons for whom, though we differ from the general course of their political conduct, we have much respect; they are estimable in consideration of their own individual talents and character, but they are doubly so from comparison with those amongst whom we find them: we are, therefore surprised and mortified to find them opposing a measure which we think strictly constitutional, absolutely necessary, and connected with all real English interests and English feelings. What says sir Samuel Romilly—"Will you exclude the skill, industry, and genius of foreigners from England?" Yes, we reply, yes, we do not lack their skill, industry, and genius; we want them neither in commerce, nor in handicraft, nor in the church, nor in the law. We are come to a fine pass, indeed, to be told that it is good policy to introduce foreigners to assist, that is, to rival us in arts and manufactures. No, no, sir Samuel, we have had enough of these gentry, and John Bull will be but too happy to get rid of this plague in future. But this is not the object of the present bill, which is purely political, but intended, as lord Castlereagh expressed it, not to carry into effect any policy of foreign powers, but to protect British policy from

being disturbed by the misconduct of strangers.—In private life, we all have the power of turning an imprudent, a knavish, a riotous or even an impertinent stranger out of doors: why should the state not have a power that every subject possesses?—Why should England not enjoy a protection that every other nation in the world has! In looking over the debate we observed a curious circumstance—No: one English gentlemen opposed this bill;—there were Hamilton and Brougham, Horner and Mackintosh; but not one Englishman. We beg pardon, there was one—sir Samuel Romilly."

This is the way in which these hirelings do their work. Now, the gentleman, whom this writer thus attacks, though not a politician such as the times called for, is allowed, on all hands to be the most able lawyer in England, and a man of spotless reputation; while Horner and Macintosh, who are here praised are nothing more than what I have before described to you.

But, only attend, for a moment to the shameful language of this writer! Only think of a bill of this sort being called an enjoyment for England! Thus it is, that these men induce the people to confound the government with the nation. What a falsehood, too, to say, that every nation in the world have such a law. You have no such law; and you are a nation; and though not so old, full as stout as big John Bull. The *Morning Chronicle* answers his opponent thus:

"When *The Courier* states that not an Englishman voted against the alien bill, the editor should have added, that the bill itself was not brought in by an Englishman. It is the measure of lord Castlereagh, and comes from the congress of sovereigns against the cause of freedom, justice and humanity. It is a bill of inhospitality, the preamble to which should be to refuse an asylum to all who trusted to the first professions of the British court, that they would not impose on the French any from of government or family without their consent—and to all who should desire to withdraw themselves from capricious tyranny and religious intolerance. It may be entitled "A bill to open the ports of America for the introduction of the arts, manufactures, and property of all the ingenious, useful, thinking, independent and provident part of the population." And when it is recollected what we gained by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the value of this bill to America may be properly estimated."

This view of the matter agrees precisely with my views of it, stated in my late numbers. This bill will be a great benefit to you. It will hasten to fill your country with the best men in Europe.—When once a man has his foot on the plank of an American ship, he may set despots at defiance.—But, pay a little attention once more to this measure as it affects us. This hired writer blusters in the real John Bull style. He wants no foreigners. He despises foreigners. He hates foreigners. The mercenary creature knows that this suits the prejudice of his readers; but then he seems to forget how many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been extracted from foolish John Bull to support *French emigrants, German sufferers, Vendean, Chouans*.

He forgets how many pounds in pension money silly John Bull paid to the foreign scribes, Mallet du Pan and sir Francis D'Ivernois. But does he forget the Hanoverian officers and soldiers? Does he forget that whole districts of this same England were, for a long while, placed under the command of foreign officers, and that even regiments of English militia, with English gentlemen at their head, were commanded and reviewed by these foreigners?

Does he forget, that English country gentlemen stood at the head of their country regiments of militia, and dropped the point of their swords and their colors to a German baron? Does he forget the history of the Germans and that of the English local militia, at the town of Ely? Does he forget that the Germans were brought to force the English local militiamen to be flogged? No, he cannot have forgotten this, for he published the history, and I was imprisoned two years and paid a thousand pounds to the king for commenting on the history; and one Charles Adams, then a member of parliament, had, while I was in prison, the baseness to say that I ought to have been flogged myself. Can any body tell what has become of the fellow; I have not heard of him for some time. The hired writer cannot have forgotten these things; but, did he forget (he surely did) that Saxe Coburg is a foreigner; nay, that our beloved queen herself is not an Englishwoman!—So that, it is only foreigners that come here to work and trade, that he appears to dislike. However, big John Bull may raise his head with empty pride as high as he pleases; talk as loud as he will in contempt of foreigners, he will not be able to disguise from the world, that there are foreigners, who *****. All his big and blustering talk cannot rid him of this everlasting shame.

There can be little doubt, that the alien act is no more than part of a general system adopted in Europe: for Lord Castlereagh said, during one of the debates, that, so far from giving offence to any of our allies, he knew that they had adopted similar measures. This shews that they are all still upon the alert. Let them. Keep you quietly on your way; have alliances with none of them; love none of them;—fear none of them;—imitate none of them;—have none of them for an enemy if you can avoid it;—but, above all things, never think one of them your friend.—I need not advise you to open your ports to all the emigrants that arrive. Your ports are open to them. There they may land, and, if they like, skip about like wild cats, without any other earthly condition than that of yielding obedience to the settled laws of the land. They will find no alien offices in your country. There will be nobody there with authority to measure their height, to write down their names, age, color of their hair and eyes, and complexion, description of their nose, chin, and mouth. They will need no licenses in your country: and to your country they will go in thousands upon thousands. You are always in luck! Let what change will take place in Europe, you are sure to gain by it. What we got by the emigration from the republicanism in France was the mere dross of that country. The noblesse and priesthood vermin, whom we had to keep as a sort of state paupers.

That part of the emigrants, who were worth having, you had then; and now you will have the very heart and soul of the country. That this government wishes *****; and it is very likely that it will succeed so far; but, then, the mind of France is, by the same means, transferred to the United States; and there it will be in never-ending existence, and at all times ready to take revenge.

It does not follow from this, that those who are driving to America are short-sighted. They may perceive plainly enough what will be the final consequences. But, how are they to help themselves? They saw, long ago, what would be the effect, in the end, of America remaining free; hence the loud and incessant cry of the literary slaves in England for the deposing of Mr. Madison, for the taking

up of a commanding position in the heart of the United States; for the separation of the states and so on. The danger of leaving America to be the rallying place of all the enemies of the legitimates, was clearly enough seen; but it was found impossible to avoid it. The present apparent danger is, however, still greater. The Bourbons cannot be kept on the throne without such a system of rule in Europe as will send off hundreds of thousands of its most valuable people to America, there to work the loom and cultivate the vine. Oh! if your country could have been subjugated! If Mr. Madison could have been deposed and sent to Elba or St. Helena, as our blustering bullies threatened, and as your unnatural Cossacks exultingly anticipated!—what would have been the situation of the civilized world?

British Parliament.

House of Commons, Monday, May 27.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The house having resolved itself into committee, The chancellor of the exchequer, in rising to submit to the committee the general provisions which he had thought it necessary to make for the service of the year, found it impossible to disguise the fact, that the proposition with which he should conclude, grew out of the circumstance of the house having judged it wise to take a course different from that which he had thought it his duty to recommend. The nature of the arrangements for the service of the year, were necessarily much altered by the rejection of the property tax; but whatever pain he might feel that the house had determined against that line of conduct which, in his opinion, would have been most beneficial to the country, it was nevertheless his duty to bow to their decision, and to submit to them the best means which remained for meeting the supplies necessarily demanded for the service of the year. He should do this with the most sincere desire that the result might be such as to leave the house nothing to regret. He should explain the reasons which had influenced him in making those arrangements, which, under existing circumstances, he thought most advisable, and furnish that general view of the subject, which indeed, without a dereliction of his duty, he could not omit, and which, from the situation he had the honor to hold, he might perhaps be thought more competent to supply than any other person. In doing this, he had the satisfaction to know that the statement he should have to submit to the committee would be upon the whole consolatory, as he should not be under the necessity of presenting to them any discouraging view of the state of public credit, and as the country was amply possessed of the means of meeting that expenditure which the public service demanded. Before he proceeded to take a general view of the supplies and ways and means of the year, it would be proper for him to call the attention of the committee to the more immediate object of the resolutions which he should have the honor to submit to them, which arose out of a proposition communicated to him in a letter which he had received from the bank of England, and which had been laid before the house. For the course pursued in this instance two precedents had occurred within no great distance of time from each other. One was the proposition made by the bank, June 12, 1781, concerning the renewal of their charter, which had been referred to a committee of ways and means; and the other was a similar communication, dated Feb. 19, 1800, respecting a

further advance of exchequer bills, which had been disposed of in a similar way. The first resolution which he should have to move was, "that the committee should approve and accept the proposition of the bank of England, for granting an advance of 3,000,000*l.* at three per cent. interest, accompanied with a condition, that the corporation should be permitted to extend their capital to 15,000,000*l.* with a further proposition that their promissory notes should continue to be received in payments made at the treasury. The permission which it was in contemplation to grant them, allowing them to augment their capital, which was at present fixed at eleven millions and a half, to 15,000,000*l.* was in truth only allowing them to divide something more than 3,000,000*l.* of their own money, on condition that they should advance the sum of 3,000,000*l.* for the public service, at an interest of three per cent. This was an advantage of considerable importance to the public. When it was necessary that money should be borrowed for the nation, it was not to be doubted that it was no inconsiderable benefit to be enabled to obtain so considerable a sum as 3,000,000*l.* paying only three per cent. interest. It was only necessary to consider whether this proposition was accompanied with any condition that could be viewed as objectionable. The principal subject for consideration was the proposed augmentation of the capital. To him this appeared not only free from objection but that which was itself very desirable. Since the capital of the bank was fixed at eleven millions and a half, a great increase of bank paper had taken place; it was therefore proper that their capital should be increased, to give the holders of their notes additional security. Such an augmentation of their capital as they now of themselves proposed, he was of opinion, if not necessary was at least as desirable for the public as for the bank. If this was as he considered it to be, advantageous for the public, he did not see they had any right to object to the mode in which the bank company thought fit to effect this change among the proprietors. If they had (as it had been said they had) a large sum by them of undivided profits, he did not know that they could do better than divide it among them on equitable terms, and add it to their capital. The second condition which accompanied their proposition, was, that the bank promissory notes should continue to be received in payment at the exchequer. It was well known that for many years their notes had been received in payment and he doubted not they would have continued to be so taken, if this arrangement had never been proposed. But it appeared to him it would be an advantage in the event of the resumption of cash payments as well to the public as the bank, to guard against any thing like a run upon the latter immediately on its opening. Feeling this he should certainly in any case have proposed that their notes should be received for a certain time after the resumption of cash payments. Such a measure he should have held to be necessary, to guard against any traffic, on the part of the minor agents of the treasury, (though perhaps this was little to be feared) being carried on of an improper nature, who, without such an enactment, might possibly have demanded payment in gold, for the purpose of making a profit, by turning it into paper whenever the exchanges might again become unfavorable. He did not know that any inconvenience would be likely to arise from receiving bank notes at the exchequer, till the present charter of the company should expire. If it should be desirable that they should cease to enjoy that privilege, we could put

an end to it by the repayment of the advance. He himself thought it should continue for the remaining 16 years of the charter; but however, the mode by repayment would, he believed, be found easy. If government, at some time, should refuse longer to assist the circulation of the bank paper, it would be equitable that the security should exist till the bank was able to bring itself back to its former situation by the recovery of their loan. To him, then, the circumstances which he had stated, fairly considered, the arrangement seemed to be as free from objection as any that could be submitted to parliament, or that could be devised by any minister of finance. It was to government an important consideration to obtain a loan of 3,000,000*l.* without having much interest to pay on it, at a time when it was most desirable to avoid all pressure on the money market, and in the reduced rate to be paid on the money so advanced, the public gained at least 60,000*l.* a year. It offered to the bank security, and sanctioned an honorable extension of their capital, and this was highly beneficial to the proprietors. He thought it might be observed, that what it was now proposed to sanction, was no more than that which they had a right to claim at some time or other; and the only question therefore was as to the time, circumstance, and mode in which this should take place. On any of these grounds he did not think any fair objection could be urged to the arrangement and the present seemed in fact a favorable moment for granting that which at some future period they were entitled to claim. He should now proceed to the more general statements of the supplies granted for the present year, and of those which would be still required. The first head was that of the army: 9,665,000*l.* was the amount for military service already sanctioned by the votes of parliament, from which was to be deducted 1,234,000*l.* for the troops in France, leaving 8,431,000*l.* including the expence for Ireland. The accounts of extraordinary grants to about 1,500,000*l.* would be speedily prepared. The estimates of the commissioners, &c. were about 480,000*l.* from which 150,000*l.* for the army in France were to be deducted. Taking the charges of the barracks, storekeeper, &c. at the sum of 2,138,000*l.* the total expence of the military service was 10,564,000*l.* For the navy there was voted altogether 10,114,000*l.* from which there was a deduction to be made of the proceeds from the sale of old stores, which amounted to 680,000*l.* leaving the charge at 9,434,000*l.* Deducting about 184,000*l.* for the ordnance service in France, the expence of the ordnance department would be 1,696,185*l.* The total original vote was 1,880,000*l.* The pressure of public business in the house during the course of the present session had prevented him from producing an account of miscellaneous services. He could not just then state their amount precisely. He had on a former occasion supposed them at 2,000,000*l.* From what he had learned, he thought they would come to 2,500,000*l.* or near it. He should therefore assume it at two millions five hundred thousand pounds. To meet the India debt, and expences incurred in India, a vote of 945,000*l.* would be proposed. This was necessary, as the East India company had made pressing representations for repayment of the sums they had advanced. The advances in question had been made to forward those valuable services recently performed by our army in India. The total amount of the claim of the East India company, including the estimate of the present year, had been 2,300,000*l.* Considerable payments had however been made by the government to the East India company, which were to be set

against the sum he had mentioned. This done there had remained due to the company in January last, about a million and a half. A provision had been made for the sum of 500,000*l.* in the vote of credit for the last year, and this deducted from the debt due in January, reduced the sum to be provided for in the present year to 945,000*l.* which it would be his duty on a future occasion, to bring more particularly under the consideration of the house. The general statement of the supply for the present year, compared with that for the preceding, was as follows:—

1815.		SUPPLY—1816	
13,876,759	{ Army, Deduct troops in France	9,665,666 1,234,596	8,431,070
23,983,476	{ Extraordinaries Commissariat	480,000 75,000	1,500,000
1,099,961	{ Deduct troops in France		405,000
99,000	{ Barracks		179,000
91,600	{ Storekeeper gen. to be re- duced about 10,000,	50,000	
		2,133,000	
		10,564,070	
18,644,200	{ Navy Deduct Naval Stores, to be sold	10,114,345 679,905	9,434,440
4,431,643	{ Ordnance Deduct France	1,882,188 186,003	1,696,185
3,000,000	{ Miscellaneous Indian Debt.	2,500,000 915,491	2,500,000
		25,140,186	

Having recapitulated the above items of supply, the right hon. gentleman next proceeded to state the separate charges. The first was for the payment of the loyalty loan, which had been raised in 1797. A difference, he stated, might occur in these items, as in the miscellaneous services, between his statements and the accounts previously laid before the house, owing to the same charges being placed under different heads, or to different dates being included in the papers. After the loyalty loan, and the debentures, and their interest, which were the two first items in the separate charges, he came to one not immediately under the consideration of the house, respecting which notice had been given of a motion by his right hon. friend (Mr. W. Pole.) He meant the motion for the grant of a sum of money on account of the new silver coinage. He did not propose to anticipate the able illustrations which the right hon. gentleman would be able to furnish on this subject, in what he might offer on this occasion. It would easily be seen there was no small difficulty in determining what sum it would be proper to grant for this service. He (the chancellor of the exchequer) had for a time been very doubtful whether this was a charge which ought to be borne equally by England and Ireland, or whether it was one which ought to fall on Great Britain only. Ultimately he had considered, that as the greater part of the silver now in circulation had been issued long before the union, it was just that it should fall on Great Britain, and on no other part of the empire. It was not easy to say how much would be sufficient to meet the charge for the new coinage; but he proposed to take the sum of 500,000*l.* which he apprehended would suffice for the present year. None of that silver which was at present in circulation was intended to be received in exchange for that to be hereafter issued, which did not bear appearance of having come from the mint, and this, as it would not amount to a very considerable sum, could not create a great expence, and at all events it would be some time before any part of the arrangement could take effect. The next charge was an account of exchequer bills held by

the bank. These had been issued for sums advanced by the bank in 1800. The sum then advanced amounted to 3,000,000*l.* of which one half had been paid, and the million and a half which had been annually renewed in exchequer bills now remained to be made good. The separate charges were altogether as follows:—

SEPARATE CHARGES.	
Loyalty 5 per cents	£217,680
Debentures and interest thereon	807,085
Coinage	500,000
Exchequer bills held by bank	1,500,000
Interest and sinking fund on exchequer bills	2,260,000
	5,284,765
Deduct Irish proportion of joint charges	2,957,656
Ditto, civil list and consolidated fund	188,000
	3,145,656
	£27,279,295

To meet these he brought forward the following

WAYS AND MEANS.	
Land and malt	£3,000,000
Surplus, consolidated fund	3,000,000
Excise duties continued for five years	3,500,000
Bank advance on bills	6,000,000
Lottery	200,000
Surplus grants, 1815,	5,665,755
Bank advance on account of increased capital	3,000,000
Unclaimed dividends	300,016
Unapplied money in the exchequer	140,000
Exchequer bills	2,500,000
	£27,305,771

He took the surplus of the consolidated fund for the present year at 3,000,000*l.* As a considerable portion of the supplies for the service of the year yet remained to be voted, he proposed to leave a proportion of the ways and means, to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* to be also voted on a future day. He could wish to show how the surplus consolidated fund (which however he meant to reserve for future consideration) was made up. Whether, in the present situation of the country, the taxes carried to it were likely to increase or diminish it, was for gentlemen to determine for themselves. By the latest accounts made out, the produce of the customs up to the 5th April last—that part of them which was carried to the consolidated fund, amounted to very nearly 5,000,000*l.* their produce being 4,998,000*l.*

The produce of that part of the customs given to the war taxes, which by a late act of parliament were to become permanent, amounted in the last year to 3,008,000*l.* The excise gave within the same period 19,006,000*l.* The assessed taxes 6,327,000*l.* Stamps 6,329,000*l.* Post office 1,600,000*l.* Land tax 1,052,000*l.* Small branches of revenue 122,000*l.* And sundry other ways and means, including a great variety of items, brought their grand total to 42,965,000*l.* The annual charges paid out of the consolidated fund, amounted to the sum of 39,173,000*l.* This year there was to be added the Russian loan 130,000*l.* Making together 39,303,000*l.*

Deducting this sum from the income he had stated to be that of the consolidation fund, as it would be seen there remained 3,663,000*l*. On this there was an arrear on the 5th April of 665,000*l* so the total produce of the last year was about 2,998,000*l*. but the diminution here to be observed would be covered by the produce of the taxes laid on in the course of the present year, and, under all circumstances he thought he might with reason estimate its amount at 3,000,000*l*. The excise duty, late a war duty, but which had become permanent, having been voted for five years, had produced 3,688,000*l*. He estimated its produce in the present year at three millions and a half. He did not see why its produce might not be equal in the present year to what it had been in the last; but the allowances granted on account of the malt duty, made this a matter of doubtful calculation. The payments, however, not yet made good, would prevent any great falling off, and he should, therefore, take it at 3,500,000*l*. The next item, was the first advance of the bank of 6,000,000*l*. The ordinary feature in the ways and means, the lottery, he took at 200,000*l*. This was somewhat uncertain, but he calculated its produce would be somewhere thereabouts. The next would be a most satisfactory item to the house, it was the surplus grants of the year 1815, which amounted to no less than 5,663,000*l*. An account was on the table showing in what way this sum was made up. Some grants were commonly left unapplied at the end of a year, but it was generally found that against these some services left unpaid were to be set, which frequently came nearly to the same amount, and left little or nothing to be carried to the ways and means of the next year. The sum remaining in hand on the 5th of January last, had, however, so greatly surpassed any thing left unapplied before, there was no reason to suppose the whole would be called for in any way. The surplus grants at the period he had mentioned, amounted to no less than 11,120,000*l*. It then became a question, how much of this sum it was necessary to reserve for payments due on account of services of the last year, and how much could be appropriated to the service of 1816. In the first instance when the house met, he had stated the surplus grants were supposed to amount to about 3,000,000*l*. From the sum which he had stated to have originally remained in hand of 11,120,000*l*. there had been paid on account of

Treasury bills	£1,550,000
For the army	1,050,000
For the commissariat in Spain and Portugal due since 1814, provided in 1815	1,000,000
Barracks	126,000
Ordnance	876,000

Making a total sum for military service of £4,602,000

But against this, there was to be balanced the cash then contained in the military chests, this amounted to £1,865,000
Which deducted from 4,602,000

Left for the arrear of last year	£2,737,000
To this was to be added of the subsidies granted in the year, and remaining undischarged	1,720,000 <i>l</i>
The navy debt in January last had amounted to 3,600,000 <i>l</i> . Of this it was thought desirable to allow the sum 1,000,000 <i>l</i> . to be paid out of the surplus grants. There had thus been paid—	
For military services	£2,737,000
For subsidies	1,720,000
For navy debt	1,000,000
Total	5,457,000

There then remained of the 11,120,000
Disposable grants 5,663,000

The next item was the bargain made with the bank for the advance of 3,000,000*l*. He had then to state, he had formed a plan for making a new arrangement with respect to the unclaimed dividends of the bank. From these he proposed to take the sum of 301,000*l*. This, however, was not the only advantage which the public will derive from this scheme. It appeared to him that the arrangements hitherto made, both by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Percival were in some respects objectionable. They had not contemplated the possible increase of the unclaimed dividends beyond a certain sum, and all above that sum they had been content should remain in the hands of the bank. It appeared to him better that a more extensive arrangement should be made; that the bank should retain in its hands a certain sum, and all the balances in their hands above that sum to be made applicable to the public service. On this principle he had taken 301,000*l*. which had remained in their hands up to the 5th of April, in addition to another considerable advance which had been made. This 301,000*l*. however, was not the only advantage which the nation would derive from this plan. It was not right that the bank should retain in their hands sums which it was not likely would be called for, and which, from the accidents of nature, or from the course of law, the owners might never be able to reclaim. He therefore thought such monies might be well paid over to the commissioners for the reception of the national debt, to be by them applied to the liquidation of the public debt, subject to the future claims of the owners to restitution. He proposed that it should be arranged on this principle—that all stock on which no dividend was claimed for 10 years successively, should be paid over to the commissioners of the national debt, to be by them applied in the manner he had already described. A register of all such payments he proposed should be kept in the bank, and this he thought would be better even for the owners than the present system, proverbially accurate as the bank was in all its transactions. The next item was rather of an extraordinary nature. It was one of 140,000*l*. made up of small balances remaining in the exchequer. There yet remained the supplies to the amount of 2,500,000*l*. to be provided for, and this he proposed to do by means of exchequer bills. The right honorable gentleman showed a diminution of the unfunded debt to have taken place by the paying off of debentures and government securities of a similar nature. He then recapitulated the whole of the supplies, and the ways and means by which they were to be met. He did not mean to move for exchequer bills to meet the 2,500,000*l*. of which he had spoken, by themselves, he should include them in a larger vote. In February, a grant of 4,500,000*l*. in exchequer bills had been voted by the house to meet other bills to the same amount. To this might be added bills to the amount of 1,500,000*l*. issued on account of the bank—6,000,000 to replace those on the vote of credit—and 1,000,000*l*. on account of debentures, making in the whole 13,000,000*l*. in exchequer bills, which had thus been issued, the whole being, with the exception of the last 1,000,000*l*. intended to exchange against bills of the same description, and even the last were to meet securities of a similar nature. He had to meet a large defalcation to the amount of 8,500,000*l*. in the ways and means of the year, owing to the rejection of the property tax and the relinquishment of the malt duties. He would now explain in what way he

had made good these eight million and a half. In the first instance he had proposed to fund 2,000,000*l* of exchequer bills, which otherwise would not have been necessary. The next means by which the deficiency was to be met, was furnished by the extra supply offered by the surplus grants. These, it would be remembered, when he proposed the renewal of the property tax, he had taken but at three millions. Since, it had fortunately been discovered their amount had exceeded five million. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) The proposed advance from the bank, which was the subject of the motion which he should make to day, furnished another portion of the sum to be made good, and to this might be added four hundred and forty thousand pounds unclaimed dividend, and monies in the exchequer, and thus the 8,500,000*l* would be covered. He certainly thought it would be desirable to avoid, if possible, any increase of the unfunded debt. Had the system he recommended been adopted by the house, a great and rapid improvement of public credit would have been the consequence. He still most sincerely hoped this would take place, and he reflected with much satisfaction that of all the sums called for, there was only the 2,500,000*l* in exchequer bills, that could be said to press heavily on the money market and the exchanges. He wished to state the whole amount of the sum borrowed, against that portion of the public debt which would be paid off in the present year, without distinguishing, for the present, the funded and the unfunded debt.

The first advance from the bank amount-	
ed to - - - - -	£6,000,000
The second advance to - - - - -	3,000,000
In exchequer bills - - - - -	2,500,000

Total - - - - - 11,500,000

The debt which would be paid off he next proceeded to show. The sinking fund on the 1st of February amounted to 11,130,000 <i>l</i> . It was therefore probable that in the course of the year, there would be paid off by the sinking fund	£11,500,000
In exchequer bills - - - - -	1,500,000
In debentures and loyalty loan - - - - -	1,024,000
East-India debt - - - - -	945,000

Total - - - - - 14,969,000

exclusive of what had been repaid within the last year. It would thus be seen that there was an exceeding of about 3,500,000*l* over the sums borrowed for the service of the year. But it might be supposed, that when Ireland was taken into the ways and means, we should find our prospects much changed. For a few moments, however, he would take the liberty to trespass on the department of his right honorable friend, and to offer some few observations which he (Mr. Fitzgerald) would otherwise have had to bring forward in the able and satisfactory manner in which he always made such statements. For Ireland, his honorable friend intended, this evening, to propose a grant of 1,700,000*l* in treasury bills, in addition to which he farther intended to move for a grant of 1,200,000*l* Irish, or 1,118,000*l* English, making a total of 2,818,000*l*. and added, the sum which he had stated was to be borrowed for England of 11,500,000*l* would make a grand total of 14,318,000*l*. But against this was to be set the Irish sinking fund, which he believed amounted to about 2,300,000*l*. and finally, the reduction he showed would be after all little less than 3,000,000*l* out of the united debt of the two kingdoms. This, he trusted, would be found a most satisfactory view. He believed it had very seldom occurred that it had been found practicable

to reduce the public debt immediately after the close of a long war, before the nation had properly got to its peace establishment. Instead of being able to do this, it had commonly been necessary to call for large loans in the first year of peace. Under such circumstances, though the state of the country was not every thing he could wish, he was so far from feeling apprehension, that he could see nothing to fear, and every thing to hope, from the wisdom, firmness and moderation of parliament.—He had now to explain the manner in which he proposed to pay the interest of the money borrowed for the service of the year. The charge incurred by the first advance of the bank was 300,000*l*. the second 120,000*l*. total 420,000*l*. of this only 120,000*l* would be charged on the consolidated fund. The soap tax would produce about 200,000*l* and the new duties on butter and cheese about 100,000*l*. if the trade continued as at present, or allowing for its falling off about 50 or 60,000*l*. He further had it in contemplation to submit to the consideration of the house, a new arrangement with respect to the drawback on sugar, the produce of which, added to the 250 or 260,000*l* which he calculated on deriving from the sources already mentioned, would be more than enough for the charge created by the interest on money borrowed. He concluded by moving that the committee should accept and agree to the proposition of the bank company, granting a loan of three millions on the condition that they might extend their capital.

Foreign Articles.

British and Algerines. The former already feel ashamed of their treaty with the latter, whereby their piracies were sanctioned in the purchase of the slaves. What would we think of a man that should attempt to take credit to himself for dealing with a horse thief, and paying him for the stolen cattle? What better encouragement could the thief desire? This is the way in which an honest man should look at the infamous transaction.

The laboring poor of England have been starved out of 69,000*l* (306,360*g*) to purchase a house for the princess Charlotte and her man.

The Austrian marine is to be increased to ten frigates, twenty brigs and fifty gun boats.

Sir Samuel Romilly (speaking of the base persecutions and murders of the protestants in France) stated in parliament—that “in March, a wretch who was known to have murdered fourteen protestants, was honorably acquitted; and the next day, he and others came into court as evidences against protestants, five of whom were sentenced to be marked with hot irons, pilloried, and imprisoned for life, or for many years—and all that was alleged against them was that they sang *vive l’Empereur*.”

The report that Wellington was deprived of the command of the Russian contingent, &c. in France, probably had its rise from the circumstance that the Dutch, assisted by the Russians, had compelled him to withdraw all his garrisons out of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

American Stocks, at London, May 28. 6 per cts. 83½.

The crops in France are said to be very abundant.

On the 4th of May, the harbor of Cronstadt, Russia, was still firmly blocked with ice.

At a great dining party in Westminster, 400 in number, among whom was Burdett and several other members of parliament, &c. the following toast was drank—

"The only remedy for our grievances—a radical reform in the commons house of parliament."—Tune "Kick the Rogues out."

Major Cartwright stated that the petition from Edinburg in favor of parliamentary reform had been signed by 12,009 persons.

England.—The French papers are more free to speak of the state of England than of France. The *Quotidienna*, detailing the disorders and arisings in Norfolk, in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, makes the following remark:—"Those who considered an army of 25,000 too great and even dangerous for England in a time of peace, may at present perceive, that this force is not actually sufficient to maintain its internal tranquility."

It is stated that the Portuguese ambassador at Rome has absolutely refused every proposition for the re-establishment of the *Jesuits*.

Disappointment! I know, says Cobbett, that the plan of the British government was to *recolonize* the United States, which were to have been called *provinces*. The duke of Cumberland was to have been *viceroi*, and lords Yarmouth, Wellesley, Melbourne and two of the Seymours were to have been amongst the governors. The firmness and wisdom of your government, the valor of your fleets and armies, and above all, the good sense and virtue of your people, defeated this nefarious scheme, and gave the cause of freedom in Europe, life and hope. See letter 8 to the people of the United States, in Cobbett's Register, New-York edition.

Retribution.—England, whose inhabitants have paid heavy taxes to render other nations miserable, now feels misery herself. Her paupers have trebled since the French revolution; and the poor taxes in England and Wales now amount to *thirty-two millions of dollars a year*.

IMPROVEMENT. A London paper says—"The tribunal of the Holy Office, at Rome, after invoking the illumination of the Holy Ghost, has annulled the proceedings commenced by the inquisitor of Ravenna against Solomon Moses Viviani, who, after embracing the Roman Communion, had relapsed to Judaism. His holiness, in the decree issued upon this occasion, thus expresses himself—

"The divine law is not like the law of man; it carries with it mildness and persuasion. Persecution, exile, prisons, are the means employed by false prophets and false teachers. Let us pity the man who is deprived of the light, and who even wishes to be deprived of it; for the cause of his blindness may serve to promote the grand designs of Providence, &c.

His holiness has ordered that no future proceedings of the kind shall be attended with loss of life or limb to the culprit.

FRANCE.

Condemned to be shot.—Grenou Gruyer.

Under trial.—Marshal *Gronchy*, for contumacy.

Died.—Marshal *Angereau*, of a dropsy in the chest, as reported.

Arrests. *Dubois*, one of the chiefs of the federation of Burgundy; a son of Boissy d'Anglas; count de Thiers.

Transportation. A taylor named *Guiraud*, for having made a tricolored flag and hoisting it on a tree.

A great search has been made at Paris for colors, eagles, escutcheons, and all sorts of emblems that might remind the French of Napoleon. If the Bourbons are to rule—may they, by good conduct, eradicate his memory from the hearts of the people.

A man has been subjected to 2 years imprisonment, 500 francs fine, and 5 years surveillance, for using

words, "tending to weaken the respect due to the sacred person of his royal highness, the wise and magnanimous duke d'Angouleme! A laboring woman aged 56 years, has been imprisoned 9 months for 'invoking the name of the usurper' in a tavern.

The Israelites at Paris were about to fix up the bust of Louis in the place of their sitting.

Great are the preparations in France for the marriage of the duke of Berri, and many of the senseless people appear to rejoice at it. The funeral of a *prince* may well be a subject of merriment.

The general *disarming* of the people France goes on with great industry and zeal.

French Stocks, May 28. 5 per cents, 59 francs 45 centimes.

Paris scraps.

It appears that 400,000 francs are necessary to complete the statue of Henry IV on the Pont Neuf, of which sum 260,000 francs have already been subscribed.

At Mons seven men have been condemned to death for having been concerned in the late rebellion, three others were recommended to mercy, one to 20 years hard labor, another to 15 years, and several to five years imprisonment each.

It is said that his royal highness the prince regent, has consented to deliver general Ameil, (who was arrested in Hanover) to the king of France.

The administration of *religious* matters will in future become the duty of the minister of the interior.

The duchess of Parma has been named Grand Mistress of the order of the Starred Garter, a dignity which the late empress of Austria enjoyed. This duchess has founded a new order in the states, the first Grand Cross of which she has sent to prince Hardenburg.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of May 19. It will not admit a doubt that almost every class of people partake in the general distress of the times. The farmers and landlords, from the recent prices of landed produce, have each sunk a degree at least in the station and condition of life; the manufacturers, from an overstocked market, are perfectly at a stand; and the home trade, from the diminished consumption rendered necessary by the diminished means, is nearly as stagnant as our foreign commerce. Thus the three branches of our national industry, national maintenance, and national revenue, are, for the present, almost at rest.

Agriculture lives upon the seed rather than the harvest; the manufacturer consumes his capital instead of his profit; and the tradesman, through all the branches of our internal trade, lives upon his stock in the hope of better times. But the condition of the laborers, whether peasantry, manufacturing hands or journeymen, necessarily follows that of their masters, no work is to be procured. Hence (as we understand from our country reports) a scene of things in the remote counties, which no one remembers even in times regarded as the worst—whole families, whole villages thrown upon the parish; rates up to the rate of rent, and farmers abandoning their lands, because they are unable to pay rates and taxes.

But this state of things, as far at least as respects the poor, is very recent among us. It is not two years since the English laboring class were more plentifully paid than the same condition of people in any other kingdom in the world.—In this town the ordinary wages of journeymen did not fall much short of two pounds per week; and with those employed in the fabrication of luxuries three and even

four. In the country, the wages of laborers were nearly a pound. Even according to the price of provisions at that period, these wages were most plentiful and abundant. How bitterly, therefore, must all these classes now feel the wide difference. How must they repent that in the plenty of those times, they made no reserve for the poverty of the present. Their waste, or at least their thoughtless extravagance, is now visited upon them. They repay the riot and idleness of those times, by the useless industry; the scanty livelihood of the present.

STATE OF IRELAND.

From the "*Shamrock*," published at New-York.—"I have conversed with several passengers lately from Ireland. Their description of their country is truly deplorable. Without trade, commerce or manufactures; agriculture brought to so low a state, that the produce of the soil would not pay the rent, nor remunerate the tiller; tenants beggared, and their cattle sold by the landlords at half the price at which they were purchased; the landlords themselves receiving but a moiety of their rents, and often compelled to re-enter the lands which have been deserted or surrendered by the tenants; taxes enormous; church oppression; the people scarcely existing at home, are unable to procure passage to America. I drop the picture. There is but one substantial relief; may that be soon; may Ireland be free and independent."

Rome May 12. Our relations with the house of Austria are for some time closely united, which we attribute to the necessity of preserving the Roman shores from the barbarians. The powers of Italy have concluded with the African pirates, treaties more or less humiliating; the court of Rome will withdraw itself from them. It is to be presumed that Austria will no more submit to them, and the English vessels will not be always here to protect our coasts, so that we have great interest in forming close relations with Austria.

"We are assured that his holiness, to save the Italian people on the sea shore, will make an appeal to all christian princes; and it is said that several have seriously assented to the necessity of repressing a system of robbery so scandalous. Some people say that there is an intention of colonizing Africa, by destroying the Barbary powers, founding a kingdom in those countries, and acknowledging for king of the new monarchy, the prince royal of Etruria, whose knowledge exceeds his years. The crown will be granted to him by the powers of Europe and the grand seignor.

The order of Malta will be re-established in Africa, and form a military order in the new kingdom; it will furnish officers for the army, enjoy its prerogatives as far as they will be compatible with the new order of things; and it will become an integral part of the state. The African ports will be opened to the commerce of the European powers. Commerce and civilization will draw immense advantages from the execution of such a project.

Lady Hester Stanhope.—Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend and intimate companion of Mr. Pitt, was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. Pitt, who, as it is known, died without fortune, left to his nieces, poor as himself, a few lines in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England. After the death of her uncle, lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first

repaired to Malta, and from thence proceeded, to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the holy land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the Isle of Ruades. Cast on a barren rock she seemed destined to perish by hunger, but an English ship, which appeared on the following day, took her on board, and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette.

She spent many years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hieropolis, and exploring the vallies of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of Oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she has addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs who regarded her as a being of superior order. She has had several children whom she was fond of, brought to her from England; and she declares, that she never will forsake the land of the Sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great Britain—*French paper.*

BRITISH ALIEN BILL.—Some notice of the British [peace] alien bill will be found in *Cobbett's* letter. It appears strange that such a thing should be thought needful at this time. We have some highly interesting debates upon it which will probably be inserted in our next.

An article in the Leyden Journal, under the Florence date, mentions that it was a condition of a treaty made between the two Sicilies and Algiers, that the former should pay an annuity of \$24,000, besides paying \$1000 each for the ransom of the prisoners, to the number of 1,000, who were found there. We mention this because it is in direct contradiction to an article on the same subject which we quoted from a Leyden paper some days ago. It is added that 357 Neapolitan prisoners had obtained their release and returned to their country. It is asserted, that the Pontifical flag is put under the protection of Austria, by which means it escapes the tribute heretofore paid to the Austrian regencies.

Statistics.

The crops of wheat, rye, &c. have been quite as good as usual in the middle states. The grain in Maryland and Virginia is of the very first quality, and the prospect of Indian corn is said to be good. But in the eastern states, especially in New-Hampshire* and Vermont,* and in the northern parts of New-York, a scarcity seems apprehended. In Canada the people are in great alarm about it, and already appear to feel want in the expected shortness of the crops. Corn has been sold there as high as three dollars per bushel, and flour from \$15 to 20 dollars per barrel. Great quantities have gone, or are going, to that market from the United States, via Champlain, &c. At St. John, on the outlet of that lake, they say that their imports will exceed their exports to the amount of 50,000. "all paid in specie, every penny of which will go the United States in defiance of the law." Major-gen. Wilson, administrator of the government of Lower Canada, and commander of the forces in both provinces, &c.

*In these states the small grains—wheat and rye, "promise a heavy harvest"—but the chief reliance of the people is on the Indian corn, which is "unpromising."

has issued his proclamation, dated at the Castle of St. Lewis, in Quebec, July 9, 1816; forbidding the "exportation by sea or land, or by inland navigation, from the said province, of wheat, wheat flour, biscuit, beans, peas, barley and grain of all kinds, used in the making of bread." This embargo is to continue until the 10th of Sept. next, and is adopted, as the preamble sets forth, on account of the backwardness of the season, in order to guard against future scarcity, from a deficiency of crops." But, on the whole, we trust there is no reason to fear a scarcity in the United States.

INDIANA. The following sketch of the constitution of the new state will interest our readers. It shall be published at length when received:

The seat of government is fixed at Corydon for nine years.

The constitution not subject to amendment until after 12 years, in any one of its provisions, and never in the one *excluding involuntary slavery.*

The executive part of the government is to be composed of a governor, with a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be elected by the people for 3 years and may be re-elected once—a lieutenant gov. who is elected in a like manner, for a like term, and is to receive two dollars per diem during the session of the legislature.

The legislative part, a house of representatives and senate—the latter elected every three years: the former, annually. Any person is eligible for the senate being 25 years old—for the lower house 21 years, holding, when elected, no office of profit. They are to meet annually on the first Monday of December, except the first session which will be in November next.

The judiciary. A supreme and circuit courts—the former, to be composed of three judges, to be appointed by the governor and senate for seven years, to have appellate jurisdiction, and to set at the seat of government; with a salary of not exceeding \$800 per annum—the latter, to be held in each county by one presiding judge, who is to be appointed by a joint ballot of the legislature for 7 years, and two associates who are to be elected by the people for seven years.

Sheriffs, clerks and justices are to be elected by the people—the sheriffs for 3 years, the clerks and justices for seven years.

Militia officers to be elected by those subject to militia duty—all above colonel by commissioned officers.

There is to be a state bank established at the seat of government, with one branch for every three counties—the branch banks must have \$30,000 each in specie before they can go into operation.

A COPPER MINE is reported to have been discovered near Danville, Pa.—it is said to be very rich and extensive.

Lumber. The ship Niagara, of Portsmouth N. H. arrived at Liverpool, with a cargo of pitch pine timber from St. Mary's, which would not sell for the duties and was abandoned by the consignees to the master. Other vessels appear to be nearly in the same situation.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER. We are highly gratified to learn, that, in all parts of Europe, not immediately "under the thumb" of Great Britain, the character and persons of our country are treated with the greatest respect, especially in Holland, Belgium and Germany; where, it is said, the English very frequently find it convenient to mount our cockade and eagle. At Bordeaux and some other places in France, where the British merchants rule,

our people are, on the contrary, inhospitably treated by those in authority. At *Marseilles*, however, the officers of the Ontario sloop of war were most kindly used, and the people assembled every day in crowds to see the far famed "bit of striped bunting at the mast head," of the ship, and to admire her beautiful model.

NATIONAL BANK. There seems no doubt but that the stock of the United States bank has been a great deal more than subscribed for. The shares taken in *Baltimore* were equal to 4,140,000 dollars—in *Washington city* \$1,293,000; at *Richmond* 1,702,202.

Convention of Banks.—A convention of the representatives of the state banks is about to be held in *Philadelphia*. Its object the resumption of specie payments. Three delegates are appointed from the banks in *Baltimore*.

New-York.—The present population of the city of *New-York* is estimated at 126,000—an increase during the two last years of 30,000.

QUEER ARTICLE. *Cobbett*, in one of his numbers, gives us the following extract from the *London Morning Chronicle* of the 6th May:

"The bill for adding a new *Province, Indiana*, to the union, has passed through the *American House of Assembly*. The DESIGNS of the States upon the great rivers *Mississippi and Missouri*, are BECOMING EVERY DAY MORE APPARENT."

The ingenious writer then lashes the foolish editor of the *Chronicle* not a little, for using the term "province," and making it out as a crime that we should have "designs" upon our own rivers; and asks, what he would think of a writer in an *American paper*, who was to say that *England* had "designs" on the rivers *Severn and Medway*. But it is astonishing how stupidly ignorant those folks are of the *United States*. We recollect that brigs of a "peculiar construction" were to be built in *England*, to sail up the cataract of the *Niagara*—that an attack was to have been made by *sir Geo. Prevost* on the "province of *Albany*;" and here again, in speaking of *Indiana*, we have something about the *Mississippi and Missouri*, though neither of them are within a considerable distance of the new state.

Yes—we have "designs" on these rivers. We expect very soon to people their banks with a hardy and high spirited population—to build great cities and ships, as the steam-boats of the west may well be called, on their shores. To make the "hum of commerce, with her ten thousand wheels," resound where the deer lately cropped the tender branches and the bear had his abode; and to do many other like things, in which we shall be much assisted by emigrants from *Europe*. But we do not know that there is any thing wicked in these. We should not complain if such matters were done on the creeks of *England*!

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The *British* and other newspapers teem with notices of the emigration of their people to the *United States*. The persons alluded to are chiefly farmers and mechanics—to add to the labor, and of consequence increase the wealth of our country in peace, and hold the nerve to assist in defending it in war. We know that the *British* emigrants much aided to fill the ranks of the army during the war, and they fought gallantly for freedom, feeling that they had a share in the contest as their own. Several vessels with passengers from *Ireland* have arrived since our last, and nine more from *Newry* alone are immediately expected—they are *British* ships, one of them, of great burthen, had 350 engaged. An *English paper* of May 20, says—"Several farmers who lately occu-

pied about 4000 acres of land in Lincolnshire, have recently emigrated to America, after having sold all their live and dead stock. They were accompanied by the curate of the village." And a *Genoa* article of the 12th of the same month, tells us that "a great many Swiss from all the Protestant cantons are going soon to depart from Basle for America. Commerce and manufactures languish both at Basle and in the parts of Germany next the Rhine. As no Swiss or German manufactures are now permitted to enter France, many have almost wholly ceased to work. Last Thursday, many waggons with manufactures, both German and Swiss, having presented themselves at the French custom-house, on the frontiers, to pay the duties, were ordered to return back, with the notification that, till further orders, no waggon with goods could enter France."

These are the sorts of men that we want. One Swiss is worth a hundred of the Cockney tape-sclers which our cities have teemed.

HYDROPHOBIA. From a *Philadelphia paper*. About four weeks ago Mr. JOHN BENNET, a journeyman book-binder, in Frankford, was bit by a mad dog. Three weeks elapsed before he experienced any symptoms of disease, when the sight of water began to affect him painfully; and very soon occasioned him to howl like a dog. Medical advice was called—a consultation was held, and he overheard their conclusions—that he must be sent to the hospital the next morning where he must die. On this he took his hoe, went into the garden, cleaned it out very neatly, and then told his wife that he knew he should not live to enjoy any thing in it, but hoped it might be useful to her. At night two neighbors sat up with him some hours, when, as he seemed composed and told them if they retired he thought he could sleep, they left him. Soon after, his wife hearing some noise in the room, went up to him. He was sitting up in bed. "Leave me," said he "leave me instantly. I do not want to hurt you but I fear I shall. Leave me." As she descended the steps, he set up a most piteous howl. She hastened to her children and took them to a neighbor's. Soon after she returned, he left his room, loaded his gun, went into the yard, and blowed out his brains. This was on Tuesday morning the 9th inst.

He has left a wife and three children to mourn for him.

CHRONICLE.

The ministers of France and Sweden, near the United States, have orders to negotiate commercial treaties with the United States, upon the same basis as the late treaty with Great Britain.

Richard Mead esq. acting as vice consul of the United States at Cadiz, in the absence of Mr. Cathcart, has been seized by the Spanish authorities and put into the dungeon of the *for St. Catalina*. The outrage is said to have been caused by private malevolence.

Declaration of Independence. We believe the following only remain of the sages and patriots who signed the declaration of Independence—John Adams, Mass. William Ellery, R. I. George Clymer, Pa. Charles Carroll, Md. Thomas Jefferson, Va. and Charles Thompson, secretary.

An ex-member of the *Hartford convention* has been elected vice president of the *Cincinnati of Rhode Island*.

Salt meadows. A project is on foot to embank and drain the vast bodies of salt meadow near New York. We have ever been astonished that it was not attempted long since. The progress made is

highly flattering of complete success. The value of 50 or 100,000 acres of meadow in the neighborhood of a great city like New York is not to be calculated.

Singular affair. It is known to all our readers, that a certain *Richard Smith*, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States, was convicted at Philadelphia of the murder of a certain sea captain named *Carson*, whose wife he (Smith) had married in the absence of the deceased, and who seems to have been a most abandoned and wicked woman. The governor of Pennsylvania having signed the warrant for his execution, it appears that some sort of a criminal conspiracy, not yet understood, was entered into by Mrs. *Carson* alias *Smith*, to extort an act from the governor in favor of the prisoner. Under feigned names she, with two men lately released from the Pennsylvania penitentiary, proceeded to Harrisburg, where they introduced themselves without recommendations; one of the men urged his suit in favor of Smith to the governor, and being interrupted by the entry of another person, requested a hearing in private, which was refused, in consequence of a previous intimation received from Philadelphia, that some unfair means were on foot to effect the pardon of Smith. The persons were then taken, and being examined before a magistrate, were committed to prison; before which, however, the woman, who passed for a Miss *Jones*, requested that her commitment might be made out in her real name, *Carson* alias *Smith*. Her mother, a Mrs. *Baker*, has since been arrested, and confined in Philadelphia. It is said that the object of the party at Harrisburg was to get hold of one of the governor's family, and keep him as a hostage for the safety of Smith. Where they intended to take him is not stated. These are all the essential particulars at present before us. As to Smith, it is stated that several attempts have been made to bribe his keepers, and that an additional guard is set over his prison. He refused an interview with Mrs. *Carson*, and appears resigned to his fate.

Com. *Bainbridge* lately gave a splendid fete on board his ship, the *Independence*—200 persons at one time joined in the dance.

The following toast was drank on the 4th Inst. in Augusta, Geo.

"The powers of Europe.—The removal of one tyrant, has transferred the sceptre to the hands of many"—

"They make a solitude, and call it—peace."

South America.—By our latest accounts from *Boliviar* he was at Carabona, on the main, about twelve leagues south-east of Margarettta. He had with him then about 5000 men, and his force was most rapidly increasing, all that were effective joining his standard. He besides expected a junction with a considerable body of patriots under gen. *Marino*.

The master of a vessel recently arrived at Charleston from South America states, that he saw the Spanish government brig and schooner which were taken by the patriot fleet. He represents the action to have been desperate in the extreme; all that remained of the crew of the brig, when she struck, were put to death on her being boarded; and only about 40 of the crew of the schooner survived the action.

He also says that the patriots are well supplied with arms and ammunition and military stores by English ships. That *Morillo* was said to be shut up in Carthagena, his soldiers dying or deserting constantly.

The Spanish frigate that brought out the new governor of Havana was burnt, by accident, to the

water's edge on the fourth of July. It would seem she was about to have sailed to drive off the patriot privateers, and for this purpose great exertions had been made fully to man her by *impressment*. It is said she had on board eighteen impressed American seamen, who, being confined in irons in the hold, were condemned and burned alive.

The ship carried 44 guns, and was the best vessel in the Spanish service. Her loss has been estimated at a million of dollars, besides the vast quantities of goods she had on board, intended to be *smuggled*, according to immemorial usage, into Mexico.

It is said at Havanna that the intelligence from Mexico is very unpleasant to the slaves of the "adored" Ferdinand—but we want particulars.

Two Spanish government schooners have been taken off Havanna by the patriot vessels, after a very severe fight.

The late general Hamilton.—Our readers will recollect, that congress at their last session, passed a law, allowing to the widow of the late major-general Hamilton, the commutation of half pay, which was granted to the officers of the revolutionary army, in lieu of five years half pay. General H. was, at that time, a member of the old congress; and, let it be remembered, was most anxious for the commutation, so as to relieve the wants of those brave men who aided in establishing our glorious independence, the effect of which have been felt to this day, and will descend to posterity. In order to divest himself of every interest, and to give to his endeavors a weight, derived from the purest motives while effecting his commutation, he generously relinquished all claims that he had as an officer of the army, and carried his laudable views into execution.

We are led to this statement from having heard the eldest son of the general, who has just returned from Washington, speak on this subject; in which he expressed himself sensible of the liberality displayed in the construction of the law, allowing to his respected mother, in addition to the amount of commutation, interest thereon since the peace of 1783, and of his having received from government the whole amount, upwards of ten thousand dollars:—and what made the settlement still more honorable, was making the draft payable at one of the banks in this city, by which upwards of \$1700 is saved to Mrs. Hamilton.

[*N. York Adv.*]

Augusta (Georgia,) July 8.—An unfortunate occurrence took place a few days since, in the Cherokee nation. A man travelling through that country was assaulted by an Indian and struck twice with a large butcher's knife. The man defended himself with an axe, and finally killed the Indian. A party of Indians were immediately collected by the friends of the deceased, and the white man was taken, bound to a tree, and shot through with 15 or 20 balls. We understand that the chiefs have determined to give up the murderers, if required, by the United States' government.

[The Indians have delivered up the murderers to the gov. of Tennessee, to be tried according to law.]

Milledgeville, July 10.—We learn, by gentlemen from the westward, that a party of the Creek warriors, from 500 to 1000 strong, under the gallant chief McIntosh, contemplated marching early in this month against the hostile Indians in Florida, the Seminoles, and had given assurances that they would capture and destroy the obnoxious fort on Appalachicola bay—most of the hostile Indians were said to be on a visit at Pensacola, where 600 Spanish troops had lately arrived.

Certain Indians were suspected of burning the dwelling of the late col. *Hawkins*—but the family of the deceased have stated the known accident by which it occurred; which was the negligence of a servant.

The books lately opened in North Carolina, for receiving subscription to increase the capital stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, have met with considerable success. Instead of *ninety-four thousand dollars*, which it was intended to receive, more than *two hundred thousand dollars* have been actually subscribed. The company has since been organized and its officers appointed. It is intended to commence immediately improving the navigation of the river and its branches.

SERPENTINE RIVER.—It will be recollected by every one, that just about the time when our tars were so completely thrashing their enemy, that the British (several of the *legitimates* being then in England) got up a splendid shew of a sea-fight on the "Serpentine river," as it is called, a sort of a pond of water in St. James' Park. The ships represented to be engaged were English and American—the fight was made out to be a very hard one, but, of course, the "Yankee flag" came down, and then the people shouted! But the tide turned—"Rule Britannia" is no longer a favorite in the theatres, nor would the people again shout at such a pageant.

In allusion to the preceding, we have the following extract from the *Democratic Press*:

The celebrated Dr. Smollet, some fifty or sixty years ago, seems to have been endued with something like the spirit of prophecy. In his travels in Italy, speaking of the mock naval engagements of the ancient Romans in the Circus Maximus, he says, "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*."

GREAT FLEET.—Thirteen sail of large China ships belonging to the British East-India company, arrived in the channel after a passage of 109 days. They sailed homeward in divisions, but arrived together, a distance of 15,000 miles. This is spoken of as a wonderful voyage for a fleet: but, if I recollect aright, a passage was once made from *Canton* to *Philadelphia*, in 70 days. The science of navigation has been greatly improved within a few years: and the world owes quite as much on account of it to the Americans as to any other people—perhaps more.

STEAM.—At the late installation of the French Academy, M. Cuvier, perpetual secretary, read some observations on the progress of the sciences, and their relations with society. The following remarks of his on the application of the steam engine may give rise to some reflections in the mind of the English reader:—"A vessel has crossed the sea without sails, without oars, without seamen. One man to keep up the fire, another to guide the helm, are all its crew; it is propelled by an internal force, like an animated being, like a bird of the sea floating on the waves—to use the captain's expression. Every one perceives to what an extent this invention will simplify the navigation of our rivers; and the saving that it will create in men and horses; but we may be also permitted to look forward to consequences more remote, and perhaps of still higher importance—namely, the change which may result from it in maritime war, and the power of nations. It is extremely probable that it will be placed, at some future time, in the list of those experiments which have changed the face of the globe."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 23 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 257.]

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

An article on the approaching election in Maryland has been received—but the writer ought to have known that essays of this character never have had a place in the WEEKLY REGISTER. It is true, that in our political disquisitions and remarks we are zealous to support and encourage an adherence to republican principles, agreeably to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States; but we may not interfere to direct their local application, one way or another. The piece has received the direction requested by the writer.

The irregularities of the post-office establishment are still complained of. In some parts, in the interior of Virginia, for instance, they are, indeed, exceedingly vexatious and oppressive. We have suffered not a little by them—but it seems useless to complain. In so extended a business, perhaps, there must be omissions of duty; and it may be that some of them originate in the too easy multiplication of post-offices—where the perquisites are worth no one's attention, and neglect necessarily follows. For ourselves we have only to repeat, that every thing is done that can be done to secure the safe and regular carriage of our paper.

THE BEGINNING.—By referring to the letter of the secretary of the treasury (see page 376), it will be seen that measures have been resolved on to bring about a commencement of specie payments. The operation ought to be gradual, and the secretary's plan seems to give satisfaction to all except those who have been depredating on the poor and needy, by buying and selling the things called bank notes. Some inconvenience will be suffered from the procedure; it may add somewhat to the difficulties felt by the scarcity of money, and make it troublesome to get good notes of the denominations most needful for the ordinary transactions of life—but it will eminently tend to bring us back to that old and honest state of things when a bank note was worth its mark on the face of it—and check a system of speculation and robbery—of "combinations in crime," which, for atrocity and extent, has never had a parallel in the United States.

The people of Ireland.

"There is no corner of the world to which they [the emigrants to the present United States] would not have fled rather than submit to the slavish and tyrannical spirit which prevailed at that period [now, also] in their native country; viewing them in their original forlorn, and now flourishing state, they may be cited as illustrious instances to instruct the world—what great exertions mankind will make when left to the free exercise of their own powers." Speech of the great William Pitt, in the house of lords, 1774.

The teeming population of this interesting and beautiful island, "ocean's gem," is in a very miserable and distressed condition, if the British prints are to be believed. A spirit of disaffection and resistance to the government prevails, of the most alarming and terrible character; for it seems as if the people had, individually, undertaken to redress their individual wrongs, and punish their oppressors. Hence all sorts of depredations, of the most violent cast, are committed, and the secret perpetrators

laugh to scorn the parade of 25,000 foreign bayonets, sent to their country to preserve to the king the love and affection of his "most faithful subjects." The government of Ireland, like that of France, is a government of force, by armed foreigners, in the heart of the country. This island has, for centuries, been treated by Great Britain as a conquered territory, a vassal and tributary kingdom, rather than as an integral part of the monarchy, with a community of rights, interests and privileges. In every way has it been regarded as an inferior, the people being treated as *aliens* of the crown their valor defends. It has afforded the great nursery for the army and navy of England, especially for the former,—and, when a ditch was to be filled, that a passage might be made, the body of her sons were applied to the purpose, as of no other importance than to save the lives of Englishmen, and aid them in their quarrels. Especial laws have been enacted by the "imperial parliament," for Ireland, which that body, bold in baseness and tyranny and sunk in corruption as it is, would not have dared to have thought of imposing on the English people: for John Bull, a great champion of liberty for himself, once thought any thing good enough for an "outlandish" people, less civilized and accomplished, and incapable of those elegant refinements he supposed himself to have monopolized. But John, himself, is pretty quiet now.

The act of union between Great Britain and Ireland, begotten by fraud on perjury, has produced only rapine and cruelty; and considerably tended rather to separate the two people than to heal the breach that existed between them. The shadow of self-government is lost to the latter, and all that belongs to legislation for it, is committed to foreigners, interested in keeping the mastery their forefathers won by the success of their intrigues or arms.—A perpetual tyranny on the one side, has provoked a perpetual spirit of resistance on the other, and a deadly hatred and jealousy is the first rule of both. The one, bolstered by the most arbitrary laws, given energy to by 25,000 foreign soldiers, regards all means legitimate that may compel the abject obedience of the people, under all sorts of oppression and misery; and the other feels it as just to attempt a redress or avengement of wrongs, in any way that opportunity serves. Hence comes those "outrages," as they are called, that abound in Ireland; which instead of giving relief, only add to the sufferings of the people. In every despotic government, the few make war on the many; but it is not in all that the many have the spirit of resistance exhibited by the Irish populace. The wretched peasant reasons as well as feels; and when he sees the priest whose religion he rejects, invading his little potatoe garden or robbing his pig-stye, he thinks how much better it would be if their product went to fill the bellies of his own half-starved children, than to pamper the pride and to fatten the cormorant that cares for nothing but to fleece his flock, and enjoy its fruits. When he sees the taxes which press him, and the laws that bind him, on every side, collected and enforced by the bayonet in the hands of strangers, he naturally regards them, and all who act with them, as his open and avowed enemies.—

In the warmth of his heart, and obeying the impulses of a lively imagination, he resists without method, and, of course, without effect. Every movement he makes, nay, every *groan* that he utters, gives a pretence for new impositions; until, at last, by increased tyranny and more refined cruelty—by oppression heaped upon oppression and misery upon misery, he is led to the point where life itself loses its value, or is regarded as a mere stake against the chance of a change, or the gratification of revenge, and a sort of madness comes over him. Here is the real cause—the first principle of the acts so loudly proclaimed in evidence of the “*untameable ferocity*” of Irishmen. If the *cause* were removed the *effect* would cease—as we in the U. States are witnesses of, in tens of thousands of cases. The enemies of those men, the persons interested in keeping them down, command the press and the pen, and powerfully control the sentiments of a large part of the world: whatever the poor, maddened Irishman does, is emblazoned in the strongest colors that venal writers can give it, and extensively disseminated—but the motives that influenced him are kept back, silent and cold as the grave that receives his body from the hand of the executioner. Truth retires before the terror of the law, and falsehood decks the story of the Irishman’s crimes as it pleases, whilst it conceals the history of his wrongs. The wretched beings who make their scanty meals on potatoes alone, have no *printing presses*; and, if they had, who would have the rashness to publish what the *bayonet* would suppress? It is not every man that, like *Emmett*, on the brink of the grave, can gain a victory over trembling villains about to murder him, “and triumph o’er oppression;” and, if he could, the sacrifice would answer no good purpose, at present. The press is dungeoned in Ireland, except it praises the spoilers of the country, though able pens and stout hearts are not wanting. *Cobbett* was imprisoned in *England* two years, and fined 1000*l.* for reprehending the flogging of the *English* militia by *foreign mercenaries*, in the pay of the king. The time has been, when that would have put the whole country in a flame and have lost the minister, or his master, his head—but that time has gone by. The act of Mr. *Cobbett* has been imputed to him as a crime, even by some in the United States, that would have exhausted the whole vocabulary of hard names to have heaped reproof on president *Madison* if he had imported and kept in his pay a part of *Napoleon’s* army to guard and whip governor *Strong’s* militia “to duty.” Nay, perhaps “holy men would have given scripture” to shew that he ought to suffer death for it. But where is the difference, in point of merit, in the two cases? Yet, if *Cobbett* had said in *Ireland*, a ten thousandth part of what he has said in *England*, he would have been hanged, or, at least, in mercy, transported to *Botany Bay* for life.

I have before me one of those special acts of the “imperial parliament,” for the government of *Ireland*. At some leisure moment, we shall probably insert it entire—but its general nature may be pretty distinctly understood from this: It authorizes a few of the *justices of the peace* (who are creatures of the minister and partakers in the spoils of the country) to order that all persons within their district, shall keep in their houses from sun-set to sun-rise, and to enforce the regulation by the transportation of offenders, without trial by jury—and they may also enter the houses of the people, even the chambers of their lying-in women, at all times and at any time, with any pretence, or without a pretence at all, as they please. All this, too, in a time of

peace! Happy would it be for the Irish, if, under these imperious circumstances, they possessed that gross insensibility which some are pleased to attribute to the negro slave; for in the solitude that surrounds them, they might find something like repose in sufferings past remedied. But they are alive to a sense of their wrongs, and rush head-long to deeds considered infamous; which, in other more fortunate situations, would give splendor to their country and enrol their names among the benefactors of mankind!

I am grateful for a location where men and things may be called by their proper names. *Patriotism* and *treason*, and *gallantry* and *murder*, are descriptive terms, subject to the most arbitrary interpretations. Thus—when the peasants of *Spain* were way-laying and killing the *French*, armed or unarmed, in bodies or singly, they were “patriots”—*gallant patriots*, toasted and praised, cherished and paid by *England* and her friends in all parts of the world.—When the *Irish* did the very same thing to the *English* themselves, they were accounted *traitors* and *murderers*. If a *Spaniard* had planted his dagger in the breast of *Joseph Bonaparte*, while king of *Spain*, who is there that would not have applauded him? A feast might have been got up to honor him, even in the *pious* town of *Boston*, and his health would have been drank with rapturous applause, by men high in the church and state.† But if an *Irishman* had so destroyed the viceroy that collected the tribute of blood and sweat in his country, we should have had no feasts about it: and the very men who lauded the *Spaniard* to the skies, as a *hero*—would have sent the *Irishman* to eternal torment, as a *murderer*.

It is upon record—it is a part of the history of the times, that the semi-barbarian *Platoff* offered his daughter in marriage, with a large portion in money, to any villain that would ASSASSINATE *Napoleon Bonaparte*—and that the speedy marriage of the lady, on the terms proposed, was eagerly toasted in the most religious and most enlightened city of *Edinburg*, by a large company of the “head men,” (as our savages call their chiefs) the *prevost* himself being in the chair. What would these long-praying *Scotchmen* have thought of us in *Baltimore* if, at a city feast, the mayor and corporation, &c. being present, we had toasted the immediate marriage of a daughter of one of the *O’Neals*‡ or *O’Connors*§ of *Ireland*, whose prostitution was held in reward to any one that would cut the throat of *George Guelf*?²

*Let it be recollected that a *Cossack* who appeared in *London* just after the exile of *Bonaparte* to *Elba*, who boasted that he had transfixed fifteen *Frenchmen* with his spear, and killed many others, was caressed and rewarded by the most polished society in that city, especially the *ladies*, who admired the sharpness and strength of his terrible instrument, and for whose amusement, also, he went through the manœuvres practised to give it full effect on the bodies of men!

†*Suwarrow*—as perfect a barbarian as ever lived, a wretch the most infamous, for his extensive massacres of women and children, that modern times has afforded—a hog in manners and a tyger in heart, was toasted, with *cheers*, by a dining party in *Philadelphia*. If I remember correctly, the toast was given out by the same *hero of the revolution*, that drank “*President Madison to Elba*,” at that time during the late war when the enemy had declared we should depose him.

‡“*Legitimate heirs*” of the kingdom of *Ireland*.

This is plain language and every one will understand it.—When we would ascertain *truth*, we should look the facts fairly in the face, and go *straight forward*. There is no occasion to “beat about the bush” to find it—nor should we startle when this great attribute of the *DIVINE MAJESTY* appears.

To proceed with our parallels. The provisional government that originated with the people of Ireland to throw of the tyranny of England, had all the sanction of natural or written law, or justice, that belonged to the Spanish cortes or juntas got up to relieve the country from the impositions of France. I set this down as an undeniable proposition. Therefore, the acts of the former must have been as legitimate as the acts of the latter; and there is also another and more remarkable agreement in them: the provisional government of Ireland failed of its object, and the members were hung and banished as *traitors*, by *George*—the Spanish provisional governors, aided and assisted most extensively by the English, succeeded to the end of their hope, in expelling the French and recovering their king; and they also were put to death by tortures or condemned to the gallees as *traitors*, by *Ferdinand*. *Par nobile fratrum!* The acts of either were equally disavowed by the “*legitimate*” authority, and rejected. And the cases are further analogous—France had conquered *Spain* by force of arms, and held the possession by her own bayonets; and the whole power of the government was in the hands of *foreigners*: England, in like manner, had conquered *Ireland*, and so holds the country and executes the laws of her own making until this day.—The people of the latter are no more represented in the “*imperial parliament*” which meets at London, than the people of Spain were in the cortes which *Joseph* assembled at Madrid—indeed, a representation, in either case, was a mere farce, and particularly so as to Ireland, even supposing her members were fairly and freely elected; for they are overwhelmed by the greater and undue power of the *conqueror*, in the united assembly. If “*might gives right*” to one conqueror, it gives right to another; nor can the term of possession alter the nature of the title thereby obtained. He that stole a horse yesterday, has just as good a claim to him as if he had stolen the animal ten years before—indeed, in the last case, he should be less mercifully dealt with, for having shewn himself a *confirmed* thief.—Nor will it be pretended that the population of Ireland, though in the property of the English for so many ages, is better disposed to their masters, than the people of Spain were to the government of France, though so newly established, and not yet propped up by hordes of fat priests and swarms of pensioners and officers depending on the dynasty of the Bonapartes for subsistence, as Britain supports her power in Ireland; and if the day shall come when the Irish are furnished with arms and all else that is needful for war, with the same liberality that the Spaniards were—the viceroy in *Dublin* will runaway with as little ceremony as *Joseph* left *Madrid*. Every one must be sensible of this—it is proven by the fact that the British, when all Europe is at peace, cannot trust Ireland, unarmed, one day to the people: but keeps them constantly pressed down by 25,000 *foreign* soldiers.

Now reader, take the scales and hold them even; put all the killings of Frenchmen by Spaniards in one side, as a “*glorious revolution*,” and place all the deaths of Englishmen by the Irish, in the other—and see which kicks the beam!

To return from this digression. The poor, igno-

rant Irish have a character for “*ferocity*”—let us leap at once to the question,—“*why?*” Just in this way:

A certain man owned a strong and powerful, yet most gentle mastiff dog, that under usage such as a dog ought to have, was ever ready to lay down his life to defend the person and property of his master. But the master, “not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being thereunto instigated by the malice of the devil,” seized his dog violently, and chaining him down so that he could not move either foot, fed him only on the coarsest food and gave him that in scanty portions, ever and anon goading him with some sharp pointed instrument, which, by its frequent application, made his flesh so sore that every nerve quivered as the strokes were given.—For days and months the poor dog, mindful of favors received and respecting the authority of his master, piteously petitioned and howled for relief—after a while he began to snarl and snap, whenever his tormenter approached, in which new causes were found for new cruelties: kept constantly in a fever, he became desperate and nearly mad; and, by a powerful exertion of his strength, broke his chain and spread terror and destruction on every side. Still he might have been cured by gentleness; but instead of caresses and bread, they offered him staves and stones—his master headed the mob crying “*mad dog—mad dog!*”—the poor creature looked at the excited multitude, and would have told why he appeared to deserve this death-warrant—but he could not speak, and was hunted down and killed as an enemy of the public safety.

This is a part of the *system* for keeping quiet possession of Ireland. The English government is as sensible that their hold on it would be as much jeopardized, if the English people could be led to believe that they of Ireland were made exactly of the same flesh and blood as themselves, and deserved the same treatment—as the commander of a British vessel of war, manned by impressed seamen, would be, for the controul of his ship, if the *sailors* and *marines* were in love and unity with one another. *Divide et impera* is the eternal maxim of tyrants. History affords us some shocking instances of the extent to which this principle has been carried; and, strange as it may appear to some, I verily believe that many of the outrages of the Irish, so much complained of, do really grow out of a SYSTEMATISED PROVOCATION of them.

As many in the United States are most pitiful copyists of all that is English—from an “*Oakley hat*” or “*Waterloo pair of breeches*,” to a feast for the “*restoration*” of the *inquisition*, and even so far as to have “*rejoiced*” at events in Europe which gave to the enemy of their country the disposal of all his power “to reduce us to “*unconditional submission*,” and “*lay waste and destroy all places assailable*”—it is not wonderful that some are prepared to receive the *Irish* emigrant with impatience and severity and treat him with disrespect, for the *turbulence* they are pleased to presume will mark his course; expecting, as it were, a *double submission* from him—one on account of their *English lessons*, the other from their *own pride*. If there be ought that is rough in his manners, for the want of education and refinement, which the policy of his late government or the poverty of his parents denied him, it is immediately attributed to him as a *national failing*, notwithstanding we have tens of thousands upon tens of thousands of living witnesses, that what are esteemed as the very dregs of this gallant people, may become among the most useful and respectable citizens, if not the most enlighten'd. By honest in-

dustry, sobriety and frugality, we every day see Irish born citizens rising to wealth and influence in the community—who, if they had remained in the land of their ancestors, must ever have remained in that state of *barbarism and poverty*, which they, who, by *system*, give existence to, are pleased to attribute to the oppressed as crimes. "The diamond is in the rough"—and a *good government*, bringing forth its latent beauties, soon qualifies it for ornament and use. *What true glory is in this!*

There may be some European nations whose general character is better than the Irish, and who are more to be desired as emigrants—but it is certain there are people much less amiable and far less fitted for our *republican* institutions. During the two wars we have had with *Great Britain*, the Irish, as with the soul of one man, rallied under the standard of freedom, and most bravely supported the "star spangled banner"—but another people, from the same monarchy, might be named who were, as generally, tories and traitors, in either contest. The Irish have ever been faithful to freedom, and we sincerely wish them to enjoy, with us, the happiness they helped to win. The way to their heart is easy—show them, convince them, that you are their *friend*, and they will "pass through fire and water" to serve you. The *law*, in Ireland, is their enemy, and they oppose it—it is here the guaranty of their peace and prosperity, and they support it. I venture to say, that *I* myself could do more to calm a mob of an hundred Irishmen, who knew me, however "untameably ferocious" they might appear, than fifty Irish justices of peace, unsupported by the bayonet. I met with an evidence of this, which I never think of without respect for the good dispositions of this people, nor without complimenting myself; for I am vain that I served them, and prevented a quarrel in which some of my own countrymen must have been severely dealt with. It happened on an *election-day*, when illiberality and that sort of *English* prejudice I have just spoken of, got up the old leaven of resistance. But the peace was not broken: the up-raised *shiloh* bowed to the law—for reason and conscience told them that the law was just, and would be *equally* administered. "That's all we want," cried they.

The stream of emigration has been so long and so powerful from Ireland to the United States—"the land of liberty" as our country is emphatically called by the peasantry of that kingdom, and so many of their friends and acquaintances have made the transit, that they bodily *look* to it as a terrestrial paradise—the object and aim of their lives. The hope of yet realizing it, does more for the tranquility of Ireland than the British soldiers quartered there; for, in all cases, the prospect of a change for the better, however distant and dark it appears, makes us the better content to bear present evils. It is to us that their fancies roam when they dream of happiness.—America is the mistress of their affections—they hope, almost against hope, yet to win her; and there is an exquisite pleasure in the idea, though the reality of possessing her seems impossible to them—for poverty chains them to the soil and denies them the power of locating themselves at will. If, after the indulgence of such ideas for years, they are fortunate enough at last to arrive on the eagle-guarded shore of freedom, and, *having kissed the ground*,* should not always enjoy themselves with the *moderation* of those who have never

known the want of what they have just found—shall they not be treated with charity, and be taught by gentleness and affection a propriety of deportment fitted to *secure* the condition so beloved? The very roughest of them—such as would have been consigned for life to "*combinations in crime*," as Mr. Peell has it in the speech quoted below, settle down and acquire steadiness and sobriety like the rest of the people of the republic; with this singular and highly prized quality, that we never expect *treason* from them.

As I know it is the fashion of some, who have been called in Parliament "the British party in America," to suspect every man as a foreigner who liberally encourages emigration, and does justice to the *Irish* character, I shall speak a little of myself and my family for their edification and instruction. I believe that I am descended of a thorough English breed, mixed a little, perhaps, with the blood of the "Ancient British." It is said "to be a wise child that knows his father;" but, as in the four or five generations of my family that I have heard or known something of, there was no one like a *lord*, or a *right honorable lady*, so titled by patent from a lump of earth called a king—as all the nobility we possessed was derived from God and a good conscience—as all have been able, industrious and sober *mechanics* (as I trust that some half a dozen of my own sons, by the blessing of ΠΡΟΒΙΔΕΝΣΙΑ, will be) I think there is pretty good reason to believe that I am legitimately descended from some of those who fled for *liberty and safety* to *Pennsylvania*, with the illustrious founder of that rich and populous, and patriotic and enlightened state. I have never heard that any of them "held out their hand to clench a hard bargain;" my own weak head may sometimes lead me into error—but in this my hand and head and heart agree, *never to do unto others what I would not that they should do unto me in the like circumstances*: and I feel proud of it—it is this which has supported me through a long series of trials and difficulties—that I have, according to the light afforded, fulfilled the *golden rule*. Can I, then, refuse to the unfortunate that hospitality and kindness, which the very savages extended to my fathers, flying from persecution and proscription? Shall I treat with disrespect the man that makes my country the home of his *choice*, and reserve all the affections of my soul for such as got hither by *chance*? I am indescribably a grateful to heaven, that my ancestors exercised the right and had the power of *emigration*, and rejoice in my freedom—shall I deny the like grateful sensations to others? Verily—no.

Will the happiness of millions, redeemed from oppression and poverty to liberty and plenty, † and

*Just after the late peace, an opulent merchant of the United States, a native of *France*, declared that he would give a hundred thousand dollars, if thereby he could be made a native of our country—but added he, "my children have the glory of being so?"

†A very respectable friend of the editor, an elderly gentleman, long since retired from business to enjoy the fruits of the labor of his youth, has often observed, that when he first arrived from Ireland he boarded at a farm house, near which he had opened a little shop or store. The farmer used often to say to his wife—I am tired of wheat bread, or of corn bread, or of buckwheat cakes—of beef and of pork, and the like; give us a change. Ah! said he, "I then thought it strange, that a man should be tired of having enough of any of these things." This remark has peculiar force—for the

*I have seen this literally done by several, and such capers cut by many that I thought them half mad; indeed, they were in a delicious delirium.

glorifying God because that my country hath been appointed an "asylum for suffering humanity," lessen my own enjoyment of the blessings it affords? Certainly not—but will add to my delights, like hearing its heroes praised and greeted by national music in a strange land.*

But who are *we*—what are *we*, that *we* should talk about *foreigners*—and call those *foreigners* that the law has made *citizens*? A mixture of yesterday—of *Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Dutchmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Welchmen, and Swedes*, with some from *Switzerland, Spain, Italy, &c.* and a little boasting of *Indian blood*! I am clearly and decidedly of opinion that a reasonable time and good opportunity should be afforded to test the character and conduct of individuals before we admit them to citizenship; but having done *that*, the distinction, in reason and justice, dies a natural death. Hence, with sincerely mortified feelings, I have noted the following:

"Perhaps most of our readers (says the *National Intelligencer*) are not aware of the fact, that congress passed a resolution, requiring the executive to lay before the congress, at the next session, and at certain stated periods thereafter, a list of all officers of the government, their names, salaries and places of nativity.

"We met the following circular yesterday. Circulars of similar import, we believe, have been issued by all the different offices in the government:

"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, *Postmaster general.*

"Postmaster at —."

Certainly, all persons holding offices under the government are *citizens*, and so far the *letter and spirit* of the constitution is satisfied. Whence, then, this *inquisitorial* process, making arbitrary, unjust and *unconstitutional* distinctions among the people? Would *Richard Montgomery* or *Alexander Hamilton*, if they were living and in office at this time, be compelled to report themselves as having been born in *Ireland* and in the *West-Indies*, respectively? I may have mistaken the *drift* of this resolution, but it

gentlemen who made it was, without a doubt, respectably brought up in the land of his fathers. It gives me pleasure to add, that I do not believe the United States has a better and more sincere friend and advocate than he is.

*I have the following anecdote from one of the party. A distinguished French gentleman invited a number of Americans, then at *Paris*, to an entertainment, to which was attached a band of music. It was merely a social affair. A little while after the cloth was removed, the victory of the *Constitution* over the *Guerriere* was first known to those present; and the polite Frenchman, (but unheard by the guests) ordered the music to strike up *Yankee Doodle*. The effect may be better imagined than conceived. "When I came to my senses," said the narrator of the anecdote, "I found myself dancing on the table, and our kind host cracking his sides with laughter at the wreck of bottles and glasses, and the grotesque incidents our madness had caused!" There is, perhaps, nothing better calculated to bring forth a national feeling than an incident like this

appears to me as marked with a hideous character—to have been the product of a little mind, and past through congress, while the members were busily engaged in the important business of thinking about—*dinner*. I wonder who got it up, for I never heard of it before. What! are we to have *Spartans* and *Helots*, a registry of names and families, amongst us? Let the people and the government refuse offices of profit or honor to any they please; this is the right of both—but let it be done without drawing an anti-constitutional line between *citizen* and *citizen*. I, certainly, am not for cramming the offices with *naturalized citizens*; but cannot see any reason, in law or equity, why they should not stand on the same ground as to honesty, capability, and fidelity, as others. The officers of the army who betrayed their country and basely gave up certain forts to the enemy in the late war, for money, or through cowardice, were natives. Who were *foreigners* forty years ago?—They only, of all the people in the United States, who refused to acknowledge the "star-spangled banner," as a legitimate ensign. What need of this separation of the citizens now? Does it come from the same spirit that induced the full-blooded editor of the *London Courier*, when speaking of the alien bill, (see last number, page 358) to feel some sort of satisfaction, that that bill had not been opposed by an *Englishman*, making it out as if there were *foreigners* even in parliament, though the bill was introduced, and the editor himself paid for his paragraphs, by one of the [implied] *foreigners*, his master, lord *Castlereagh*? If 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.

A few more general remarks and we shall come to the article which gave rise to this long and desultory essay and conclude. I am pleased to see the tide of emigration that is setting towards the United States, but regret the necessity that compels the European to leave his home in search of freedom and safety. I greet their arrival, and say to the people of all nations, Come and partake with us of the blessings of independence, and in due time be to us as our own kindred. Come, and help us to dig canals, clear water courses, make roads, build bridges, establish manufactories, and extend commerce, internal and external, by your *labor*, intelligence and capital. Come and open our primeval forests to the rays of the sun, and spread the rich harvest where the wild buffalo ranges. Come, and assist us to prepare by an increased population and strength, to resist any attempt that may be made to "put down our dangerous example of successful rebellion." The flag of the union is large enough for us and you, and we have room enough and to spare. Bring with you a love of liberty, habits of temperance and industry—your capital may be useful and convenient; but the others are of more worth to us than the wealth of the Indies.

This essay was first sketched on observing in the papers, about three weeks ago, a brief notice of a speech of Mr. *Peel*, who is chief secretary for *Ireland*, in the British parliament. I have since seen it at length, and insert it entire, as follows: he is speaking of the state of that country—

"At present it was difficult to say what was the cause or the pretext of the lawless proceedings which took place. They seemed to have no professed object, but were combinations in crime, and confederations against all law. He did not know what

other character to ascribe to them. They were not directed against protestants; they did not originate in any party animosity; but the house would see, from records which he should be enabled to produce, symptoms of such *untameable ferocity*, such *systematic guilt*, supported by systematic perjury, as imagination could scarcely equal. He did not rise to malign the character of the Irish peasantry, than whom, in some parts of that kingdom, he had never seen a body of men more peaceable, more obedient to law, or *more respectful to their superiors*. Their good humor could not be seen without admiration; they displayed wonderful kindness towards one another, and honesty in their dealings, and, from their early marriages, greater *chastity* than in any other country. A crime which had degraded more civilized countries was not known among them; and he had heard that there was not even a name for it in their language. But in other parts of the country the population was in a *state of depravity which baffled description*. In particular districts of Tipperary the disorders were at their height. This assertion did not rest on the assertion of an individual, but on the records of a court of justice. The trials of the murderers of a magistrate, in that county, exhibited a wonderful view of the character of its population, of their extraordinary fidelity in a bad cause, their cruel revengefulness for the slightest injuries, their indifference to murder, and their detestation of any man who, by giving evidence, assisted in giving effect to the laws. It appeared that the murder had been planned several weeks before it was committed. The magistrate in question (Mr. Baker) was an indulgent landlord, and a friend to the poor, but a *determined enemy to the pernicious system of combinations*. In the neighborhood of this gentleman, a cottage, which had been taken over the head of a former occupier, was burnt, and six of the incendiaries having been apprehended, he had been imprudent enough to say, that he thought there was evidence to convict five of them. A determination seems to have been immediately taken to murder him, and four different parties were posted on different roads, through one of which he was obliged to pass. The intelligence of the murder, which was committed several miles from Cashel, had been conveyed across the country to the different parties by signals. It was committed by five persons, in presence of a great number of others. A gentleman who had been passing the road before, and who resembled Mr. Baker, and had been taken for that gentleman by the murderers, was witness of the scene. Many people were mounted on the tops of houses and hay-ricks near the spot, and, when the fatal shot was fired, *three cheers were given*. Though not less than *thirteen thousand pounds reward* were offered for the discovery of the murderers, he really believed, that none of the evidence which had been given was to be attributed to this *inducement*. Of the feeling of abhorrence entertained against those who give evidence, there could not be a stronger proof than this: a man who was condemned to death was offered a pardon, on the condition that he would *give evidence*, and, after having actually given a part of his testimony, retracted it in open court, *his wife having prayed him on her knees, with tears, that he would be hanged rather than give evidence*. [A Laugh!] Nothing could be more sincere than the poor woman's attachment to her husband, but her dread of the disgrace he would bring on himself was such that she would rather submit to see him executed; and he had, accordingly, *paid the penalty of the law.*"

What a field for comment is there in this speech! Did ever a man hear of any thing like it among the hosts of Irishmen in the United States? Have we evidence among them of that "untameable ferocity" and great depravity, that Mr. Peel speaks of? But we have stated the causes of this and of the outcry that is made about it, so much at length that it is needless to say more, and will only ask—if the members of parliament who "laughed" because the wretched wife exhorted her miserable husband rather to sacrifice his life, than bring *dishonor* on himself and *disgrace* upon her—would have "laughed" at a *Spanish* woman, who, during the struggle in Spain, had exhorted her husband to conceal from the *French*, his accomplice sin in the death of some of them? No, no; they would have declared she had rivalled the most glorious of the *Spartan* dames, and have raised money to keep her in affluence as long as she lived.

Let sophistry do its best to shew the difference between the two.

Description of Chili.

The introductory remarks to an article on *Venezuela*, see page 377, apply equally to the following on *Chili*—which was chiefly possessed by the royalists at our last accounts from that country, after several revolutions. But it would also seem that preparations are making by the *Buenos Ayreans* to drive them out.

Chili is bounded on the north by the desert of *Atacama*, which divides it from Peru, on the south and east, and partly by the pampas or prairies that lie on the west of *Buenos Ayres*; and on the west by the *South sea*. Its length is about 1260 geographical miles, breadth about 210, and surface 378,000 square miles. That part of Chili to which the Spaniards are restricted is a narrow district along the coast, from the *Attacama* desert southward, and along the river *Biobio*. It contains four particular governments, viz. the major-generalship of the kingdom of *Chili*, *Valparaiso*, *Valdivia* and *Chiloe*. The inland country is plain, but the maritime part of *Chili* presents three chains of hills parallel to the *Andes*. The *Chili Andes* are about 120 miles broad, abounding with stupendous breaks and precipices, but interspersed with vales and excellent pastures, that are watered by streams and cascades descending from the rocks. Some of those mountains are supposed to be 20,000 feet high.

The seasons are as regular as in Europe, but as it lies in the southern hemisphere their order is inverted. From the beginning of spring, 21st September, until the middle of autumn, the sky is always serene, at least between lat. 24° and 36°, as showers seldom fall during that period. Thunder is scarcely known, and snow does not fall in the maritime districts, but on the mountains it lies almost the whole year. The rivers are never frozen, and cold seldom exceeds the freezing mark. During the spring, summer and autumn, the copious dews supply the want of rain. On the eastern side of the *Andes* the N. W. winds are more suffocating than the sirocco of Italy, but in Peru and Chili no such effect is perceived. The climate is reckoned the most agreeable in the world, as the sea breezes render the temperature of the air mild and equable. Fiery meteors are frequent but the *aurora borealis* seldom appears.

There are several volcanoes in Chili. One that was terrible by the convulsions and devastations occasioned at *Petorca* 1762. There are only two

others in the province except those that belong to the Andes mountains. One is the great volcano of Villarica: it is seen at the distance of 150 miles, burning day and night. The summit is covered with perpetual snow, but the sides, to the extent of fourteen miles broad, are shaded by a beautiful forest, watered by innumerable streams. Earthquakes are little known even in Copiapo and Coquimbo, where subterranean noises are often heard, as in Tucuman. Slight earthquakes are felt three or four times in the year; but only five of consequence have occurred since the first settlement of the Spaniards. One utterly destroyed the city of Concepcion, and was accompanied by a ball of fire which darted from the Andes to the ocean: however, only seven persons perished, as the earthquakes of Chili are preceded by a warning noise, and the vibrations are horizontal and not explosive.

The rivers, though some are considerable, have but a short course—from the Andes to the sea. There are several lakes, both fresh and salt, of which the two principal are in Arucana, viz. the Lanquen or Villarica, about 73 miles in circuit, with a beautiful conical hill in the centre; and the Nahuegapu, which has an island in the middle that gives rise to a river.

The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully suited to European productions. The fields regularly tilled are so little degenerated as to need no manure. The northern provinces produce sugar cane, and maize is abundant every where. Their *magu* is a kind of rice and *tuca* is a species of barley; both of which were cultivated before the arrival of the Spaniards, as were peas and potatoes. It is supposed that Chili is the country from which that valuable root was originally procured. Almost all the pot-herbs and fruits of the continent flourish there. Gentian is thought peculiar to Chili, and the large white strawberry of the English gardens was brought from thence. Tobacco grows wild there, and an immense number of medicinal plants, besides infinite varieties of splendid flowers and shrubs. There are several beautiful kinds of wood supplied from the Chilese forests, and one of them, the cinnamon tree, produces what is called Winter's bark, which is held sacred. They make many fine wines though no kind of grapes seems to be indigenous.

Of the animals it is remarked that most of those from Europe improve in Chili. The merinos retain the fineness of their wool, the horned cattle are larger than in Spain, and the horses surpass, both in beauty and spirit, the famous Andalusian race from which they sprung. Bees abound in the southern provinces. Reptiles are rare. The seals, called sea cows, appear on the shores of Arucana. There are innumerable sea fowl that annually retire to the Andes to propagate. Ostriches abound—their feathers are used for fans, parasols, &c. and the eggs, of which one female will lay from 40 to 60 yearly, yield each about two pound of good food.

The minerals constitute the chief wealth of Chili. It contains plenty of coal, rock-salt, alum, bitumen, and all the vitriols. Sal ammoniac is common near the volcanoes and nitre abounds in Coquimbo. Copiapo has two mountains of crystalized sulphur, and pyrites of various kinds are found in different places. Of the semi-metals are the arsenic, copalt, bismuth, zinc, antimony and mercury, both in its virgin state and in vermilion. There are many rich mines of lead, tin, iron, silver and gold. The gold of Chili is reckoned the purest in the world, and the annual produce of the country, deducting the royal fifth, is about four millions of dollars. There is not a

mountain or a hill that does not contain it—it is found in the soil of the plains and in the sand of the rivers. The silver mine of Upallata is supposed to extend through the Andes from Potosi, a distance of 840 miles. It had been neglected until 1762, but since has been wrought to great advantage. Besides this there are several others.

The commerce of Chili employs 23 or 24 ships, from 500 to 600 tons each, and in return for the grain, wine, fruits, provisions, tallow, leather, wood, copper, &c. sent to Peru, they receive linen made at Quito, iron, cloth, hats, sugar, cocoa, sweetmeats, tobacco, oil, earthenware and European goods generally. A small commerce, chiefly for earthenware, is carried on with Paraguay and Buenos Ayres. The products of Paraguay consist principally in its herb and in wax; which are mostly forwarded from Chili to Peru. To Mendoza are sent large quantities of tallow to be manufactured into soap. Chili sends to Buenos Ayres sugar, snuff, wine and brandy. The two latter articles they buy at San Juan. Ships from Spain receive in return for their European goods, gold, silver, copper, Vicuña wool and dressed leather.

It is a matter of annual observation, that the sea gradually retreats from the coast of Chili; therefore the shore consists mostly of a plain, five or six miles broad, all of which bears evident marks of the sinking of the ocean. There are found in the declivities of this shore curious grottos, of several chambers, hung with shells or stalactites, and in these the beasts take refuge in the winter.

The valor of the Araucans, or native Chilese, and their love of liberty and independence, are their peculiar characteristics;—and they have been signally manifested, not only in their early contests with the Incas of Peru, but in their resistance to the invasions of the Spaniards.—In 1535, Almagro was commissioned to attempt the conquest of their territory. He marched from Cazco, and after losing many Indians as well as Spaniards, by cold, in passing over the Cordillera Nevada, he arrived at Capiapo, where the natives at once submitted. But from the other tribes he met with such vigorous opposition, that, notwithstanding the treasures he found, he was finally compelled to abandon the country. In 1541, the scheme of invasion was renewed, and Valdivia was sent by Pizarro for the purpose. He succeeded in establishing himself and founding the city of Santiago, which still remains the capital of the country. He was then promoted to the government, but after many displays, both of courage and skill, he was cut off, with a considerable body of his troops, while the remainder were saved only through the spirit of Villagra his lieutenant. Several colonial towns were then established by the Spaniards, which the Araucans have repeatedly taken and destroyed.—The frontier banks of the river Biobio were then lined with fortresses; and in 1773, after a war that cost the Spanish treasury 1,700,000 dollars, a peace was concluded. The Toqui of the Araucans insisted upon having a minister resident from the Spanish court, which was reluctantly complied with.

The president, governor, or captain-general of Chili, resides in Santiago, exercising, except in time of war, an independent authority; the three great officers of the kingdom, viz. the camp-marshal, serjeant-major and commissary; also the four governors of Chiloe, Valdivia, Valparaiso and Juan Fernandez, being subject to his order. As president and governor-general, he administers justice, civil and criminal, in the two halls of the court of audience, associated with a regent, judges, fiscal or royal procurator, and a protector of the Indians.—

In cases where the amount is above 10,000 dollars, there is an appeal to the supreme council of the Indies. There are also tribunals of the finances, of the papal bull, of vacant lands, of commerce, &c.—The provinces are governed by prefects or corregidores.

The Spanish inhabitants are chiefly from the northern provinces of South America: they are described as "well made, intrepid, incapable of treason, vain, liberal, ardent, fond of pleasure, sagacious, observant, ingenious, and docile." The dress of the men is generally French, and of the ladies, the fashion of Peru, except that they wear long gowns and have a more modest appearance. The common people generally adopt the Araucan dress, on account of its convenience. Dispersed through a wide country, and unrestrained by village magistrates, they enjoy liberty, and lead tranquil lives amidst the pleasures of that delicious climate.—They are fond of gaiety, music and poetry, and spend a great part of their time on horseback. The natives, or Araucans, are fully described by Molina, to whose work and to that of Uilao, to Robertson's America and to Pinkerton's Geography, 2d ed. we are indebted for the brief account we have here made out for the REGISTER.

Treasury of the United States.

From the National Intelligencer.

It will be recollected, that, before the last session of congress, the secretary of the treasury submitted to the state banks several propositions, in succession, with a view to enable the treasury to transfer its funds from places, where they accumulated beyond the local demand, to places where the local demand exceeded the funds; with a view to equalize the exchange between the different states; and with an ulterior view to restore the lawful national currency. The state banks, in general, declined acting upon the propositions, without offering, in any instance, an efficient substitute, for the accomplishment of objects so important to them, as well as to the government, and to the people of the United States.

The subject, under these circumstances, was presented for the consideration of congress, and the powers of the legislature have been put in motion, to relieve the community from an indefinite continuance of the evils, which were produced by the suspension of payments in coin, at the principal state banks. The establishment of a national bank, and a resolution, which provides for collecting the public revenue in the lawful currency of United States, after the 20th of February 1817, are preparatory, but decisive measures. That they will be enforced and strengthened by congress, cannot be doubted by any man who is not prepared to doubt the wisdom, policy and energy of the government. It must, therefore, be an error, fatal, probably, to many of the state banks, (against which they are anxiously admonished) to indulge a hope, that the next session will retract, or relax the measures of the last. It is believed that not only the national legislature, but the legislature of every state in the union must take a stand in opposition to the enormous abuses of the banking system.

The resolution of congress of the 29th of April, 1816, directs and requires the secretary of the treasury to make some attempt to facilitate the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency, even before the 20th of February 1817; and he has, accordingly, addressed a circular letter to the state banks, of which a copy is subjoined. The pro-

positions contained in the circular, and the notice accompanying it, are amicable, fair and practical; and the benefits to be derived from their adoption are expected to be principally these:

1. That by requiring the banks to pay their notes of a low denomination in coin, the public debtors will be supplied with a current medium to answer the call upon them.

2. That by requiring the debtors of the United States to pay debts of a small amount in coin, a channel of circulation is kept open, for the eventual return of the money to the banks, as a deposit.

3. That by an early commencement of small payments in coin, the public confidence in the convertibility of notes into money will gradually revive, and the public mind be seasonably prepared to support the general resumption of coin payments in February next.

In every view of the course now pursued by the treasury, we think the experiment proper to be tried. If it succeed, the advantages are incalculable. If it fail, because the requisite co-operation of the state banks is refused, the nation will be completely awakened to a sense of its danger, as well as to the necessity of providing for its relief, by means independent of those institutions.

Circular addressed by the secretary of the treasury to the state banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the resolution of congress, passed 29th of April, 1816.

Treasury department, July 22, 1816.

SIR,—By the constitution and laws of the United States, gold, silver, and copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

By particular acts of congress, treasury notes issued by the government, and notes issued by the bank of the United States, are made receivable in all payments to the United States.

But, in consequence of the suspension of payments in coin, at many of the principal state banks, the lawful money of the United States suddenly ceased to be a circulating medium, and the treasury notes issued by the government, having suffered an undue depreciation, the government, as well as private citizens, yielded to the necessity of receiving and paying the notes of the state banks, as a national currency.

The state banks have hitherto excused the suspension of their payments in coin, upon the alleged necessity of the act; and assurances have been given, repeatedly, that preparations were making to resume those payments.

The effect of such preparations has not however, become visible; and an apprehension has at length been excited in the public mind, that the temptation of profit, according to the present irregular course of banking, is too great, to admit of a voluntary return to the legitimate system of banking, upon the basis of a metallic capital.

The banks of the New England states, (which have always paid their own notes in coin) are ready and willing to co-operate in the general revival of the metallic currency. The banks in the states to the South, and to the West, of Maryland, are ready and willing, it is believed, to co-operate in the same measure. The objection, or the obstacle, to the measure, principally rests with the banks of the middle states; but the most important of these banks have converted their unproductive capital of gold and silver, into the productive capital of public stock, and a restoration of the metallic capital is alone wanting to enable them, also, to resume their payments in coin.

Under these circumstances, it will not be doubted by any candid and intelligent citizen, that a simultaneous and uniform movement of the state banks would, at this period, be successful, in the revival of the public confidence, and the restoration of the lawful currency of the United States. An appeal is, therefore, made to these banks; in the hope and the confidence, that they will adopt a policy dictated by their own real and permanent interests, as well as by the justice due to the community.

By a resolution of congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, it is declared, 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 said legal currency of the United States."

But in addition to this positive limitation, the resolution "requires and directs the secretary of the treasury to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks, which are payable, and paid, on demand in the legal currency of the United States." After the 20th of February, 1817, therefore, the revenue must be collected in the mode prescribed; but, even previously, the secretary of the treasury is required and directed to pursue the proper measures, for an earlier establishment of that mode of collection.

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the state banks, and, indeed, rather to invite the banks to a spontaneous adoption of the measures, which appear to be necessary upon the occasion, than to proceed by the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a treasury notice, which accompanies this communication, and which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition, the views of the department are conveyed as to the incipient and preparatory steps, that may, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments of coin, on the 20th of February next. If the state banks concur in the opinion, so far as their interests and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in official form. Permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your bank upon the subject.

The present opportunity is embraced to repeat the assurances, which have been uniformly given and maintained, that this department deems the fiscal interests of the government, and the successful operations of the bank of the United States, to be intimately connected with the credit and prosperity of the state banks. Upon just and efficient principles of co-operation, it is hoped that the institutions, federal and state, will be mutually serviceable.—From the state banks, a sincere and effectual exertion, in the common cause of restoring the legal currency, is certainly expected and required, but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence, of the treasury and of the national bank; the transfer of the public funds, from the state banks to the national bank and its branches, will be gradual; and

the notes of the state banks will be freely circulated by the treasury and the national bank.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the treasury.

To the president of the bank of ———.

DRAFT OF A NOTICE,

Presented for the consideration of the state banks.
Treasury Department, July, 1816.

Whereas, by a resolution of congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, the secretary of the treasury is required and directed to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, and debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States: And it is further by the said resolution of congress declared, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, ought to be otherwise collected or received, than in the manner aforesaid:

And whereas it is deemed expedient and necessary to adopt measures preparatory to the general restoration of the legal currency of the United States, contemplated by the said resolution of congress, as well as to facilitate the collection of the revenue, as soon as may be, in the manner therein specified:

Notice is therefore given as follows:

That from and after the 1st day of October next, bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, and under, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties, or taxes, unless such notes are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, by the banks respectively issuing the same.

2d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, bank notes of whatever denomination, issued by any bank, which does not pay upon demand its notes of the denomination of five dollars, and under, in the legal currency of the United States, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties or taxes.

3rd. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing or payable to the United States, for the purchase of public lands, or other debts, or for duties of import and tonnage, of the amount of five dollars and under, and all fractions of such sums of money, and duties not exceeding the amount of five dollars, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States in treasury notes, in the notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable, and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

4th. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing and payable to the United States on account of the internal revenue, or direct tax, of the amount of one dollar and under, and all fractions of such last mentioned sums of money, not exceeding the amount of one dollar, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in treasury notes, in the notes of the bank of the United States, or in notes of banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

5th. 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, shall 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 said legal currency of the United States.

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.

Foreign Articles.

In the late European papers there is little to amuse or instruct us—"they have made a *solitude* and call it *peace*." It is said that Talleyrand expects again to get into the ministry. The Russian army is kept up to the war establishment. The duke of Cambridge, one of the sons of old George, is to marry Sophia of Gloucester, his cousin. The London papers congratulate the people, that by joining the two sums which these already *leech* from them, an additional allowance will not be necessary. The duke of Gloucester, the brother of Sophia we believe, is to marry the princess *Mary*, a sister of the duke of Cambridge. These are both rather *ancient* couples. The duchess of Berri was to arrive at *Paris* on the 10th of June. Dispositions to riot are manifested in many parts of England, by the suffering people.—Joseph Bonaparts has a large quantity of diamonds which his agents are endeavoring to sell at Stutgard—they are said to sell heavily. Many villages in Brunswick have recently been destroyed by fire, supposed by design.

From India we learn that the British—from a pure love of *liberty*, were again invading the country of *Napaulese*, to "deliver" them to the *East India company*—a body of men whose murders throw all the battles and desolations of Alexander the Great in the shade. He destroyed by hundreds of thousands only, they do it by millions. "*Perish the invaders*."

Amsterdam is to be lighted by gas. The prince regent's wife was at Alexandria, in Egypt.

The old *friend* of the United States, the quizzical Mr. Canning, is a candidate for parliament from *Liverpool*. He is opposed by a Mr. Leyland. The result of the election is doubtful. As a specimen of the way in which things are carried on in England, we give the following extract from a Liverpool paper of the 10th of June:—

"The opposition to Mr. Canning is greater than you can possibly conceive. On Saturday he was severely handled, and very narrowly escaped the brick bats that were thrown at him. Some of his party were not so fortunate as himself. Three persons have been seriously hurt. One young man, in particular, had his head most dreadfully cut. A fresh attack has been made on Mr. Gladstone's house, and the windows of Mr. Bolton's house have been entirely carried away by the throwing of stones, bricks, &c. at them. Mr. Canning's majority is attributed to the want of the electors having a personal promise from Mr. Leyland that he is hearty in their cause, and his coming forward this day (of which, I understand, there is no doubt) is expected to make a very considerable change to-morrow evening."

Seven hundred Swiss and Wirttemberg emigrants were at Amsterdam in May, about to embark for America.

Louis has issued a decree providing "that the property and revenues proceeding from the families of the *Bonapartes*" shall be appropriated to the

support of disabled soldiers, &c. This seems right enough.

The princess Charlotte of Wales, *junior*, lately married, has caught a bad cold, and "is somewhat indisposed"—which excited great interest in London, &c. "*Poor thing*."

Talleyrand has been at Paris—and is supposed to be on some new intrigue.

Bernadotte appears rather insecurely seated in Sweden, and if Russia does not protect him, he will be cast off as an illegitimate. But Alexander, it is said, pursuing his ambition, will support him, —like he did *Poland*.

Angereau is now reported not to be dead, as was stated. The only news of *importance* we have in the French papers, is accounts of arrests and trials. Didier, of Grenoble, was not shot on the 5th of June. New commotions were expected in that city. Gen. *Guyot*, sentenced to be shot, has been graciously pardoned by an imprisonment of twenty years.

Ferdinand and his monks have been amusing themselves by murdering a number of gallant fellows by torture at Madrid. The fools desired a king, and have got a *stork*.

The petition to the British parliament for relief of the Irish Roman Catholics, has been rejected by a majority of 32.

British and Algiers.—By a letter from the British consul at Barcelona, posted at Lloyd's coffee house, London, it appears highly probable that the Algerines have made war upon the British—the report being received that they had seized certain English vessels at Oran, and sent their crews, together with the vice-consul, prisoners to Algiers. We sincerely hope this news may be true; trusting that it will *dissolve the partnership* so long existing between the two—and end in the future security of Europe against the piracies of the barbarians.

In lord Exmouth's letter to the king of Naples, (after informing him of the treaty made with the dey of Algiers, with his orders) is the following remark:—"I have made the dey perfectly understand, that upon his good faith and moderation, would depend the *existence of his political power*; and that by departing from those principles, as in the case of this year, he would excite the resentment of all Europe, which is ready to unite all its forces to oppose the proceedings of the *Barbary powers*."

The *American Bee*, a paper published at Philadelphia in French, has the following paragraph—

"Two persons walking on the plain *des Sablons*, near Paris, heard a *fusilade*, which announced the execution of some person, one asked what that firing was for—the other replied, "it is only some one that is taking the benefit of the amnesty."

A London paper says—numbers of the laboring poor who have applied to the different sessions for certificates to enable them to go to *America*, have been under the necessity of leaving behind them their wives and children, to be supported by the parishes from which they have fled!

Stocks, London, June 12.—3 per cent. red. 63;—omnium 23 1/4 3-8; consols. for acc. 64 7-8.

Scraps from London papers.—Several hundred persons have recently been discharged from the iron works and mines in the neighborhood of Wellington, Kettleby, Coalpit bank, Ironbridge, &c. in consequence of the depressed state of trade. At Wellington, in particular, the distress of the lower order is very great. On Sunday se'night, the town was literally crowded with persons out of employ, many of whom in vain applied to the recruiting parties.

An extraordinary race, for the distance of 100

miles, between a noted road horse and a reputed trotting mare, took place on Wednesday last; they started about three o'clock in the morning, from the great tree, at Elstow, near Bedford, and arrived at the Peacock Inn, at Islington, in three hours and three quarters!!!—50 miles!!! Then returned to Coticate, about 23 miles from Bedford, where the horse expired. The mare was unable to proceed further than Hitchin, 16 miles from Bedford; we understand she is also since dead.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We are indebted to the *Democratic Press* for translations of several bulletins of news, from the patriot forces under Bolivar and his colleagues. The first is as follows:—

The newspapers and private letters received from St. Thomas, acquaint us with flattering news, which we hasten to publish for general satisfaction.

The gazettes of Caracas which reached that island, inform us of the glorious successes which the arms of the republic, under the command of the renowned generals *Zaraza* and *Cedeno*, have obtained in the siege of la Puerta, and the province of Guayana. *Zaraza* closely threatens already the capital of Venezuela with a strong army, after having cleared all the plains of Calabozo and Barinas. *Cedeno* has entirely defeated and destroyed a Spanish division of 500 men, which the governor of Guayana dared to present before the gallant and numerous army which there defends liberty. But it is not Venezuela alone that is the theatre of fortune and glory. New Granada also makes extraordinary efforts against the Spanish tyrants. The fate of general *Morillo* has equalled that of the governor of Guayana. The plains of Bogota, in the province of Cundinamarca, are the happy fields allotted to our vengeance by Providence, by punishing the crimes of that army which styled itself the peace-maker of America; that great army has been there annihilated, and its bloody and ferocious chief only escaped to testify to the American valor. New Granada has enjoyed peace after this famous exploit.

All these advantages over the enemy are exclusively owing to the courage and virtues inspired by a cause so holy as that which we defend. Till now our soldiers have fought without arms; henceforward their victories will prove more decisive, their triumph more certain, and they will firmly hold the positions which they may gain. Their gallantry will be upheld and aided by the arms and other immense military stores brought by the delivering expedition. Until now the tyrants waged war only against flying parties, which, acting independently, had no concentration, energy or combination; but in future they will have to fight against a strong and numerous army, under the command of a single chief, as much known and beloved by his troops and people, as he is feared and respected by his adversaries.

No sooner did the delivering expedition appear in Guira and this city, than the whole coast was abandoned by the enemy, who are flying in every direction and are entirely dismayed.

His excellency major-general *James Marino* announces from Rio Caribe, to the most excellent captain-general, the liberty of Jaguaraparo Guara-piche, and other adjacent towns, the citizens of which eagerly press to enlist in the army, anxious to revenge the wrongs which their country has suffered.

The newspapers from England and the United States of North America, announce a speedy rupture between the two maritime powers and Spain. The principal object of it is, without doubt, that

of protecting us in our struggle, and giving us every kind of support. Our situation of course will have an infinite advantage over that of our enemies. All their ports will be blockaded by two powerful squadrons which are near at hand. Thus deprived of resources from the exterior, and the interior occupied by our forces, the destruction of our enemy is inevitable.

Carupano, June the 6th, 1816, and the 6th of the republic.

In the absence of his excellency the major-general,
LOUIS DUCUDRAY DE HOLSTEIN,

Second chief of the staff.

The next gives a detailed account of the sea-fight off Margareta, and highly praises the valor of the seamen and the troops. The vessels captured was a fine Spanish government brig, called the *Intrepid*, carrying 14 eight pounders, six of which were long brass pieces, and 140 men; the other, the schooner *Rita*, mounting one 18-pounder on a pivot, two 24-pound carronades, two doubled fortified 8's, and 90 men: The capture of these vessels was a very important event to the patriots. They lost only 7 men in the battle. The Spaniards fought desperately, knowing, from their late proceedings in Margareta, they would be put to death if taken, and so they were.

The next has an account of some their unimportant proceedings at Margareta, and states that the Spaniards had totally destroyed the city of Ascension, "not leaving one stone upon another."

The last says—

On the 25th ultimo, the squadron set sail from the north point of Margareta, and on the 31st, at 5 p. m. anchored in Carupano, opposite the battery of Santa Rosa, where the Spanish standard was fluttering.

On the morning of the 1st, the supreme chief of the republic, who commands the delivering expedition, intimated to the Spanish commander to surrender the place, and in case of a refusal, he would take it by assault. A verbal answer in the negative was returned.

The column of disembarkation, under the orders of Gen. *Mirano*, general *Piar* and colonel *Soublette*, begun its operations windwardly on the left, and after bearing for two hours an irregular fire, of little effect, the supposed impregnable heights, which commanded the city, were carried.

The battery Santa Rosa and the Spanish flying artillery kept up a constant action with the squadron. General *Piar* attacked the enemy in the rear with the greatest success, and we took both the place and forts without any loss.

Our victory was complete, and the flight of the enemy shameful, in spite of all his advantages in positions, artillery and cavalry. The whole property of the Spaniards fell into our possession, as also the brig *Indio Bello* and the schooner *Fortuna*, which were at anchor in the bay. Our booty is very considerable.

In consequence of taking Carupano, the Spaniards have withdrawn from Cariaco to Guira, and our communications of Maturin are expeditious by land and through Golfo-Triste.

General-quarters of Carupano, June 8, 1816, year 6th of the independence.

In the absence of his excellency the major-general,
LOUIS DUCUDRAY DE HOLSTEIN,

Second chief of the staff.

The editor of the *Aurora*, on inserting these bulletins, says that "*Louis Ducudray of Holstein*, is a Dane by birth and an educated soldier"—that he fought nearly twenty years under the tri-colored

standard of France, but being wounded and left for dead, was made a prisoner in Spain, from whence he effected his escape to the United States, and was desirous of entering our service. The patriots have wanted a man of such talents and acquirements as *Ducudray* appears to possess.

SPANISH "MAGNANIMITY."

The case of Richard Meade, Esq.

In justice of an abused fellow citizen—to exemplify the *gratitude* of Spanish royalists and hold them up to the reprobation they deserve, we have carefully abstracted the following from a long detail of facts and many documents published in the *Aurora*. It appears to contain "a view of the whole ground."

Mr. Meade is an American citizen, who has been for several years a merchant at Cadiz; and was consul, *ad interim*, of that port for the United States. When the city was invested by the French, and even subsequently, he advanced to the Spanish government sums to the amount of more than two millions, for the *subsistence* of their armies. "A part of this was discharged by bills on London, but it appears that about one million still remained due. While the *cortez* sat at Cadiz he was imprisoned for refusing to surrender to them his property, and that of the American merchants for whom he was acting on commission. From the civil authorities, that executed this base outrage, he appealed, in a spirited manner, to the *cortez*, and by this procured his release; notwithstanding which, his stores were broken open and his property taken.

Afterwards, in the course of his mercantile business, he obtained, by negotiation and agency, one or two hundred thousand dollars of a credit on account of the Spanish treasury; and this, together with a further credit in foreign countries, secured on the same account, he had, by consent of the public authorities, placed as a liquidation of an equal amount of debt due to him—triplicate receipts being given to him to that effect.

Above a year after this affair had been thus adjusted, when a new set of hungry public agents had got into power, he was required to pay into the treasury a sum equal to that for which he had obtained receipts. On the 2d of May last, he was informed, by the auditor of war, that in consequence of a *secret consultation*, a *royal order* had been issued, requiring of him, under the peril of imprisonment, to pay the money or furnish to the tribunal of commerce *satisfactory security*.—He protested against the demand, but to preserve his personal liberty until a hearing could be had, he tendered the most ample security—consisting of a "deposit of notes, in which the members of the tribunal were among the signers." The demand was then changed, and no security but cash would be accepted. Mr. Meade then offered bills and orders of the king, (*libramientos*) which he possessed, to ten times the amount, on the treasuries of the provinces—he offered to give security for his person to any amount, and to add the deposit of notes proposed; but he absolutely refused to augment the debt already due to him by the Spanish government, as an order had issued declaring, that all contracts made prior to December, 1814, should be considered as belonging to the public debt; which was equivalent to a determination not to pay them—their evidences of debt being at 80 or 90 per cent. discount. It was then observed to him, that the order made an exception of debts due to foreigners, to which class he belonged. He replied to this, that he had a written de-

claration from the intendant of the treasury, stating that his claims were included in the decree. On which the auditors told him that they had nothing to do with the *justice or injustice* of the case, and that he must pay the sum required, or be imprisoned. He was then committed to the Castle of St. Catalina, where he remained until the 27th of May last.

The business and the seals of the consulate had, in the mean time, been committed to Mr. Robinett, when Mr. Cathcart arrived and presented his protest to the captain-general, &c. governor of Cadiz; stating that H. C. M. had, by his own royal sign manual, acknowledged the amount in question to be considered as deposited in the royal treasury, and that a former governor had given notice that it was his majesty's pleasure to order a suspension of all proceeding, until the necessary funds should be forthcoming to realize that deposit, &c. He complained, likewise, that Mr. Meade was confined in a place "that had been used as a dungeon, with a sentry constantly kept in view, upon the unfounded and absurd pretext that he had intended to leave the city." He then demanded that Mr. Meade should be permitted to go to Madrid, to defend his rights under the auspices of the American envoy, then expected there; or at least, that he should be permitted to return to his house, he (Mr. Cathcart) offering himself, in his public or private capacity, responsible for Mr. Meade's person.

The governor replied that the imprisonment was in consequence of a decree from the *royal and supreme council of war*, and that all reasoning with him about the injustice of the case was unnecessary; as such arguments should have been addressed to the supreme authority. He refused to grant Mr. Meade a passport to Madrid; but agreed that if Mr. Cathcart would become responsible for him, he would submit that part of the matter to the *consulado*.

Mr. Cathcart replied to this, repeating his protest and complaints, and concluded by pledging himself for the personal security of Mr. Meade. He also requested a copy of the *royal order*, and of the other proceedings in the affair, offering to pay all expence himself.

The captain-general then informed Mr. Cathcart, that the offer of responsibility and request of papers, had been laid before the *consulado*.

This is followed by a letter from the governor of the castle of Catalina, to the governor of Cadiz, stating that Mr. Meade was used very well, that he had "a very decent apartment plastered, with a large window, and such as is occasionally occupied by persons of all classes"—and that "although he supposes, from Mr. Meade's respectable character, that he would be equally as safe walking the streets of Cadiz, as if confined in the narrowest dungeon," yet he had told Mr. Meade with his "accustomed frankness," he says, "that he never chooses to run the risk of being implicated for any person, nor would he have the officer of the guard run any risk."

The official decree of the *consulado* is, "that the security proposed by the consul of the United States is neither in its *nature nor object*, such as could be approved as admissible," &c. Upon which the governor issues his decree, that he feels himself obliged faithfully to observe the tenor of the *royal mandate of the supreme council of war*—that Mr. Meade's confinement cannot be mitigated, as the castle of Santa Catalina, from its locality, rendered all these precautions necessary; and that it "might be more aggravating to him to be removed to another prison where such precautions were not necessary."

* Upon the allegation, that they were informed he intended to leave the city.

Copies of the proceedings should be furnished, "with the exception of the royal decree of the supreme council, which contains expressions indicating secrecy.

Statistical Articles.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Amount of subscriptions.

Philadelphia,	\$5,833,600
Baltimore	4,014,000
Charleston,	2,613,000
Boston	2,400,800
New-York	2,300,000
Richmond	1,702,200
Washington City	1,293,000
Providence, (R. I.)	750,000
Middletown, (Con.)	680,000
Wilmington, (Del.)	470,600
Raleigh	285,600
Portland	210,000
Trenton, (N. J.)	130,000

\$22,682,200

New Hampshire, Vermont, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Louisiana are yet to be heard from.

It is understood, that there is an individual in Philadelphia who has offered, at once, to take whatever amount of the capital of the bank that shall appear unsubscribed for, if any. Probably, the stock has all been taken. The whole capital is 35 millions, but 7 millions were reserved for the government.

TRAVELLING.—We have the following very interesting article from the *Albany Argus*. I hope that somebody may republish it and the annexed piece of intelligence in England, for the benefit of lord *Sheffield*:

The facility and economy of travelling, produced by the introduction of steam-boats into our waters, is matter of surprise and felicitation. Routes that formerly required weeks to travel, are now performed in about as many days; with infinitely more ease and less expence. We have heard the remark often made that steam-boats have brought New-York to within thirty miles of Albany; and that the wholesale business of our merchants has decreased in a ratio proportionable to the decrease of distance—the buyers finding little inconvenience or delay in going to the former to make their purchases.

The following statement of distances, fare, expences, and time of travelling, from Philadelphia to Quebec will fully illustrate our remark, and may be of some use to the traveller.

	<i>Expence.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
From Philadelphia to New-York by steam-boats and stage, say	dls. 10	13	96
New-York to Albany, by steam-boat,	7	24	160
Albany to Whitehall, by stages, fare } 5 dollars, expence 3 dollars,	8	12	70
Whitehall to St. John's, by steam-boat, 9	26	150	
St. John's to Montreal	3	4	37
Montreal to Quebec, by steam-boat,	10	24	126
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Dolls. 47	103	699

Thus a person may travel 700 miles in a little more than four days, at an expence of fifty dollars, or about seven cents per mile, and sleep comfortably on the way. The arrival and departure of the stages and steamboats are so arranged, that the above route may be performed in about five and a half successive days, and the traveller tarry 6 hours in New-York, 9 hours in Albany, 19 at Whitehall and 6 in Montreal. Such expedition in travelling, we believe, cannot be equalled in any other country on the globe.

Three steam-boats ply from Montreal to Quebec once a week, and start Sundays, Tuesdays and

Thursdays at 2 A. M. Two ply on lake Champlain twice a week and exchange passengers at Ticonderoga. One starts Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 P. M. from Whitehall, and Tuesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. from St. Johns. A steam-boat leaves Albany for New York Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. and New York for Albany the same days at 5 P. M. Boats start from New-York for Elizabethtown twice a day, 5 and 10 A. M. and for New Brunswick, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. and the passengers are received on board boats in the Delaware, which convey them without delay to Philadelphia.

INLAND TRADE AND COMMERCE. We recently noticed the arrival of a large boat or vessel at Montreal from Schenectady, in New York, shewing a water route from the city of New York to Quebec. The annexed article from the *Ohio Register* shews there also may be a water route from Louisiana to New-York—up the Mississippi, Ohio and Scioto to the Sandusky,* and down that river and lake Erie to Buffalo! What a cruise! How great cause have we to thank God for the innumerable blessings he has lavished on our country! May these streams of his bounty, be the means of extending brotherly love and friendship to each other among the members of the most distant parts of the union, through trade and commerce and mutual dependence on one another.

"*John Roberts*, of Franklin county, at Sell's mills, on the Scioto river, above Columbus, built a boat of about two tons burthen, with which he navigated the Scioto to its plains; he then took her (on a wager) to the head of Sandusky river, about 6 or 8 miles further. On the 1st of July, ult. he arrived at Lower Sandusky, having sustained no injury on the passage, with whiskey and flour, destined for Detroit, for which place she sailed the next evening after her arrival. Mr. Roberts says that he met with but very little obstruction until he came to within 8 miles of Lower Sandusky, when he found it necessary to be very cautious. He is fully of opinion, that (with the exception of the first 7 or 8 miles, including a short rapid below Fort Ball) the Sandusky may be navigated, without difficulty, to within a short distance of the navigable waters of the Scioto, it having a very handsome smooth rock bottom, and for a great part of the way the current not too strong to prevent sailing."

INLAND NAVIGATION. Articles of country produce have been brought to Pittsburg, down the Alleghany river, from Hamilton, in the state of *New-York!* Look at the map!—In our last paper we gave an interesting account of the *Roanoke* river, by col. Lewis. The boat he descended in was built at the foot of the peaks of Otter. The distance navigated 370 miles, bringing to Norfolk a barrel of "mountain flour." This expedition chiefly excited a company at Norfolk for improving the navigation of that river with a capital of \$100,000; which was filled, last winter, in a few hours. The *Rappahanock* is, also, about to be improved. Early in last month, \$35,000 were subscribed at Fredericksburg, for the purpose.

DISTRESS. A letter from Carlisle, Eng. received at Norfolk, Va. says that upwards of 100 farmers of Cumberland are in jail for debt, besides other persons—and the prison had become so full, that the jailor, hard put to it to accommodate so many, seemed determined to make selections as to whom he would receive!

PAY OF THE ARMY. A comparative view of the

*There is a short portage here.

pay of the officers of the army of the United States and Great Britain has been published. The whole pay and allowance to a captain in the former is estimated at 700, and in the latter at 1,600 dollars, a year. As they advance in rank, the difference is still greater. Our colonels, for instance, receive \$2 50 per day, as pay, and 1 20 for subsistence; in the British service the colonels receive, if of cavalry, 7 39, artillery 6 80, infantry 5 02 per day, as pay, each having an allowance of \$3 96 for subsistence.

TWO WOOLLEN MANUFACTORIES have recently gone into extensive operation; one near Baltimore, and the other on the Little Falls of the Potomac. Success to them!—So great has been the progress of luxury, that they must try to please the eye, as well as save the pockets of their customers, by the durability of their fabrics.

The *Boston glass works* have long been famous for their window lights, said to be superior to any other made in the world! They have lately added to their manufactures *chemical apparatus and apothecaries furniture, with decanters, tumblers, wines, &c.* extensively. May they prosper!

Every thing of this kind shoves us up the "ladder of independence," and advances us towards a *national character and national feeling*—which we have miserably wanted. People may think and say what they please—but the manufactures of the United States *must* be supported—we must make for ourselves, or do without, as the state of commerce now is.

INDIANA. *From the Indiana Register.*—Indiana had last summer a population of nearly 70,000 souls—counting the emigration throughout the state, in the proportion that we find the actual increase of Switzerland county, gives a total of 112,000.

WHITE SLAVES. *From the Columbian.*—A friend at Bordeaux has forwarded a pamphlet to the editors, consisting of "Documents annexed to the report of the president of the reunion of the knights liberators of the white slaves in Africa, assembled in Vienna," &c. [among the legitimate enslavers of white men]. It exhibits several instances of wanton cruelty, in the Barbary powers, and miserable accounts of servitude and suffering. "According to the last report of the missionaries in the north of Africa, published under the authority of the pope, the number of christian slaves of all denominations, in the Barbary states of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, exceeded 51,000." There are near four times as many millions of "white slaves" in Europe, and in France and Ireland they are treated almost as cruelly as in Algiers. These documents are translated, and "published by permission" at Paris, this present year.

[These "knights liberators" ought to have elected *Decatur* a "commander"—*knights of the advance*, and have taken the "striped bunting" for their banner. The effect of these would be great—*enquire of lord Exmouth.*]

RUSSIAN MANUFACTURES.—The *Gazette* of Petersburg of the 8th of September, gives the state of manufactures in Russia in the year 1815. There are reckoned in the different provinces of this vast empire, 181 cloth manufactories, 150 of silk, 370 of hats, 1,348 tanneries, 247 manufactories of wax candles, 64 founderies of tallow, 184 linen factories, 67 paper mills, 295 cotton factories, 80 rope walks, 14 manufactories of pot ash, 5 of tobacco, 6 of snuff boxes, 48 sugar refiners, 2 powder and starch manufactories, 30 of vinegar and spirits, 25 of lace, 25 of colors, 5 of sealing wax, 14 of vitriol and sulphur, 199 of pins, needles, &c. 138 of glass, 16 of porcelain and delf, 43 of brass and copper, 3 of

pipes, &c. in all 3,253. In 1812 there were no more than 2,322, so that the number has increased during two years by 931.

DENMARK.—In the year 1810, the births in Denmark, were 30,439, and deaths 23,091. In Norway, births 24,585, deaths 23,793. In the dutchies of Sleswick and Holstein, the births were 18,911, and the deaths 14,946. In all 73,955 births and 61,330 deaths. Consequently the births exceeded the deaths by 12,105. The island of Bornholm is not included, the list not being received.

GAZETTES OR NEWSPAPERS.—Monsieur de Saint-foix, in his *Historical Essays on Paris*, gives this account of their introduction:—

Theophrastus Renaudot, a physician of Paris, picked up news from all quarters to amuse his patients; he presently became more in request than any of his brethren; but as a whole city is not ill, or at least don't imagine itself so, he began to reflect at the end of some years that he might gain a more considerable income by giving a paper every week, containing the news of different countries. A permission was necessary; he obtained it with an exclusive privilege, in 1632. Such papers had been in use a considerable time at Venice and were called *Gazettes*, because a small piece of money, called *Gazetta*, was paid for reading them. This is the origin of our *Gazette* and its name. About ten years afterwards, they were common in England by the name of *Mercuries*.

CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Washington, June 29th, 1816.

Mr. Latrobe has already so repaired the exterior of the capitol, that in a few months the effects of the fire will be scarcely visible.

In the interior he is busily at work, but no judgment can be formed of the alterations, which are intended, from the present appearances; and which I am informed, are very considerable. Mr. Latrobe is about to employ, for the columns of the house of representatives, one of the most beautiful marbles I have ever seen, of which he gave me the following memorandum: "On a trip to Reading, in our state, with our late friend Thomas Smith, the mineralogist, near twenty years ago, they discovered in one of the roughest and most unpromising rocks of the country, a breccia, or aggregation of lime stone pebbles, cemented by a red calcareous mass into one body, resembling very much the so called pudding-stone, which is an aggregation of siliceous pebbles, sand, and gravel, cemented by a ferruginous mass. He afterwards discovered the same stone on James river in Virginia,—on the turnpike road above Fredericktown,—and about a year ago on the south side of the Potomac, near Leesburg. Its situation is uniformly on the south east side of the S. W. mountain, as it is called in Virginia, and the *Cotoctin* mountain in Maryland.

Above the Cotoctin mountain in Loudon county, &c. he also discovered, in what is called the white lime stone, a very beautiful white statuary marble.

In a journey to Loudon county to examine the white marble, he saw the breccia above mentioned in enormous rock-masses, crossing the Potomac; and conceived the idea of employing it in the capitol.—Having ascertained that it could be wrought, that it would receive an exquisite polish, and that columns of any given size could be got out of it, he proposed to the president the employment of this marble instead of the coarse sand stone formerly used in the capitol. The president agreed to the proposition." This account I have extracted from a memorandum Mr. Latrobe was so good as to give me. He informed me that a contract was already made

for the columns, which can be brought by water to the foot of Capitol hill from the quarry. They will be 26 feet long, and near 3 feet in diameter in a single block. I saw several pieces of this marble at Mr. Latrobe's house, beautifully polished. They are of two kinds: one a mixture of rounded pebbles of all sizes and colors, deep red, blue, yellow, veined, spotted, white, and of all intermediate colours, embedded in a deep, and rather dull red cement; which not receiving so bright a polish as the pebbles, gives to them by contrast, the most brilliant and twinkling effect imaginable: the other consists of the same kind of pebbles, imbedded in a sea-green cement; and this is, in my opinion, by far the most beautiful. It is only found in a particular rock, and not in sufficient quantity to be employed for the large columns.

Mr. Latrobe stated that from the whole appearance of these rocks, it was evident that a large, rapid and powerful stream of water had for centuries run over them in a direction to the north east, after the pebbles had been cemented into rocks. But whatever may have been their original, the public are under new obligations to this spirited engineer for bringing into use the internal riches of our country.

[U. S. Gazette.]

The holy inquisition. The London Morning Chronicle of a late date says—A gentleman just returned from Bilboa informs that on the arrival of his vessel at that port, a guard boat belonging to the holy inquisition came on board, having the banner of that humane tribunal flying, and manned with a respectable number of friars. They enquired for papers and books, and asked the master and crew many questions respecting the conversation of the passengers on religious and political matters; whether there had been much swearing on board during the voyage, &c. and to end the ceremony, the master had to pay a doubloon for his fees, a circumstance which was very near provoking him to some exclamations, well calculated to draw down upon him the thundering censures of the holy office.—We mention this for the information of the public, as beyond doubt the same regulation has been adopted in all Spanish ports and may take British vessels and passengers by surprise. A common prayer book, Robertson's works, or masonic insignia, are sufficient for the seizure of any one; and it must not be forgotten, that in the inquisition, confiscation of property always follows conviction.

Within a few years an interesting and beautiful young woman was burnt by order of that monstrous tribunal in Portugal. The tale is short, but mournful. She had (with what motive is not recollected) struck an *image of St. Anthony*. From some *infatuation*, she refused to beg forgiveness for the offence. She was immediately consigned to one of the gloomy cells of the *holy inquisition*—but, all its devout admonitions and pious torture proved unavailing. She was still obstinate. And, shocking to relate, she was finally delivered over into the hands of the executioner.

LEAD MINE. From a *New-York paper*.—At length, it would appear, a lead mine has been discovered on Livingston's manor, which promises to yield its treasures in such an abundance, as will richly remunerate the proprietors for all their labor and expense, and prove a lasting source of supply of this valuable article. [Fifty tons of rich ore were raised from a shaft 27 feet deep; on smelting which, 75 per cent. of lead in one parcel, and 76 per cent. on another, was obtained; and one grain of silver from one ounce of lead.]

LARGE ANIMALS. A hog, raised by a Mr. Wood-

ward, of Monmouth county, N. J. weighed when killed 723 lbs. He was 8 feet 8 inches long from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail; from the end of the nose to the root of the tail 7 feet 8 inches; round the body, after being dressed, 6 feet 8 inches.

The following is an account of six oxen, fed near Philadelphia, and exposed in the market of that city in one day—

Ox fed by—	height.	length.	girth.	live wt.	dead wt. in lbs.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	c. q. lb.	c. q. lb.
Mr. Dubbs,	5 2	8 1	8 10	19 2 14	11 3 11
Mr. Fuster,	4 10	9 0	9 4	22 0 0	12 3 20
Mr. Pennel,	5 5	8 5	8 10	11 2 0	12 1 4
Mr. Clemens,	5 4	8 7	9 10	23 3 20	15 0 7
Mr. Newbold,	0 0	0 0	0 0	21 3 0	14 0 7
Mr. Newbold,	0 0	0 0	0 0	19 0 0	13 0 0

Making in good marketable beef - - 80 2 8

Which is, on an average, 13 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. per head, being 201 lbs. more than the large ox of Banbridge, England, of which we have lately had many puffing accounts.

Reduction of salaries.—The salary of the governor of New-Hampshire has been reduced \$200, that of the chief justice 300, and of the associate justices of the supreme court 200 each—that of treasurer 200, and of the secretary of state \$100.

GEN. LEEFVRE DESNOUETTES, an invited guest, dined with a large and very respectable party at Baltimore, on the last anniversary. Being called upon by gen. S. Smith, the presiding officer, he gave the following toast:

Aux genereux citoyens des Etats Unis—chaque etranger malheureux trouve ici une famille et des freres. [To the generous citizens of the United States—every unfortunate stranger finds here a family and brothers.]

CHRONICLE.

For news from South America, and a narrative of the case of Mr. Meade, at Cadiz, see pages 379-80.

A southern paper informs us, that "a mulatto man named 'Billy Blue' was lately hung at Baltimore," who confessed he set fire to a house in Petersburg, &c. We notice it simply to say that all this is news to the people of Baltimore—no person has been hung here, that we have heard of, for several years."

It is stated as an absolute fact that impressment of American seamen was resorted to to man the Spanish frigate lately burnt at Havana: A respectable young man from New-Jersey, not a regular sailor, was so impressed, and had great difficulty to get his release.

"*Perpetual motion at rest.*" Mr. Redheffer, after appointing a committee of gentlemen to see his machine put up, &c. with great parade, could not make it go. The man must really believe he has the principle, or be one of the most impudent impostors we ever heard of.

Virginia is in great bustle for a convention to reform the constitution—its illiberality, as is justly observed, has doubtless retarded the increase of the white population of the state.

The younger Mina, now at Philadelphia, it is intimated, will again fight for the liberties of Spaniards in the new world—but to put down, instead of restore, an ungrateful wretch.

Flour at St. Thomas' is said to be worth but \$5 per bbl.—it is worth double that at home.

Lord Exmouth's treaty with Tunis provides only for the restoration of christians taken in war from any European power. This is unneighborly, though

it is complimentary to the United States—who are able and willing to take care of themselves.

The port of Quebec opened. From the New York Mercantile Advertiser—Extract of a letter: "The present scarcity has caused our government to open our ports for the reception of all kinds of flour, grain, and provisions from the United States, for three months in British vessels. The proclamation will be out immediately. The price of fine flour is from 17 to 18 dollars."

[A copy of the proclamation of governor Sherbrooke, dated 17th inst. was received in this city on Saturday. We understand it permits the importation for the period of *six months*, of bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley or grain of any sort, with the flour thereof.—*Mer. Adv.*]

Exchange. The exchange of monies between our different cities appears to be approaching the much desired equality. The premium on Boston money, we believe, is only about 6 per cent in New-York; on New-York money, it fell in two days last week, from 12 to 6 per cent. in Philadelphia—and in Baltimore there has been very little demand for Philadelphia money at a small premium. Going thence south, (having passed *Washington City*,) there is a rise in the value of money until we reach South Carolina and Georgia; whose cottons and other rich products necessarily give a vast balance of trade in their favor. The middle states are at present depressed; but there is reason to hope, that the demand for their grain, &c. may assist to raise them.

United States Army. The 3rd regiment has left Detroit to establish posts at Green Bay and Chicago, on lake Michigan. The 5th reg. is to be employed in opening a road from Detroit to fort Meigs.

A CARD. Colonel *Roul*, baron, officer of the Legion of Honor, knight of the Iron Crown, first officer of ordnance of the emperor in the island of Elba, commander of the Polish cavalry, &c. impressed with the deepest sense of heart-felt gratitude, offers this public acknowledgment, to the highly respectable *William Lee*, Esq. consul for the United States, in Bordeaux; to his humanity, he is indebted for the preservation of his life, from the bloody fangs of the executioners of Robespierre the 18th. While the name of *Lee* will be forever dear to every true Frenchman, may Heaven reward him for his noble and generous exertions, in the cause of oppressed and suffering humanity. B. ROUL.

Baltimore, June 14, 1816.

War Department.

The act of congress of the 26th of April, 1816, having provided that where any *Military Land Warrants* shall be lost or destroyed, upon due proof thereof to the satisfaction of the *secretary of war*, a patent shall issue in the same manner as if the warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any soldier of the regular army has lost his *discharge* and certificate of faithful service, the secretary of war shall cause papers to be furnished such soldier as will entitle him to his land warrant and patent. To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the secretary for the department of war has directed, that in case of military land warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the warrant, and the company and regiment to which the soldier belonged at the time of his discharge; and also the state county and township in which he re-

sides. The oath must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the clerk of the county, the mayor of the city, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be advertised *one month* in the papers of the state where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the secretary of the department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shewn to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost *discharges*, the deposition, in addition to the time, place and manner of the loss or destruction of the *discharge*, must set forth the *time and place of enlistment, the company and regiment to which the soldier belonged at the time of his discharge—the date of the discharge, and rank and name of the officer who signed it.*—it must also state whether the discharge contained the certificate of faithful service, required by law, or the words "*honorably discharged*," or words of that import. The deposition of a disinterested witness, as to the service and discharge of the applicant, is required in corroboration of his own testimony. Where this is not produced, the reason of its non-production must be satisfactorily stated. The testimony must be authenticated in the manner prescribed in the case of lost warrants. Where the precise dates or numbers cannot be stated, they may be stated to the best of the recollection of the *witnesses*, whose *credibility* the magistrate, who takes the evidence, must certify in the usual form.

July 29th, 1816.

The secret service money, as officially stated; used in Ireland for the last year in detecting *treasonable conspiracies*, forms an item of 12,900*l.*—about 60,000 dollars.

POWER LOOM.—We are informed that Mr. *E. Savage*, of this town, has invented and put into operation, a *loom*, to be worked by *steam*, or water; which it is expected will be of as much utility as many of the numerous inventions which have almost intitled this age to the name of the age of invention. The construction of the loom is simple and answers to weave woollen cloth three yards wide, and the largest cotton sheets without a seam;—fine shirting, &c. We have seen a specimen of the cloth made in this loom, the price of which we are told is very moderate. [*Boston paper.*]

Montreal, June 8.—On Thursday evening last, at eight o'clock, the steam boat *Car of Commerce*, dropped her anchor opposite the old market; having on board upwards of 350 tons of goods, and a great number of passengers from Quebec, &c.

This very beautiful vessel has landed (including her voyage last week,) nearly 700 tons of goods, some of which, we are credibly informed, have arrived at Niagara. This mode of conveying goods up the St. Lawrence will very soon change the system of our inland navigation.

STRAWBERRIES.—A strawberry was lately plucked at Wilmington, Del. which measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighed 161 grains—but another of the same size, pulled at Lancaster, Pa. weighed 10 pennyweights. In another garden, at the latter place, several were produced 4 inches in circumference—weights not stated.

SQUIRREL HUNT.—At a squirrel hunt, two miles west of Milledgeville, (Geo.) a few days past, 563 squirrels were killed.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER

No. 24 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 258.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Climate of the United States.

It is well known that the climate of the southern and central parts of Europe has not, for some centuries, been the same that it was in the days of the old Romans. Indeed there is some reason to believe that the whole of it has changed, and that the parts of Africa adjacent to it have changed also. Not only did snow fall in Italy, abundantly, in its season, where none falls now, but even the delightful region of Crimea was described as having a climate like that of Siberia at the present day. The warmest provinces of France were thought too cold for comfortable living, and Carthage was then the garden of the world. Whether these changes from cold to warm may be permanent, it is impossible to say—it is even very questionable. It seems that some places have been colder for the last fifty years than they had been previously.

With regard to our own country it has been observed by the most careless observer, that since 1812, the seasons have been very unlike what they had formerly been.* We do not pretend even to conjecture as to the duration of the causes that produce this weather; our present business is to enquire what change has taken place, what are its present effects, and will be the probable consequence of its continuance. This summer has hitherto been extremely cold, with the exception of a very few days that were extremely warm. The air has been overcharged with vapors for the principal part of the time, while the want of rain has been felt almost every where, but particularly in the central parts of Pennsylvania and through the great range of Appalachian mountains. This is evidently owing to the chillness which has retarded nature's great process of evaporation, and depressed the range of the clouds.

As to cold, I should imagine that snows in June and frosts in July might well be matter of remark. At Quebec, in the beginning of June, the papers had just time to announce the appearance of summer weather, and inform us that on account of the backwardness of vegetation, their late frosts had

*State of the thermometer at Wilmington, Del. for the month of July, 1815, and 1816—

July, 1815, mean temperature, at 6, A. M.	73 3-10
1816, " " " "	62 1-10

At Waltham, Mass. ten miles from Boston—the mean heat for July, 1815, was 75° nearly, for July, 1816, 61½°. Greatest heat, 1815, on the 27th, 99°; do. 1816, 20th, 91°. Least heat, 1815, 5th day 51°; do. 1816, 9th day 44°.

The gentlemen who gives the preceding facts observes—that the month of July last season was as remarkable for its continued heat, as the past has been for its general coolness.

At Waltham, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of last month, the thermometer shewed a mean heat of 66, 63, 71 and 65 degrees, for the respective days. At Charleston, S. C. for the same days, it varied from 88 to 90—but on the 26th, in six different situations, stood at 92, 93, 94 and 96. Two persons fell down and died in the street from excessive heat, and several others were slightly affected.

done little damage; when a snow began on the 6th of that month, which continued to fall, at intervals, for three days, and left the ground covered to the depth of a foot and upwards in some places. Great numbers of birds fled from the forests to the houses, and in Quebec many were found dead in the streets. Some kinds of trees shed their leaves which were then only about half grown. The crops were protected by the snow from the very severe frosts that followed, and the orchard trees were little affected as their buds had hardly been opened; but the wild fruit trees which were in blossom, as well as several kinds of garden plants, suffered severely. The Canadians remark that the last summer was very backward, but that the present is the coldest that they have ever seen.

In the district of Maine a very heavy storm of rain and snow came from N. N. W. at the same time (6th of June) and was succeeded by frosts every night until the 11th. It is supposed that the snow would have been about six inches deep had it not been melted by the rain that fell at the same time. The corn which had been planted was totally destroyed. The swallows and martin birds were found frozen on their nests, and even of the sheep that had been shorn, many perished, though they were put in houses. The cucumbers, melons and most of the garden plants were lost. In some places the ice was half an inch thick; and it was observed generally, that the oldest inhabitants had never seen so cold and backward a spring.

In Vermont the snow of the 6th melted as it fell, but on the 7th and 8th it fell in such quantities that some of the papers say it lay eighteen inches deep in some parts of the country, yet by the 9th it appears to have been all gone except on the mountains. In Massachusetts the snow began on the 8th; and the Boston papers remark, that from the 1st of June until the 12th, there had been eight nights of frost. On the 5th the thermometer stood 82 at Boston and 92 at Salem; and on the 7th it had sunk at Boston to 52, and at Salem to 43. At the latter place it was 93 on the 22d (June), 101 on the 23d, 100 on the 24th and 67 on the 25th. Such changes have probably never before been witnessed.

It does not appear that any snow fell near the city of New-York during the period I have mentioned; but frost was noticed in many places, and in the western end of the state, a snow fell to the depth of several inches. I cannot discover that it extended further southward than to the neighborhood of Pittsburg; and there appears to have been very little in Pennsylvania east of the mountains. What seems rather strange, a letter from Erie dated the 14th of June, makes no mention of snow there, but says "the season has been dry and frosty for weeks together. It appears as if we should have no crops in these parts—the corn has been all killed by the frost of the 9th, and until very lately lake Erie was not navigable for the ice."

We have seen no mention made of the cold any further south than in North-Carolina, for in the southern states the general complaint has been the want of rain, which, though it has been cause of alarm all over the United States, appears to have been felt most severely in South-Carolina, Georgia,

and Louisiana. This state (Maryland) while it has been little affected by the cold, has, we believe, sustained but little damage from the drought. The copious rains that fell in most places towards the end of June and in the beginning of July, have given great relief, particularly in the eastern states. Considerable quantities of hail fell in several parts of Pennsylvania on the 2d and 4th of July. At West Chester it is reported to have rained some kind of meteoric stones, which were judged to be *quartz* and *feld spar*. The hail was as large as common hens' eggs in many places, and near Pittsburg it fell in such quantities that it was carried into the city, a distance of three and even four miles, for the purpose of making punch.

There is an account of a severe hail storm at Richmond on the 27th of July, accompanied with wind, which, it is feared, has done much damage to their tobacco and corn.

The consequences of the unusual weather we have experienced have been very various in different places, but in general they have been injurious. In Louisiana, appearances were very alarming during the early part of July, but the crops are stated to be as good as usual in the rest of the southern states.—In this state the grain is tolerably good and fruit plentiful. In Pennsylvania, among the mountains, they will have very little grain and very little fruit. In the western part the wheat is generally not good, but in Washington county, on some farms, it is much better than usual. Corn appears very unfavorably, and fruit very deficient, especially towards the lakes. In the eastern part of that state we understand that the crops are thin.

In all the eastern states the crops of wheat and rye are reported to be as good as usual: potatoes generally look well, but there is little hay, and their corn looks unpromising. We believe there is little fruit to the northward of Pennsylvania.

With regard to the effects upon the human system that have resulted from the changes we have noticed, it is to be observed that the low nervous fever (Typhus mitior, or febris inerritativa) a disease hardly known in former years, has now become common amongst us; and not only so, but almost every disease is now liable to assume a typhus cast—a depression of pulse and prostration of power often taking place in cases that had never heretofore been thought liable to such symptoms. We cannot conceive a more complete proof of the change of climate than the fact that the physicians of the United States have been compelled to adopt a new practice. The typhus fever first made its appearance in the New England states, in the course of a long period of unusually cold damp weather. It extended itself gradually westward along the northern parts of New-York, and it seems at last to have pervaded the whole continent.

All seem disposed to hope that the seasons will return again such as they were in former years, but if they do not, it may be a matter of no consequence. Vegetables receive new constitutions when transplanted to an uncongenial soil or climate, so will the habitude of our bodies be doubtlessly changed to suit the changes of the seasons. The first effects of this natural revolution have already begun to disappear, and in a short time we shall have little to fear except from the effects of a counter-revolution, that will require our systems to relapse to their former tone.

Some have endeavored to account for the uncommon weather by assigning the spots of the sun as the cause. This does not seem to be susceptible of much argument pro. or con, and we believe there

is little experience to found the hypothesis upon. To our minds it is very unsatisfactory; but it is foolish to be positive about any opinion in a question of this kind. We think the alteration took place before the spots were observed, and that possibly it was produced by the late earthquakes; for it is perfectly understood in South America that those natural convulsions always produce effects on the weather: salutary ones in that climate whatever they might be here. With the following extract on that subject we shall conclude.

THE ALTERATION OF THE SEASONS.

[By Lord Dreghorn, a Scotch Judge.]

It is long since many, of whom I was one, have maintained, that the seasons are altered—that it is not so hot now in summer as when we were boys. Others laugh at this, and say that the supposed alteration proceeds from an alteration in ourselves—from our having become older and consequently colder. In 1783, or 1784, in the course of a conversation I had with my brewer, who is very intelligent and eminent in his way, he maintained that an alteration had taken place. This observation he made from a variety of circumstances—the diminution of swallows, the coldness that attends rain, the alteration in the hours of labor at the time of sowing barley, which a great many years ago was a work performed very early in the morning, on account of the intenseness of the heat after the sun had been up for some time. He added, that, for many years past, the barley did not malt as formerly, and the period he fixed upon was the year in which the earthquake at Lisbon happened.

I was much surprised at this last observation, and did not pay much attention to it till last summer, when I happened to read "Les Annales Politiques," of Linguet, a very scarce book, which I was sure my brewer had never read—for there, to my astonishment, I found the very same opinion, with this additional fact, that in Champagne (where he was born) they have not been able, since that earthquake, to make the same wine. He says too, that he has seen the title deeds of several estates in Picardy which proved, that, at that time, they had a number of excellent vine-yards, but that now no such crop can be reared there. He also attempts to account philosophically for that earthquake having such effects.

On the healthiness of Louisiana.

Having given in a late number of the Register, an account of the state of Louisiana, drawn from Mr. Darby's work, it has appeared to us necessary to follow that article with some observations on the climate and salubrity of the country. A strong well known prejudice exists against it which we believe to be unfounded—excessive as regards the worst part, and totally erroneous as to the greatest part of that territory. The causes of this prejudice appear to us to be, first, the intemperance, general imprudence, and ignorance of the means of preserving health, that have operated so fatally on many of those that have gone there. We are convinced that those who would avoid the use of poisons, which spirituous liquors are, every where, but particularly in tropical regions, and counteract by diet the tendency to disease, naturally superinduced by removing from a cold climate to a warm, or from a warm one to a cold, would find little reason to blame the climate of Louisiana, except as regards the places in the immediate neighborhood of stagnant waters. But the principal cause of this mistaken notion of danger, seems to be, that the

course of emigration has been still southward—had it been the reverse, the prejudice would unquestionably have been reversed; for it is absurd to suppose that the constitution will sustain no shock in a removal to a situation extremely different from the one in which it has been reared, unless some preparation be made against the change.

"A notion has prevailed in the face of truth," says Mr. Darby, "that the banks of the Mississippi abound with a great number of lakes whose waters stagnate throughout the year; the fact is, that those places, condemned to annual submersion, are a great part of the year extremely deficient in water. North of Red river, the wide space between the Ouachitta and Mississippi is either a cane brake along the water courses, or a hard, dry surface, when the flood has subsided."

It does not appear that pure stagnant water can occasion diseases; but vegetables becoming putrid in water, or elsewhere, certainly do. Seamen apprehend no danger from the water that rots in hogsheds or in the holds of ships, and I believe there is no reason to apprehend any; but all ponds and marshes that contain grass and weeds, should be regarded as the reservoirs of death. And here it may be observed, that the musquito, an insect which breeds only in such places, and is never very troublesome any where else, appears, as Mr. Darby says, to be "placed as a sentinel at the portals of disease."

Such dangerous situations are to be found in many parts of Louisiana, particularly along the eastern side of the Mississippi, near the chains of small lakes under the bluffs; and there intermittent fevers prevail: but Ohio, North Carolina and other states, present more extensive tracts, more sickly, and some such places are to be found over the whole continent. The marshy country along the gulf of Mexico, does not appear to be sickly, which can only be accounted for by the absence of vegetable substances in the stagnant waters there.

There is reason to believe that the evil effects of putrid effluvia do not extend to any considerable distance from the places that produce them, and that the winds do not convey, but dissipate all noxious vapors. If Louisiana be more subject to certain diseases than the northern and middle states are; so also it is exempt from some—from some of the chronic and many of the acute.

Important Law Case.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

UNITED STATES vs. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE
Circuit Court, Mass. Dist.—June 22, 1816.

Habeas corpus to commodore Bainbridge, to bring up the body of Robert Treadwell, an infant of the age of twenty years and about eleven months. By the return of the habeas corpus, and the other proceedings, it appeared, that he was born at Ipswich, on the second day of August, A. D. 1795; that in the month of May, 1815, he enlisted into the navy of the United States, to serve two years; that soon after his enlistment he deserted from the service, and having been apprehended, was, on the 19th day of June last past, brought to trial on the charge of desertion, before a regular court martial, and having pleaded guilty to the charge, was, by the sentence of the court, among other things, ordered to serve in the navy of the United States, the term of two years from the said nineteenth day of June, and to forfeit all the wages then due to him. He has a father who is still living; and now absent at sea; and previous to his departure sued out a habeas corpus for the liberation of his son, but it

failed from the return of the officer to whom it was directed, that the infant was not in his custody. It was alleged in the affidavits and petition that the enlistment was without the consent of his father.

The cause was argued by *Simmons* in behalf of the petitioner, and *Aylwin* in behalf of commodore Bainbridge. *Sroug*, judge. The first question is, whether the contract of enlistment, supposing it to have been made without the consent of the father, is valid, or not. By the common law, the father has a right to the custody of his children during their infancy. In whatever principle this right is founded, whether it result from the very nature of parental duties, or from that authority which devolves upon him by reason of the guardianship, by nature or nurture, technically speaking, its existence cannot now be brought into controversy. (*Exparte Hopkins* 3 P. W. 151. Co. Litt. 88, and *Hargrave's* Notes. *Rex vs. De Manneville*, 5 East 222. *De Manneville v. De Manneville* 10 Vez. jr. 52. 1 B. Comm. 452, 461.) This right, however, is not unlimited, for whenever it is abused by improper conduct on the part of the parent, courts of law will restrain him in its exercise, and even take the custody permanently from him. (*Archer's case*, 1 Ld. Raym. 673. *Rex v. Smith* 2 Str. 982. *Rex v. Delaval* 3 Burr. 1434. *Commonwealth v. Adlieks* 5 Binn. R. 520.) By the common law, also, a father is entitled to the benefit of his children's labor, while they live with him and are maintained by him; but this, (as has been justly observed) is no more than he is entitled to from his servants. (1 B. Comm. 453.) It has also been asserted, that, by the same law, a father may bind his children as apprentices without their consent, and thereby conveying the permanent custody of their persons, as well as benefit of their labor, to their masters, during their minority. (*Com. Dig.* "Justices of the Peace," B. 55.) But notwithstanding the aid of very respectable authorities, (*Day v. Everett*, 7 Mass. R. 145. *Matter of McDowles*, 8. Johns. R. 323) it may well be doubted if this doctrine can be supported to the extent in which it is laid down. The custody of minors is given to their parents for their maintenance, protection and education, and if a parent overlooking all these objects, should, to answer his own mercenary view, or gratify his own unworthy passions, bind his child as an apprentice upon terms evidently injurious to his interests, or to a trade or occupation which should degrade him from the rank and character to which his condition and circumstances might entitle him, it would be extremely difficult to support the legality of such a contract. (*See Rex vs. Kepple*, 2 Dall. 197. *The King vs. Inhabitants of Cromford*, 8 East. R. 25.) And it would be a strong proposition to maintain, that a father might in a time of war upon the mere footing of the common law, enlist his son as a common soldier in the army, or as a common seaman in the navy, without his consent, and compel him to serve during the whole period of his minority, without a right to receive to his own use, any of the earnings of his laborious and perilous course of life. In such a contract there would not be even a semblance of benefit to the minor. It is not, however, necessary to decide these points; and they are commented on merely in answer to some suggestions at the bar. Be the rights of parents, in relation to the custody and the services of their children, whatever they may, they are rights depending upon the mere municipal rules of the state, and may be enlarged, restrained and limited as the wisdom or policy of the times may dictate, unless the legislative power be controlled by some constitutional prohibition.

The constitution of the United States has delegated to congress the power "to raise and support armies" and to "provide and support a navy" and independent of the express clause in the constitution, this must include the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing power." It is certain that the services of minors may be extremely useful and important to the country, both in the army and navy. How many of our own brilliant victories have been won by persons on land and at sea, who had scarcely passed the age of manhood? In the navy, in particular, the employment of minors is almost indispensable. Nautical skill cannot be acquired but by constant discipline and practice for years in the sea service; and unless this be attained in the ardor and flexibility of youth, it is rarely at a later period the distinguishing characteristic of a seaman. It is notorious that the officers of the navy generally enter the service as midshipmen as early as the age of puberty; and that they can never receive promotion to a higher rank, until they have learned by a long continuance in this station, the duties and the labors of naval warfare—and to this early discipline and experience, as much as to their gallantry and enterprise, we may proudly attribute their superiority in the contests on the ocean during the late war. It cannot therefore be doubted, that the power to enlist minors into the naval service is included within the power delegated to congress by the constitution; and that the exercise of the power is justified by the soundest principles of national policy. And, if this exercise should sometimes touch upon supposed private rights, or private convenience, it is to be enumerated among the sacrifices which the very order of society exacts from its members in furtherance of the public welfare.

The position asserted at the bar, denying congress the power of enlisting minors without the consent of their parents, is not a little extraordinary. It assumes as its basis, that a granted power cannot be exercised in derogation of the principles of the common law—a construction of the constitution which would materially impair its vital powers, and overthrow the best settled rules of interpretation. Can there be a doubt that the state legislature can by a new statute declare a minor to be of full age and capable of acting for himself at fourteen instead of twenty-one years of age? Can it not emancipate the child altogether from the control of its parents? It has already, in the case of paupers, taken the custody from the parents, and enabled the overseers of the poor to bind out the children as apprentices or servants during their minority, without consulting the wishes of the parents, (act 26th Feb. 1794, s. 4.) It has, without the consent of the parents, obliged minors to be enrolled in the militia and to perform military duties, and although these duties are in time of peace but a slight interference with the supposed rights of parents, yet they may in time of war expose the minors to the constant perils and labors of regular soldiers; and altogether deprive their parents of any control over their persons or services. In time of war too, the state may for its defence establish and maintain an army and navy; and it would be a strange and startling doctrine, that the whole youth of the state might, unless the consent of their parents could be previously obtained, be withheld from the public service, whatever might be the pressure of the public dangers or necessities. And if the state legislature could in their discretion abrogate or limit the paternal authority, it might be for precisely the same reasons that the national legislature could do

it, in that it was necessary or proper to carry into effect some other granted powers. It has been very justly observed in a work of the very best authority, (*The Federalist*, No. 44,) that no maxim is more clearly established in law or in reason, than that whenever the end is required, the means are authorised; whenever a general power to do a thing is given, every particular power necessary for doing it is included. And I feel no scruple in affirming that congress, having authority to provide and maintain a navy, may constitutionally authorise the enlistment into the naval service of any minors, independent of the private consent of their parents; and the statutes passed for this purpose will be emphatically the supreme law of the land. Nor is the exercise of this power novel in the institutions of that country from which we have borrowed most of the principles which regulate our civil and political rights. It has even been pushed to an extent which is not only odious, but has become in a great degree subversive of the personal liberty of a large class of meritorious subjects. Minors may not only be enlisted into the British navy, without the consent of their parents, but may be forcibly impressed into it, against the joint consent of their parents and themselves. And even apprentices regularly bound by contract are not, except in special cases and for a limited time, prescribed by statute, exempted from the like impressment. (*The King v Reynolds*, 6 T. R. 497. *The King v Edwards*, 7 T. R. 745. *Ex parte, Softly*, 1 East. R. 466. *Ex parte Brocke*, 6 East. R. 238. *Stat. 13 Geo. 2, ch. 13.*)

Much has been stated in the argument in reference to what contracts of infants are void, and what are voidable at the common law. There is in the books considerable confusion on this subject, which has not been entirely removed by the learned discussions in *Zouch vs. Parsons* (3 Burr. 1794.) The distinctions laid down in another case by lord Chief Justice Eyre, seem founded in solid reason, viz. that when the court can pronounce that the contract is for the benefit of the infant, as for instance for necessaries, then it shall bind him; where it can pronounce it to their prejudice, it is void; and that when it is of an uncertain nature, as a benefit or prejudice, it is voidable only and it is in the election of the infant to affirm it or not. *Keane v Boycott*, 2 H. Bl. 511. It is a material consideration also, that the validity of the infant's act or contract is, in point of law independent of the right of custody in his parent, although this may be an ingredient in ascertaining in point of fact, whether the act or contract be for his benefit or not. In short the disabilities of an infant are intended by law for his own protection, and not for the protection of the rights of third persons, and his acts may, therefore, in many cases, be binding upon him, although the persons under whose guardianship, natural or positive he then is, do not assent to them. The privilege too of avoiding his acts or contracts when they are voidable, is a privilege personal to the infant, and which no one can exercise for him. *Keane vs. Boycott*, 2 H. Bl. 511. And whenever any disability created by the common law, is removed by the enactment of a statute, the competency of the infant to do all acts within the purview of such statute is as complete, as that of a person of full age. And whenever a statute has authorised a contract for the public service, which from its nature or objects is manifestly intended to be performed by infants, such a contract must, in point of law, be deemed to be for their benefit and for the public benefit, so that when bona fide made, it is neither void nor voidable, but is strictly obligatory

upon them. I say bona fide made, for if there be fraud, circumvention or undue advantage taken of the infant's age or situation by the public agents, the contract could not in reason or justice be enforced. It would be strange indeed if courts of law could judicially hold contracts to be void or voidable which the legislature should deem salutary or essential to the public interests, or pronounce them invalid, because entered into by the very parties who were within the contemplation of the law. From these more general considerations, we may now pass to the question, whether the laws of the United States authorise the enlistment of minors into the navy without the consent of their fathers. All the acts from the first establishment of the navy authorise the employment of midshipmen, who are invariably minors when they enter the service; and all the acts since the statute of 30th June, 1798, ch. 81, including those now in force, under which the present applicant has been enlisted and held in service, in express terms authorise the president to engage and employ "boys" in the ordinary duties of the navy. In no one of them is there any provision requiring the consent of parents or guardians to their engagements, or authorising them to make it. (See act of 30th of June 1798, ch. 81; of 21st April 1806, ch. 35; of 3d March 1807, ch. 55; of 31st January 1809, ch. 78; and of 2d January 1813, ch. 148.) The laws manifestly contemplate that it is a personal contract made by the infants themselves for their own benefit.—They are entitled to the pay, the bounties and the prize money earned and acquired in the service. This is not denied in the argument; and if the laws be so, then they must by necessary implication give a capacity to the infants to make such a contract, and when made, assert its legal validity. Upon any other supposition, the whole objects of the legislature would be defeated. For if the contract of the infant made without the assent of his parent were void, or voidable, that assent could not by the mere operations of the common law change its character. A contract voidable by the common law cannot be confirmed or avoided by any assent or dissent of the parent thereto. It is binding or not, solely at the election of the infant himself; and if the contract be void, it is incapable of being set up by any person. To suppose that the legislature meant to authorise an infant to enlist in the navy, and yet that the contract should be voidable at his election, would be to suppose that it meant to repeal the rules and articles of the navy in his favor; and enable him to desert, when his services were most important to the public.

If indeed the acts of congress had authorised parents or guardians to bind their minor children to an apprenticeship or servitude in the navy, a valid contract might then have been made by such parents or guardians. But there is no such authority in the acts; nor am I satisfied that it ever existed at the common law; and if it ever did, the statute of Massachusetts of 20th February 1795, (ch. 64.) seems to have restrained the exercise of that power to the cases and the manner specified in that statute. A different doctrine has indeed been held, but it seems to me extremely difficult to be maintained, (*Day vs. Everett*, 7 Mass. R. 145.) and in a case depending upon similar principles of construction, the opposite doctrine has been established in another court. (*Exparte, McDoule*, 8 John. R. 328.)

Upon the whole, as congress have authorised "boys" to be engaged in the service of the navy, without requiring the previous consent of their pa-

rents to the contract of enlistment, that contract, when fairly made with an infant of reasonable discretion, must be deemed to have a semblance of benefit to him, to be essential to the public welfare, and therefore binding to all intents and purposes; and if it were not so binding, but were voidable, even the consent of parents could not infuse into it any farther validity. This construction of the acts respecting the naval establishment is confirmed by the general practice in that department; and by the consideration, that in the acts respecting enlistments in the army, a proviso was for a long time inserted, "that no person under the age of 21 years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent* of his parents, guardian or master, first had and obtained, if any he have." (see act of 16th March, 1802, ch. 9; of 11th January 1812, ch 14; and of 20th January, 1813, ch. 154.) An I at length the necessities of the public service were such, that the enlistment of minors over eighteen years of age into the regular army was expressly authorised; and the proviso of the act of 20th January, 1813, ch. 154 which required the previous consent of their parents, guardians or masters, was expressly repealed by the act of 10th Dec. 1814, ch. 10. This course of legislation manifestly shews, that whenever the rights of parents were intended to be saved, a special proviso was uniformly introduced for that purpose. The decisions of two very respectable state courts, which have been cited at the bar, so far as they go, proceed on the same principles which have been adopted by this court and are entitled to great weight. (*Commonwealth vs. Murray*, 4, Binney R. 487. *Exparte Emanuel Roberts*, 2, Hall's Amer Law Journ. 192.) The decisions of our own state court which have been cited on the other side, are inapplicable, for they turn altogether upon the meaning and extent of the proviso in the army act of 1813, ch. 154. It is not now necessary to consider how far a state court has jurisdiction to discharge a person, who by the return of the habeas corpus is shewn to be enlisted under a contract with the United States. Whenever that question shall arise, it will deserve very grave consideration. (See *exparte Roberts*, 2, Hall's Law Journal, 192. *Ferguson's case*, 9, Johns. R. 239. *Martin vs. Hunter*, Sup. court of U. S. February Term, 1816.) But with great deference to the learned judges, I have never been able to bring my mind to assent to the construction put upon the act of 1813, in some of the cases in the Massachusetts Reports. (*Commonwealth vs. Cushing*, 11 Mass.) The view which has been taken upon the general question as to the validity of the contract of enlistment, renders it unnecessary to consider the 2d point made in this case, viz: how far an infant can by disaffirming his contract of service, avoid the punishment which has been regularly adjudged against him by the sentence of a court martial for a crime committed by him—the whole proceeding and sentence having been pronounced while the contract was in force. If it had become necessary in this case to ascertain whether there had been any consent of the father, I should have thought it necessary to have required more explicit affidavits than have been made, and a peremptory denial of assent on the part of the father, as well as a special statement of facts as to the mode of life and place of residence of the minor, previous to his enlistment.—For an assent of the father need not be expressed, but may be implied from circumstances. If a father,

*"In writing," is added in the acts of 1812 and 1813.

should voluntarily send his minor children away from home, to obtain a maintenance and support in any manner that they could, this would be an implied consent to any contract, for that purpose, into which they should enter, and a waiver of his parental rights. It is upon this ground that the ordinary retainer of servants, who are minors, are held valid, against the subsequent acts of the father. In strictness of law, the contract of the minor in such cases becomes obligatory, because being exiled from his father's house, whatever contract he forms, is in an enlarged sense necessary for his support, maintenance or education. I am of opinion that Robert Treadwell, the minor, ought to be remanded to the custody of his commanding officer.

It was the opinion of the district judge, that the consent of the parent or guardian, where there is one, is necessary, either expressed or implied, to authorise the engagement of a minor in the naval service; but he concurred in the order to remand the said Robert to the custody of his commanding officer, on the special circumstances of the case.

Com. Porter & the British Reviewers.

A few words will suffice to explain the origin of the following letters. In a late number of the British Quarterly Review, there appeared a basely abusive attack on the character of com. PORTER, the accomplished hero of the Essex. This article we did not notice; nor did we copy the comments that had been made on it, because it appeared to us unworthy even of castigation. Mr. Cobbett the celebrated British writer, has through the medium of his Register, addressed the commodore on this subject, in an article which we have taken the liberty to insert below, as being the ground work of the letter in reply to it. We are pleased at the opportunity of spreading captain Porter's letter before the public eye.—*Nat. Lit.*

[From Cobbett's Register of April 12.]

To commodore David Porter of the United States' navy.
BOSTON, 27th April, 1816.

SIR—In the last Quarterly Review but one, there was a very base attack upon your character and conduct. In order to convince you, that you ought not to suppose that all my countrymen approved of such vile publications, I inserted in No. 11 of this volume, a letter to the author or editor of that work, whose name is *William Gifford*. I there gave an account of this literary hero; but in my statement of what he received out of our taxes, I was, I find, guilty of an omission, which I now proceed to correct. I said that he has been rewarded with a sinecure of more than 300*l.* under the title of *Clerk of the Foreign Beseats*, and that he was a *commissioner of the Lottery*. But I now find that he has another place; that is, the place of "*Paymaster of the Band of gentlemen Pensioners*," at 300*l.* a year. A most suitable office, you will say for the whipper-in of a set of hired Reviewers! What particular *Band* of pensioners they may be I do not know. Perhaps the whole *Band* may be Reviewers, if so, sir, I leave you to guess what chance the journal of your celebrated cruize stood in their hands.

I gave an account in No. 11 of the conduct of this writer in the cases of Peter Pindar and Anthony Pasquin, and also of the conduct and character of the judge Kenyon. In short, I shewed what the baseness of Reviewing really was, in England. But sir, I must again beg of you and your countrymen and all foreigners, to keep your eye steadily fixed upon this fact, that writers like Mr. Gifford, are in this

country, absolutely in *pay* of the government, that is to say, they live upon the taxes, and of course assist in producing pauperism and misery. This is not the case in your country. There a writer if he get rich, or if he live by the pen, must receive his income from the people, who voluntarily buy his works. Here he need care little about his readers—his *payers* are the only persons that he need care for, or that he does care for. This writer must have known very well how base it was in him to assault your character, in the manner that he did; what a shameful prostitution of talent he was guilty of; but his mind had for many years been made up to that and had been seared against all reflections of this sort.

You will naturally ask, how we can tolerate, how we can endure, how we can submit to see our money raised from us in taxes, and earned with our sweat and almost with our very blood; you will naturally ask how we can submit to see our money given to a man like this, while we see nearly two millions of paupers overspread the land. If indeed, he had ever in his whole lifetime rendered any sort of service to the country; if he had served, at any time of his life in the army, the navy, or in any other branch of public business, there might be some excuse for the heaping of these sums of money on him; but, to give this man, who was a few years ago tutor to lord Belgrave, and who has never been in any kind of public employ, an income to equal that of 5 or 6 *lieutenants of the navy*, is, you will say, an act for which the employers of this man ought to be hanged, it being neither more nor less than a robbery of the people.

However sir, I think I can now defy Mr. Gifford's talent at falsehood and deception as far as relates to America; and if he continue to deceive the people here, those people are not to be pitied. He is one of those, whose labors, though they tend to keep up the delusion for a while, will in the end, make the fall of the tyranny more complete and more memorable.

I have the pleasure to assure you, that every one, whom I have heard speak on the subject, has reprobed the cowardly and viperous attack made on you by this sinecure assailant; but strange as you will think it, very few persons here know that his statement which represents the Essex to have been captured by *one* English ship is a falsehood! There is hardly any one in England, out of the pale of the admiralty, who does not firmly believe that you were beaten and captured by the *Phoebe alone*! But if you could know the state of our press, you would not wonder at this. As to all matters, relating to the war with America, this nation generally speaking, are nearly as ignorant as are the dogs and horses. As far however as the truth has made its way with regard to its exploits, they have received the admiration which is due to them; and there are many men in England, amongst whom I am one, who most sincerely wish you health, happiness and success in your present important employment of adding to the strength of that navy, towards the fame of which you have so largely contributed. We, who entertain these wishes, are very far from desiring to see the power and fame of our own country diminished. We are for the prosperity and honor of England in preference to those of all the rest of the world. But, we by no means believe, that the overturning of your system of government, that the extinguishing of the example set by you, would tend to the prosperity and honor of England, it being impossible for us to have a *idea* of national prosperity and honor, not accom-

panied with *real liberty*. In short, we are not beasts enough to believe, that *our prosperity*, or *our honor*, would be advanced by our enabling a gang of tyrants, who are continually robbing and insulting us, to subjugate *you*; and, therefore, in every undertaking, which does not tend to the abridgment of the known *rights* of our country, and which do tend to give to freedom power to struggle against, and finally to overcome despotism, we most cordially wish you success. I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. This very minute I have received a letter from a gentleman in Sussex, whom I never had the pleasure to see in my life, informing me that accident has put into his hands, and that he has forwarded to me, a part of the *gilded ropes*, made use of in the vessels engaged in the ever memorable *fight on the Serpentine river*, which ropes I will, as soon as possible, most assuredly send to *you*. Perhaps you may have forgotten the piece of naval history here referred to. In 1814, when the kings, our allies were in England, there was a sea fight in miniature contrived in order to give them an idea of our prowess. The scene was a large *pond* in one of the parks near London. Here vessels were erected, guns put on board of them and every thing else done that was calculated to give the thing an air of reality. The *English Fleet* and the *American Fleet* came to action in fine style; the contest was uncommonly obstinate, but at last, *poor Jonathan* was compelled to haul down his "*bits of striped bunting*," and "submit to our gallant and magnanimous tars." At this result of the combat, not less than perhaps two hundred thousand voices made the air ring with shouts of triumph; while at very nearly the same moment, a whole squadron of real English ships were hauling down their colors to an *inferior* American squadron, commanded by commodore M'Donough, on lake Champlain! We who really love our *country*, do not think her *honored* in victories, like that of the Serpentine river; no, though we are always sorry to hear of any of our countrymen being defeated, when we consider them merely as our countrymen, can we lament at their overthrow and humiliation, when we consider them the tools of despotism, employed in the work of destroying liberty abroad in order to enable that despotism more firmly to rivet the chains about our own necks.

TO MR. WM. COBBETT, BOTLEY, ENG.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1816.

SIR—Messrs. Gales and Scaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, did me the favor yesterday to send me a copy of No. 17, Vol. 30, of your Register, containing a letter addressed to me, which I read with much attention, and I felt myself gratified and flattered by the notice you have taken of me.

I had previously read the review to which you would have drawn my attention, and, although unacquainted with the name of the author until it was made known to me by your letter, I was fully persuaded it was the production of one of those pensioned writers, who have, for sometime past, been employed to blacken our national character, hoping thereby to make that of their own country appear, by the contrast, more fair. I consider myself used, in this instance, only as a stalking horse.

In the course of my narrative I have told some truths, and expressed some feelings, respecting the conduct and character of British naval officers, which has drawn on me their resentment, as well as that of the reviewers. My reasons for making known those truths, and expressing those feelings, have not yet been satisfactorily explained by me,

and to you, sir, I give an explanation, as the first, and only Englishman, who has ever, to my knowledge, expressed his disapprobation to that system of persecution which has been practised against me, from the commencement of hostilities to the present moment.

You, sir, have seen your priests teeming with abuse against me; you, sir, have been my only advocate in England. I have silently borne the insults that have been heaped on me, although I have seen myself hung in effigy beside our venerable and highly respected chief magistrate; every epithet that could disgrace and add infamy to the character of a man, has been most bountifully lavished on me; I have been cowardly deceived, and basely attacked, while confiding in the neutrality of a port, and in the word of a British officer, and while he professed to me gratitude and friendship. I have been cruelly arrested in my progress to my country, while confiding in the sacred character of a flag of truce, wantonly insulted in my own feelings, and witnessed the insults to which my brave officers and men were subjected, whose wounds and sufferings became a mockery to a cruel and overbearing enemy. I, sir, only escaped the future persecutions and insults, that were intended me, by flight, at the risk of my life, in an open boat. I have been, since, vilely traduced by every petty whelp in the naval service of your king; I have been declared, by your admirals and your captains, as being beyond the pale of honor—threats have officially been held forth toward me, and scarcely an Englishman, except those who have been in my power, but has caught the contagion. My prisoners have had a different opinion of my conduct and character, until forced to join in the general current of defamation. Such conduct, on the part of your people, produced feelings of resentment in my breast, and under such circumstances it should not have occasioned surprise, that I have, in some instances, expressed them. I have told only truths, of which let those judge who best know British officers. I have confined myself to the events of my cruise. I have related none of those events of a domestic nature, the recollection of which still keeps alive the feelings of every true American.—I have not told of the conduct of Admiral Cockburn, of the massacres on our frontiers, nor of the various robberies, rapes, murders, &c. which have been perpetrated by the orders, and under the eyes, of the commander in chief. I have told none of these things; I leave this task to some future historian, who, while he vindicates my character, will paint, in their true colors, the heroes of your navy, on whom "blushing honors" have been heaped, for practising unequalled cruelties against our unprotected and unoffending citizens. Your Cook and your Anson must not escape—they have been marshalled against me, and their ashes will be disturbed. The Spaniard will tell of the wanton destruction of Payta, and of cruelties to his countrymen on the one part, while other pens will tell of the wanton destruction of the unoffending natives on the other, until heaven, provoked at the innumerable outrages against humanity, consigned this man, who "lives for ages," to the vengeance of an injured and justly exasperated people, who, by depriving him of his life, gave to him his immortality. The conduct of all may be strictly scrutinized, and those who have been for a long time your nation's boast, may prove in the end your nation's reproach. You have, yourself, given a striking example of the change that may be produced in public opinion, by the pen of a single individual, who employs himself in the search and exposition of truth. We have

also pens in this part of the world, able to vindicate our national character from unjust aspersions, by making known truths; and the book, entitled the *Exposition of the Causes and Character of the late War*, is a specimen of what can be done here in that way. It has remained, thus long, unanswered, and we may, therefore, presume that it is unanswerable. It will be time enough, when we receive England's reply to that paper, to notice the abuse which has been thrown out against us in the criticism on my Journal. We are in no haste; we intend to take our time; and, should we reply, all your heroes shall have their share of notice; even Morgan, whose name has been placed on the same page with mine, may be found, on a clear examination, to bear a stronger likeness, in some of the most prominent features of his character, to certain naval heroes of England, whose names are more familiar in this country than in their own. Morgan, it must be remembered, was an Englishman, and his historian, who was also one, begs that it may not be considered either a compliment or a reproach to say, that the leading characters among the buccaniers were all Englishmen. Allow me, sir, to make a small extract from the history of the man, to whom the reviewers consider that it would be a disgrace to compare me. You can make what erasures you please, and fill up the spaces with such names as will best suit for modern events.

"They spared, in their cruelties, no sex nor condition, for, as to religious persons and priests, they granted them less quarter than others, unless they could produce a considerable sum for ransom. Women were no better used, except they submitted to their filthy lusts; for such as would not consent, were treated with all the rigor imaginable. Captain Morgan gave them no good example on this point," &c. &c.—*Page 192, hist. Buccaneers of America.*

Speaking of the destruction of Panama, he says, "the same day, about noon, he caused fire privately to be set to several great edifices of the city, nobody knowing who were the authors thereof, much less on what motives captain Morgan did it, which are unknown to this day. The fire increased so, that before night the greater part of the city was in a flame. Captain Morgan pretended the Spaniards had done it, perceiving that his own people reflected on him for that action. Many of the Spaniards, and some of the pirates, did what they could, either to quench the flame, or blowing up houses with gunpowder, and pulling down others, to stop it, but in vain: for in less than half an hour, it consumed a whole street."—*Page 189.*

Such was captain Henry Morgan, the "gallant" and "disinterested" hero of the learned critic, whose attention has been so forcibly drawn to my Journal. Of Ann Bonney, his other pattern of nautical excellence, I have not been able to obtain any particulars. Such bright examples, indeed, are less familiar to us on this side of the Atlantic than on the other. I should presume, from her name, however, that she was of English origin, and, no doubt, belonged to that class of British officers, for whose actions, the editor of the above mentioned history, says, in his preface, he will not take upon himself to apologise, since even in the most regular (British) troops, and best disciplined armies, daily enormities are committed, which the strictest vigilance cannot prevent.

The remarks of the editor are indeed correct, and his whole book seems to shew, in comparison with the later records of British heroism, that although his naval countrymen, of high rank, have, in some

respects, degenerated, yet they have not laid aside many of their ancient propensities.

I am persuaded, sir, that you think with me, that I have shewn a great deal of patience and forbearance. How I have deserved the resentment of Englishmen, I do not know, unless it was by doing my duty to my country; but, in doing it, I endeavored to make the evils of war bear as lightly as possible on the individuals who fell in my power. When hostilities ceased between the two countries, they ceased with me, until my indignation was roused by this fresh attack in the *Quarterly Review*, noted and approved of in the *Naval Chronicle* of March, shewing the connection still existing between my old enemies, the scribblers and navy officers.

I had hoped, that the late war, by making us better acquainted with each other, would have made us respect each other the more; but it really appears that the breach between us grows wider and wider. We bear the floggings we got during the war without murmuring; why should Englishmen be less patient than ourselves? Nay, we not only bore their triumphs on the ocean, but we let them crack their jokes at us on the *Serpentine* river, without complaining. We have no objection to their amusing themselves in any such harmless sports, but, for Heaven's sake, and their own, let them cease their abuse; for while they labor to disgorge the venom and spleen which are engendered in their breasts, they only proclaim to the world the mortification which rankles there.

I thank you sincerely for the present you intend me—and I shall not regret the abuse that has been bestowed on me, since it has been the means of putting me in possession of so disgraceful an evidence of the folly and imbecility of the British government. Say what they will of me and my nation, I shall be content, while I possess, and while they know I possess, the gilded ropes of the ever-memorable battle of the *Serpentine*.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

British Alien Law.

By the following sketches of speeches delivered in the British parliament, the principle and operation of the *alien law* may be pretty clearly understood.

In the course of a most interesting debate on the bill, (published in the *Morning Chronicle*,) sir S. Romilly, who made an excellent speech against it, in reply to the solicitor-general, related the following case:—

"He was somewhat surprised to hear his learned friend bring forward the questionable doctrine of the king having it in his power to restrain his subjects from going abroad. But turning from such questions at the present moment, he would call the house first to attend to the persons who were the objects of this bill. He was afraid his learned friend had mistaken the principle of the bill, and supposed it directed solely against alien enemies. On the contrary, it materially affected the interests of individuals, who notwithstanding their long residence in this country, notwithstanding their having married into English families, and thus become as it were a portion of ourselves, were still liable unless naturalized, to be considered as aliens, and were thus exposed to the malice of any individual who might wish to impose on his majesty's government. It was the policy of ministers not to suffer naturalization acts to pass, for this best of all

reasons—that this bill might be kept suspended over many persons in the country. It was a standing order in the house of lords that no naturalization bill should be read a second time, unless the certificate of the individual's character was signed by the secretary of state. A case of some importance had come to his own knowledge,—which he would now state to the house. It was the case of an individual who had come here at 11 years of age, and was, at the time of his application, 61. He was a flax dresser;—and as the act of Charles II. for the encouragement of that trade had invited foreigners to come over and settle in this country, with the assurance of sharing the rights of British subjects, if employed in that trade for three years, this person had acquired an estate of £260,000 which he wished to dispose of. None of the persons with whom he treated would ratify their agreement, in consequence of his being an alien; even though, by that act he had these rights. He was therefore induced to apply to the secretary of state; and though he had a certificate, signed by many respectable members of that house, and had resided here for 50 years, with an unblemished character, his application was refused. He could specify many cases of a similar arbitrary nature, though none quite so bad as this one. Let not the house believe they were merely called on to vote against the introduction of too many foreigners into this country. This was a view of the question he particularly wished them to avoid."

From the same speech we extract what follows:

The right hon. gentleman, (Mr. Addington) had spoken mysteriously and probably he (sir S. Romilly) might have mistaken him. The bill, however, was nothing more than a preparation on our part to drive from our shores such individuals as might be driven by hapless necessity to seek some freedom here, (hear, hear!) It had been said, that in the two cases formerly discussed in the house, the secretary of state had been influenced by a foreign minister. Now unfortunately at the time of these occurrences we had no Dutch minister here, which rendered the argument in defence of the secretary of state completely abortive. [Hear.] It was further said that the law had been mildly used. He did not deny that it had in general been very moderately dispensed, but while he gave ministers credit for this he would ask the house, what occasion there was for the bill being now passed, when the removal of aliens from this country since 1793 to the present day was so rare? Was it owing to more danger being apprehended now while in peace, than when the revolutionary phrenzy in France was at its height? It was proven satisfactorily in one case, that ministers had abused their power by the seizure of Berenger's papers, the minute inspection of these and their being employed in a court of justice as evidence against him. They had no power to seize any man's papers, and bring them against him.—This has been ably decided by lord Camden in the well known case of Mr. Wilkes. The papers of an alien were his own, and were as sacred as the papers of a free born Briton. The country had indeed much degenerated from the care which was taken in delivering up persons belonging to other countries. This was well exemplified at the peace of Amiens, where only three classes of characters, viz. murderers, bankrupts, and persons convicted of forgeries, were given up. Let the house look back to the year 1803, when 1700 persons were ordered by his majesty's proclamation to leave the country, and when they had gone, were refused admission to France, and had again to re-

turn here. These persons conducted themselves with the utmost propriety after their return; but what must have been the consequence had they been received in France while the republican system was carrying on under Robespierre? Could any man doubt that they would have been sent to the scaffold? He himself knew a very worthy man, teacher in this country, who on a misrepresentation was ordered to leave the country, but fortunately found means to get the order countermanded. This misrepresentation was afterwards found to have been given by a rival teacher. And certainly had the order not been annulled, the poor man must have been sent to poverty and beggary, as his whole being depended on his teaching here. It was said there was a power of appeal, that power of appeal alone lay with the lords of the privy council who, on the individual making an excuse for his conduct, were to judge whether that excuse was valid or not. The individual let it be observed, was to prove the negative of the charge brought against him. But how was he to know these charges? And how was he to defend himself without such knowledge? A man, for example, might go and charge another with saying that he wished the French much success, and he would be very happy to see Bonaparte carried in triumph through the streets of London. Well, the accused being sent for was unable to defend himself. If guilty, he might suspect the cause of his being sent for, and thus apologize for himself so far; but if innocent his case was the more embarrassing. Yet this was what was called a power of appeal—Perhaps the individual knew not our language, and though he might find some of the lords of the privy council who could talk French, he might belong to a country, the language of which was unknown to any of them. Such a case required not to be dwelt on, it spoke for itself, and he therefore thought it was better at once to strike out that clause altogether. He was astonished that his honorable and learned friend had not remarked that the act established every man a foreigner, and threw on him the burden to prove that he was not so. This proof it was in many cases difficult to afford. For instance, if a person were naturalized by having resided seven years in a British plantation, or if he had been born abroad of a British subject, how would he, in many cases, be able to establish the fact? Even when a man was a native of this country, it was frequently a matter of the utmost possible difficulty to prove it. This provision of the act, therefore, was so repugnant to all justice, that he was surprised his honorable and learned friend had not noticed it. His honorable and learned friend had argued, that because the opposition to the bill in 1793 was unfounded, that therefore the present bill ought not to be opposed. The cases, however, were very different. Mr. Pitt had not proposed the measure in a time of profound peace, when there was no existing danger; but his majesty's ministers

"—rush'd in,
Where Angels fear'd to tread."

Every writer on the British constitution had expatiated on the liberality with which the British laws treated foreigners. Even in the dark ages of our history this wise policy was prevalent. By a statute of the 27 of Edward III. merchant-strangers and others were liberally encouraged to visit this country. An act of queen Anne, though not of long duration, did naturalize all protestant foreigners. In the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, when circumstances induced a bitter spirit of hostility between this country and Spain, the same

liberal policy was evinced. Now, however, this country it seemed was always to have an alien bill in war, and an alien bill in peace, and on the proposition for the latter to appeal to the former as the standard of proper restraint on the subject; in comparison with which, if a milder measure were recommended in peace, it was maintained by the noble lord and his friends, that it ought to be allowed to pass without opposition.

Extract from lord Castlereagh's speech.

In asking him (lord C.) whether he meant to make the powers of the law instrumental to satisfy the political vengeance of the French government, the honorable and learned gentleman had raised a visionary supposition, in combatting which he had obtained an easy victory. But he would ask the honorable and learned gentleman, if he would recommend government and parliament to throw open the country to all those spirits who assembled about Bonaparte when he shook the government of France? Would it be a wise policy to give unqualified and unlimited protection to all such aliens—to give unrestrained admission to all French subjects? If the house were not prepared to go to that extent, they must give to the executive government a discretion to use such measures as might be necessary for the security of the empire. With respect to the sentiments of other powers, he could easily relieve the apprehension of the honorable and learned gentleman, that British subjects would be treated with less liberality abroad, in consequence of the indignation or ill will which the honorable and learned gentleman imagined would be felt by foreign states, if the proposed powers were vested in the executive government. The powers of Europe had expressed their opinion that they did not think the undistinguishing admission of French subjects into other countries, and especially into those countries bordering on France, desirable. Several states, and among them the General Confederacy of Switzerland, had acted on the principle of preventing the promiscuous access of French subjects. The adoption of a similar policy, therefore, was not likely to subject the British abroad to any inconveniences. A system of precaution was more necessary now than in 1814. In 1814 peace seeming to be secure, the armies of the various powers were returning to their respective countries. Now, however, an allied force to the amount of 150,000 men was kept up in France to secure the stability of the government, and to prevent the recurrence of events calculated to shake the peace of the world. When such unexampled measures of external precaution were necessary, was it not evident that some measures of internal precaution were not less so?

From Mr. Horner's speech.

Mr. Pitt's grounds were narrow, but they were defined and intelligible. He introduced the bill as a war measure—the noble lord had made his a peace alien bill—[Hear, hear!] And for what? To protect the essential interests of British policy against the machinations of foreigners.—[Hear, hear!] But what were those essential objects of British policy? Did they consist in supporting the policy of the assembled monarchs at Vienna, or in affording secure and uncontrolled sway to legitimate sovereigns, or rather to sovereigns newly created? Was it one essential object of British policy, that a certain number of persons who had composed the constituent assembly, who had so much enthusiasm as to think they could reform the constitution of their country, should not have the power to reside in any other kingdom, than Russia, Prussia or Austria?—[Hear, hear!] These may be considered

essential objects of British policy by the noble lord, but would the house sanction or approve them? Would they, by passing this bill, give to the crown the power of banishing from our shores, the foreign merchant, mechanic or artist, whose exertions and industry contribute so much to our commercial wealth and national splendor. Would it invest the noble lord with a power, which he might, in order to protect the policy of Russia, Austria, France or Spain, exert in sending such persons to the wilds of Siberia, or the dungeons of Ceuta?—[Hear, hear!] He trusted, that before they gave such a power, they would seriously consider the grounds on which it had been conferred in 1793. In the act which was then passed, what was the cause stated? Was it the undefined term; “to protect the essential objects of British policy?” No, but to guard against internal danger, not from supposed extreme cause, but from danger—actually existing danger. [Hear!] (Here the honorable and learned member read the preamble to the alien bill of 1793, which stated, that whereas an unusual number of persons, not natural born subjects of his majesty, residing in the kingdom; and whereas danger may arise, &c. &c.) [Hear, hear! from lord Castlereagh.] The noble lord may cheer, (continued Mr. Horner) but would he contend that any danger to this country was to be dreaded from the foreigners who were now in it? He (Mr. H.) did not call on the noble lord to shew that danger may not exist; but if it did, it might be to the Bourbons, not to this country. The honorable and learned gentleman then adverted to the statement of the solicitor general, that the crown possessed the power of sending aliens out of the country, contended that such an opinion was erroneous, and observed that the loose opinion of Blackstone on the subject was no authority, unsupported as it was by any express act or by precedent. He observed, that if such a prerogative of the crown was to be proved, it should be proved positively and not negatively. In 1794, when such great research was used, in order to prove this prerogative was vested in the crown, the only instance of its having ever been exercised, was found to have occurred in the reign of Henry the Fourth. It had been said, that though the king had not the power to deport an alien, he had a right to order him out of the country by proclamation, and the person refusing to obey such proclamation was liable to punishment. But what was the punishment prescribed in this case? A month's imprisonment and to be sent out of the country. Undoubtedly obedience should be paid to the lawful proclamation of the king; but in this case the legality of such proclamation might be objected to, and it would not be proved by the punishment of the offender against the proclamation itself. The opinion of sir Edward Northey, in support of this right, he (Mr. H.) considered in the same light as that of judge Blackstone, it was not supported by authority.

The honorable and learned gentleman then contrasted the object of the war alien bill with that of the one now proposed. The former, he observed, was to preserve the external tranquility of the country, but the latter was intended to support foreign tyranny.—[Hear, hear, hear!] It was in this view which the noble lord viewed it, and it was for this purpose he wished the house to sanction it. It was an absurd argument in its favor, to say that it was not likely to be abused; because, unless a strong case of its necessity were made, such argument would go for nothing. But he (Mr. Horner) contended it may be abused, and he would suppose three cases where such abuse might happen. The first was, suppose,

as was the fact, that Russia was indebted to Holland a large sum of money, and that the Russian minister here, afraid of being dunned by application for its payment, might not such minister represent to the secretary of state the propriety of sending out of the country one or two honest Dutchmen, who he suspected had come over for that purpose, but who in reality had come over on their own private business. Thus, under the name of protecting the interest of British policy, might two industrious men be banished from this country. The second case which he should suppose, was one which was connected with these "essential objects of British policy." The house would recollect, that one of these objects was the support of the beloved Ferdinand.—[hear, hear!] Suppose some South American merchants, who may differ from the noble lord (Castlereagh) in their view of Spanish policy, were to come to this country with the intention of trade, was it not probable the Spanish minister, suspecting their intentions by applying these profits on their return to the support of the independents, would complain to the British minister, and procure a secret order for their departure? The third case he should suppose was that of some of the persecuted protestants of the south of France flying to this country for protection, but who, at the instance of a French ambassador, might receive an order to leave our shores, where the wretched have ever sought and found refuge, and be again driven into the midst of their persecutors? These were cases which he did not say would happen; but he had supposed them all as possible, and the applications which might produce them probable, from the known opinions of the noble lord on the "objects of British policy." These were considerations, which, in his opinion, should induce the noble lord himself to oppose this bill, as without such power as it would confer, he might be able to answer the applications of any foreign minister, by stating that the laws were positive and put it out of his power to grant their requests. He would not take up much of the time of the house in viewing this bill as its operation would be likely to affect our commercial interests, but he contended that it would do so materially. It would also be a disgrace to every Englishman, and a reproach on the history of the times—that the government should, by such a measure, lend itself to any foreign tyrant who might wish to hunt down his subjects.

We have the speeches of several other members, of which we take a brief notice to assist the reader to a conclusion as to the nature and merits of this bill:

Mr. John P. Grant stated that from Magna Charta down to 1792, it had never occurred to any man to pass such a bill. But even if it were necessary in 1792, the circumstances of the present times were quite different. He then lashed the bill severely.

Mr. Sergeant Best quoted a good deal of law to shew that the bill was lawful. He said that if a minister abused his power under this bill he might be brought to account for it—at which every body laughed! He gave his opinion that foreigners were not entitled to the benefit of *habeas corpus*, and so on. He said he believed there was not a state in the world in which the sovereign had not power over foreigners. *There is no power in the United States other than there is over citizens.*

Sir S. Romilly replied to Sergeant Best—he said—Blackstone stated, that the king had the power to send aliens back to their own country. [Hear, hear!] That this was not law was evident from

what passed after the treaty of Amiens. This country had stipulated by that treaty to send back to France all murderers, forgers, and fraudulent bankrupts; yet even to fulfill this stipulation it had been necessary to pass a specific act.—But it was necessary to protest against this doctrine, or we might soon see some practical effects of it—[Hear!] They knew not how soon, if this power of the prerogative were admitted, the ministers might send back the Spanish liberales or the French emigrants to their respective countries to perish at the stake, or on the scaffold—[Hear!]—It was surprising that his learned friend (Mr. Serjeant Best) could assert that the powers granted to the ministers had never been abused, in spite of the many instances which had been mentioned. It was absurd to talk of calling ministers to account for the exercise of a power, from the very nature of which no evidence of its abuse could be brought forward.

Mr. C. Yorke supported the bill—He thought it justified by ancient usage, and saw no reason why this country should be open indiscriminately to foreigners, who might criticise and grumble at the government which protected them. *If this rule were adopted in the United States, a goodly number of Mr. Yorke's countrymen would leave it.*

Mr. C. Wynn denied the prerogative as ascribed, as well as antiquity of the usage proposed. He told a story about "his gracious majesty" Charles II. who was deprived of one his *mistresses* by a Frenchman, who *insulted* royalty by strutting at the theatres with his strumpet; and that the king could not get clear him but by using his influence with the king of France to recal him. "As to the assertion of the learned gentleman (Mr. S. Best) that the liberty of England was for the enjoyment of Englishmen only, he could not conceive upon what authority such an opinion rested. For he (Mr. W.) had always been taught to think that the moment any man, however previously enslaved, touched British soil, he became entitled to freedom. Such had been the doctrine of all constitutional writers, and such was his decided opinion."

Mr. Baring asserted that the power with which government was invested by the alien act, had been grossly abused, and especially in the case of the two persons whom he had mentioned on a former evening. For those persons had come into this country solely for commercial purposes, and yet they were sent away in consequence of the suggestion of the noble lord (Castlereagh) without any cause assigned even to this house. But what aggravated the case was this fact, that one man was sent out of the country instead of another, who happened to be of the same name—[Hear, hear, hear!] This fact the honorable member stated his ability to prove, by producing the man actually sent away through that mistake, for he was now actually in London, while the other was no more.

The house divided for the bill—for it 148, against 48; present 196 members—a very full house!—the whole number of members is about 700.

Foreign Articles.

Russia is the asylum of the oppressed subjects of Turkey. The grand scheme of *Catharine* will probably be realized at no very remote period. The people of *Venice* appear like a "troubled sea," and are very unsettled. *Moscow* has risen from its ashes. *Cunningham* has been re-elected to Parliament from Liverpool. Some commercial heart-burnings are spoken of between *England* and *Russia*, because the latter is pleased to prohibit the import of many

of the goods of the former, and is also suspected of enticing away her manufacturers. *Napoleon's* sister, Eliza Bacciochi, is in a bad way with her claims to property in Italy. It would appear that she may be made to give up from 3 to 8,000,000 at *Lucca*, &c. This is very well—if the people get it; for they must have been swindled in the monopolization of such vast sums by her. *Kosciusko* is living at Geneva. A body of the *Swiss* are to be stationed at Fontainebleau. *Bavaria* and *Saxony* keep up very numerous armies, considering the population of these states. *Baden* is disturbed by the nobility, who have some disputes with the sovereign. *Denmark* is very strongly remonstrating against certain proceedings of the British, as to trespasses on her territory. Many *Swedes*, of the highest distinction, are leaving their country and resorting to foreign courts—*Bernadotte's* situation appears rather unpleasant and critical. The *French* are very busy in arresting and imprisoning “seditions” persons. A *London* paper talks about “the designs of the United States upon the West-Indies?”—what “designs?” A French marquis has obtained a patent, as inventor of steam-boats in France! A mob of peasants has destroyed the rice fields near *Bologna*, in Italy, under the idea that they poisoned the air—rice was first cultivated here about 15 years ago. Some of the streets of *London* are paving with iron flags. *Spain* is greatly agitated with real or pretended plots and conspiracies, and many are put to death by the “adored” *Ferdinand*, in the “ancient and venerable” barbarian manner—with mutilations and tortures. In reply to an enquiry, by Mr. Brougham, in the house of commons, lord Castlereagh stated that the government was not responsible for any of the pecuniary engagements for the European powers, by the treaty with *Algiers*. *Didier* was executed at Lyons on the 10th of June—28 persons have been arrested at Paris for an alleged conspiracy against the lives of the royal family. Nine waggons, with specie, from France arrived at the Bank of Vienna on the 28th May. The British people seem excessively delighted, thinking it very extraordinary, indeed, that, though a whole month had passed since their marriage, the princess *Charlotte* and her man still kept company with each other, and appeared pleased with it.—What stuff!—If persons in private life were otherwise, it might be worth talking about. The report that the king of the *Netherlands* had refused an asylum to the proscribed French, is contradicted. Cardinal *Fesche*, *Cambaceres* and *Fouche* have been struck from the list of grand crosses of the legion of honor. The exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland are to be consolidated—but there is to be a vice-treasurer for the latter, with a salary of 3500*l.* per annum.

It is ridiculous, that at *Cádiz*, among the preparations to honor the reception of the queen of Spain, they have erected a temple, with *Ferdinand's* bust in front, on which also are the figures of *Justice! Conscience!!! Fame!!! and Mercy!!!*

The British annual revenue from lotteries is officially stated at 528,240*l.*

Mr. Lyttleton moved in parliament, June 12, the discontinuance of lotteries, on account of their immoral tendency. The motion was negatived, yeas 24, nays 47. It was said, if British lotteries were stopped, foreign tickets would be sold in England. It was proposed to have all the tickets sold at one office, to prevent the puffing advertisements which arise from competition.

It is said orders have been sent from *Calcutta* to England to prevent any more missionaries from coming out.

The expence of parliamentary printing during the present session is about 100,000*l.*

In *London*, on an action for damages in the case of being bitten by a ferocious dog, the plaintiff has recovered 55*l.*

British papers state, that at the Easter Leipsic fair, English cottons sold so very low as to defy all competition by the native manufacturers.

Near *Berlin*, a soldier, distracted by rejected love, attempted to drown himself, but at the moment of perishing was saved, and afterwards put under guard to prevent his completing his intention; but he, in a short time, escaped, and ran towards the river. A comrade pursued him, but found himself distanced, and then called to the unfortunate, and threatened to shoot him if he did not return. The man immediately faced to the right about, the fear of being killed overcoming the desire of being drowned!

The amount of revenue to the British government from newspaper stamps in England for the year ending Jan. 4, 1816 was 363,414*l.* 3 4. In Scotland 20,281*l.* 12 10. The amount paid by the *London Courier* alone was 31,155*l.* 13 3 besides the duty paid on advertisements.

The British stocks are quoted June 15, 3 per cts. acc. 63½ 7-8, 3 per cent. red. 62 7-8 73 Omnium 23 2½ pr.

Reciprocity! In *Cobbett's Register* of June 8, it is asserted “that Scotland devours, in places and pensions, including officers, more than she pays in taxes.”

It is given as a reason (by their secretary) for maintaining seven lords of the admiralty, that “there is seldom more than one attends.”

French funds June 12, 5 per cts. 59 6-100 bank shares 110½

Many “riotous assemblages” of the people disturb the repose of England. At *Suffolk*, *Brandon*, *Norfolk*, &c. the miserable populace are armed with heavy sticks “studded with iron spikes,” their flag inscribed with the terrible words “BREAD OR BLOOD”.—Some parties threatened to march for *London*. The offenders are threatened with death. At *Biddeport*, a mob was excited to prevent the shipment of a parcel of potatoes, and three of the leaders of it seized and put into prison—on which an immense number of persons, chiefly mechanics, defeated the police and released the prisoners. At *Ely*, the affair at which has been mentioned before, the rioters fired on the troops; but they were soon routed, with 2 killed and several wounded, and 104 prisoners. The troops are on the alert, and appear to have hard service in keeping down the people.

The vast emigration from England causes considerable alarm. Many persons of fortune are leaving the land of taxation for France and other parts of Europe, and the United States. The street in which the French ambassador lives in *London*, is crowded by people applying for passports, and thousands have been issued. The state of trade may be judged of by this—that “not fifty foreign vessels are in the *Thames*”—and the *London docks*, which used to employ 1500 persons, do not employ 500.

Germany, in general, is in an unsettled and very depressed state. France, it is intimated, will be unable to meet the next payment to the allies for her “deliverance.”

Bonaparte. The *Havana* frigate has arrived in England from *St. Helena*—the report is that *Bonaparte* was in good health, but more dissatisfied than ever with his situation. He has sent by the *Havana* a string of complaints to the prince regent, un-

on the subject of the personal regulations to which he has been compelled to conform.

Talleyrand, on a late visit of the king to Fontainebleau, rode in the same carriage with him.

Alexander of Russia has taken the title of *Czar king of Poland*.

British manufactories. Letters from Liverpool give us distressing accounts of their state—20,000 hands are out of employ at Birmingham, alone, and Manchester is doing only half-work; so it is at Bristol, Bolton, Colne, Gloucester, Worcester, London, &c. &c. There are daily failures of those of small capital, and the most wealthy are hardly put to it to keep up.

The British government expended 12,000*l.* in liquors, &c. to secure the re-election of *Canning* to parliament for Liverpool.

London June 11.—The Duchess of Parma, Maria Louisa, has an accredited envoy at Paris, although her duchy is not recognised in the royal Almanack.

A very extensive scheme of forgery has lately been executed by which the bankers in town, and in different parts of England, have been defrauded to a very great amount. The amount of bills thus fabricated is differently stated, from £50,000 to 100,000, and some say to double the latter sum; but the extent cannot yet be ascertained.

His majesty's store ship *Tortoise*, arrived on Wednesday at Portsmouth from Dantzic, bringing naval timber, as our proportionate part of prize stores found in the arsenal of that city, at its surrender to the combined Russian and English forces.

Above 1500 houses have fallen down in the city of Szegeden, Hungary, having been undermined by the great rise of the river.

Old Bailey.—Last night, at a late hour, the recorder passed sentence of death upon *thirty two* convicts.

A private letter dated Paris, the 7th "states, that the wives of the crown Prince of Sweden and of Joseph Bonaparte, who are sisters, and whose maiden names were Clary, who were still in this capital, have received a notice to quit Paris as belonging to the family of Bonaparte, according to the law of amnesty, which banishes the relations of that family for ever from France.

A report prevailed in Paris on the 9th, that M. Laine will immediately retire from office, on account of bad health, and that the Archbishop of Rheims, who is charged with the concerns of the Roman catholic church, has tendered his resignation in consequence of the refusal of the king to adopt some changes which he has recommended, as contrary to the concordat, with which his majesty considers himself bound to conform.

A petition is now preparing to the house of lords by the numerous individuals confined in the Fleet prison, under committals for contempt, praying relief. The hard case of these individuals is worthy of public notice—they are excluded from the benefit of the insolvent act, and many of them have been suffered to languish in a state of unmitigated confinement from *two years and upwards to thirty years!!!* Ought not this to be enquired into? Surely the law that can inflict so horrible an oppression on a British subject is worthy of revision in these enlightened ages of legislation. The crime of contempt appears to consist in "an inability on the part of the individual against whom a bill in Chancery is filed, to comply with the expensive forms of that court in answering it." See the case of Mr. NEWHAM reported about ten days ago, who was committed under these circumstances of hardship. We thus see the nature of the crime for which the petitioners alluded to have been doomed to drag out so large a portion of

the few years allotted to man within the walls of a prison, most of them, it appears from the petition in question, without any means of dependence but the allowance from the country of *three shilling and sixpence per week!!!*—*Statesman*.

Court of Chancery.—The public will learn with surprise, not unmixed with other sensations, that amongst the numerous persons confined in the Fleet prison for contempt of court, is an old gentleman, upwards of 70, who has passed more than 30 years in that miserable abode, and avows himself ignorant of the crime laid to his charge!—*ib.*

Paris, June 12. Didier's execution has taken place. He endeavored, throughout his interrogatories and trial, to throw perplexity and dismay into the minds of his judges and of government. He stated that he was but one of 24 commissaries appointed by a great power to promote the interest of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, better conducted by his surviving colleagues, would ultimately prevail. After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the clemency of the king, which clemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced, he recommended to his judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest, a short interval elapsing, such a revolution in things might occur as to put him in their places, and them in his. This frank avowal had the effect of suspending for a few days the severity of government, and of inducing on their part of every kind of offer to obtain from him the completion of his revelations on a plan, of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form an inconsiderable part. The power alluded to by Didier is conjectured to be either Austria or Bavaria. It is certain that the military arrangements and general dispositions of those powers, but particularly the latter, over which Prince Eugene is known to have so decided an influence, are a subject of real uneasiness to the French court.

Vienna, June 1. The territorial claims of prince Eugene Beauharnois in the papal dominions, are now set aside by a convention concluded under the mediation of the court of Bavaria. The prince receives his domains there upon an hereditary lease, and pays for them, besides a landemium of 150,000 francs, an annual canon of 20,000 francs. The yearly revenue is estimated at 850,000 francs, and the capital value at 5 per cent. at 17 millions of francs. The pope reserves to himself, for 9 years, the right of redemption on payment of this capital. Austria will also make an arrangement with prince Eugene, on account of his domains in Lombardy, and will purchase them back. If to these be added the indemnity which he expects from Naples, he will certainly be one of the richest individuals in Europe.

Alghiri, (*Sardinia*) 18th April. Notwithstanding the arrangement made by lord Exmouth, with the Barbary powers, in our favor, their cruizers have, the day before yesterday, made a descent on our coast, carried 88 persons of both sexes off with them, and destroyed a great deal of property.

Statistical Articles.

POOR RATES.—If we rightly understand certain statements which have just reached us, the poor rates of Connecticut amount to about 15,000 dollars per annum—\$7,755 being given as the cost of maintaining the paupers for the six months (the winter being included) ending April 31, 1816, during which the average number was only 200. And in

Massachusetts, the maintenance of the poor cost the people of that state \$57,909, for the last year.

The united population of those states in 1810 was 862,287 souls—now not less than 950,000, although the emigration from them has been so immense; and the united amount for supporting the poor is \$72,909, equal to a little more (about the 10th of a cent) than *thirteen* cents for every "tax contributing individual"—persons not paupers.

There is in this result a good deal to gratify the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, as serving to shew to his readers the care and reflection with which, in the absence of *documentary* matter, he has advanced some of his statistical facts.

In the laborious letter to Mr. *Cobbett*, inserted in the last volume, see the second part, page 229, we stated, that the cost of maintaining the poor in the United States, generally, was, for every other person, about *fourteen* cents per annum. This sum was put down from an average result of several counties in the middle states, the facts belonging to which were obtained with considerable trouble—regulated by a careful view of the condition of society; but yet it was, in some degree, arbitrary. The above, however, convinces us that we were as nearly right as, perhaps, it was possible to be—and that the cost of maintaining the poor is, to each other person in the United States, about *fourteen* cents a year.

A careful attention to such matters as this, is worth volumes of speculations and essays on government. *Practice* laughs at *theory*.

By referring to the letter above alluded to, the following curious and important facts appear—that the *maintenance* of a pauper in the United States was supposed to cost the people about *forty-five* dollars a year, while in England, such maintenance appeared to cost only *fourteen* dollars, although the price of bread and meat there, at the time the calculation was made, was about equal to double its average for the United States. They (in England) must then have lived upon something cheaper than bread and meat. Notwithstanding this *severe economy*, we had also this result—that while the people of the United States were paying only *fourteen* cents each to keep their poor in a little *comfort*, the English were paying *five hundred* and *sixty-nine* cents, each, merely to keep their poor from *immediate* starvation.

THE MISSISSIPPI. There are few that can look at the map of *Louisiana* without an idea of shortening the length of the Mississippi, by discharging its mighty waters on the right or left of its present valley; and when we look at *superfices* only, the thing seems very easy to accomplish;—but going *deeper* into the subject, we immediately abandon the notion. It appears practicable to throw off the *excess* waters of the river, and thereby save the country from inundation; but to alter the course of the main stream—is another affair.

My enlightened friend *Isaac Briggs*, speaking to me of this river, observed, that when he first approached it he felt no little disappointment at its *appearance*. Of such vast extent, in idea, from the map, there seemed something contemptible in its expanse; but, added he, I took a boat, and with a *plumbet* found the Mississippi as I had anticipated.

The notion of a cut occurred a few days since, when I had the pleasure of a short, but very interesting conversation, with Mr. *Darby*, author of the map, &c. noticed in our paper. In reply to my questions, he referred me to the topographical account which accompanies the map, and read to me the following paragraph from page 135, which I copy for the information of others:

"From actual and careful admeasurement, the depth of the Mississippi at Mr. Bringier's, nine miles below the efflux of the Fourche, was from the extreme high bank of the river, 153 feet. The depth of Ponchartrain is about 18 or 20 feet; never much less or more. The difference between the maximum and minimum elevation at Mr. Bringier's is 23 feet. The difference between the common level of Ponchartrain and the low water level of the Mississippi, is about 8 or 10 feet. From those elements it results, that if we subtract 23 from 153, we have 130 feet as the depth of the Mississippi. If we add 10 feet, the perpendicular fall from low water level in the river, to 18 feet, the common depth of the lake, and take the sum, 28, from 130, the remainder, 102 feet, is the least depth of the bottom of the Mississippi, below that of lake Ponchartrain."

Bank of the United States. Additional subscriptions—in Georgia, \$1,200,000. In Kentucky, "upwards of a million." In Ohio, 470,000. At Portsmouth, N. H. 120,000. Present known amount of subscriptions, \$25,665,400—deficiency 2,334,600. Vermont, Tennessee and Louisiana to be heard from.

EXCHANGE.

Specie,	par	Boston,	July 27.	per cent.	par	New-York,	August 3.	per cent.	par	Philadelphia,	July 26.	per cent.	par	Baltimore,	July 27.	per cent.
Treasury notes,	54 a 6 dis				5 ad.				11 a 12 ad.				14 a 15 ad.			
U. S. 6 per cents.	85				89 a 90				7 a 8				11 a 12 ad.			
5 ditto,	53 a 54				57 a				98 a 98 1/2				102 a 102 1/2			
7 ditto,	93 a 94				93 a 99				63 1/2				64			
Bills on London,	par				4 ad.				106				17 a 18 ad.			
Bills— <i>at Boston:</i> On New-York, at 5 a 6 per cent. dis; on Philadelphia, 15 a 16 do; on Baltimore, 18 do.																
Bills— <i>at New-York:</i> On Boston, 6 a 6 1/2 per cent. ad; on Philadelphia, 8 1/2 dis; on Baltimore, 11 1/2 do; on Virginia, 3 1/2 do; on North Carolina, 5 do; on South Carolina and Georgia, 2 1/2 do.																
Bills— <i>at Philadelphia:</i> On Boston, 10 a 12 per cent. ad; on New-York, 6 a 7 1/2 do; on Baltimore, 4 1/2 dis.																

The price of specie, treasury notes and inland bills fluctuates almost every day, but seems, generally, drawing towards a state of equality. Specie, in Baltimore, since the date of the preceding, has been sold as low as 10 per cent. ad. and commonly at 12 1/2. The above, we suppose, are the prices that the brokers sell at. We do not believe they can be accepted, *in extenso*, as accurate; but may serve for a general view, as being sufficiently correct, and gratify future curiosity.

NEVERSIK HILLS. Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, captain Partridge, of the U. S. military academy at West Point, and some other gentlemen, recently went from New-York in the U. S. revenue cutter, to ascertain the height of the Neversink Hills, near Sandy Hook, by the barometer. The operation was performed by captain Partridge, and the highest point which bore from the light house about S. distant two leagues, was elevated two hundred and seventy-two feet above the level of the ocean. The

ummit is distinguished by having a sort of notch or break through the middle of it. The party named it *Mount Mitchell*, under a salute from the cutter, and three cheers.

"LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE—AND ON THIS." The editor of the *Albany Register*, under this head, publishes an extract from lord Nelson's official letter, dated off Algiers, January 14, 1804, and follows it up by *Decatur's* account of his memorable negotiation with the dey, dated Bay of Algiers, July 4, 1815. The contrast is as gratifying to our national pride, as it is honorable to our hero. †

Nelson went to Algiers to DEMAND that a Mr. Fabion should again be received as consul there—to DEMAND that the Maltese vessels captured by the dey's cruisers should be given up. Captain Keats was sent ashore for the purpose, and presented the lord's letter and remonstrance. The dey was "very violent and outrageous," and positively refused to comply with either of the demands made.

On the 17th of Jan. lord Nelson's fleet of ten sail of the line came in sight of Algiers—Keats was sent ashore again, but the "dey refused to see him," being employed at his batteries, though he "waited two hours" for his highness' leisure. Upon which he returned to the fleet and told what had passed—and his lordship left Algiers exactly as he came before it.

Decatur went to Algiers with four frigates and one sloop of war, with a treaty made out according to his own mind. He said it must be signed—the dey wished time to consider, for it gave up all claim to tribute, &c. &c. "not a minute," was the reply, and the business was settled as *Decatur* dictated, on the quarter deck of the *Guerricke*!

CHERRIES made their first in London this season, on the 7th May, in Covent Garden market. They were sold at two guineas and a half per lb. [How great must be the poverty of the many—how unequally must wealth be distributed, where such a price as this can be paid for a pound of cherries.]

A TURTLE—of the species commonly called the "leather tortoise," caught at Cedar creek, New-Jersey, is exhibiting at Philadelphia, which is supposed to weigh 1000 lbs.

WILD PARSNIP.—A fine boy, about 12 years old died after a very short but excruciating illness, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in consequence of eating of the root of the wild parsnip. He was carried off in 40 minutes by this active poison.

CINCINNATI MANUFACTURES.—We are gratified in noticing the growing prosperity of manufactures in this town. A scythe and sickle manufactory, has recently gone into operation, and furnishes those articles of a superior quality, at \$20 per dozen for the former and \$10 per dozen for the latter. *Screw augurs* are also made here, and sold at ten cents per quarter incl, a less price than those imported.

A mustard manufactory is in successful operation,

†The *Journal de Frankfort* of the 18th May, gives the treaty of lord Exmouth with the Barbary states to which is subjoined the following paragraph:—"Behold then the hopes that Europe conceived at the congress, reduced to acknowledging itself tributary to some miserable pirates in the Mediterranean! England, which by a nod could make all these thieves retire into their dens; England, which possesses Malta and the Seven Islands, will never wash away the disgrace of having rivetted the chains of Europe. Let this treaty be compared with that concluded by the Americans with Algiers, and it will be seen what there was reason to expect from so powerful a mediator."

the price of which per pound by the keg is one dollar—three dollars per bushel given for mustard seed

The proprietors of the Cincinnati oil mill will shortly commence the manufacture of *castor oil*, and now give two dollars per bushel for the seed of the *palma christi*, *castor oil* or *mole bean*. We would recommend the cultivation of this plant to our friends the farmers, as it can be raised with but little trouble, and effectually expels that pernicious animal, the mole, from the farm on which it grows.

Gazette.

Lead. We noticed some time ago, that very rich mines of lead had been discovered at *Prairie du Chein*—large quantities of it are now arriving at *St. Louis* for sale.

GRAND CROSS. In France all married men are said to belong to a "Legion of Honor." One who has a scolding wife is said to bear a "Grand Cross."

WHALE FISHERY.—The sloop *Sally*, of Nantucket, only 30 days out, was spoke on our coast, with sixty barrels of oil, and was then employed in increasing the quantity.

List of officers composing the general court martial for the trial of major-general Gaines, at New-York, on the 2d of September:

President—Major-general Scott.

Members—Brig. gen. Porter, brig. gen. Miller, brig. gen. Swift, col. Atkinson, lieut. col. Ball, lieut. col. House, lieut. col. Arbuckle, col. Brady, col. Mitchell, lieut. col. Eustis, lieut. col. Lindsey, lieut. col. Towson.

Judge Advocate—R. H. Winder, esqr.

Supernumeraries—Lieut. col. Pinkney, major Humphries, of the 6th inf. major Stockton, of the artillery.

Adjutant and Inspector general's office,

August 1, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER. Promotions to fill vacancies in the military peace establishment of the United States, which have occurred since the 17th of June, 1816.

Corps of artillery. 1st lieut. Milo Mason, to be captain, 17th May, 1816, vice Herriot declined.

2d Lieut. John W. Kincaid, 1st lieut. 17th May, 1816, vice Mason promoted.

2d Lieut. Robert Goode, 1st lieut. 15th July, 1816, vice Morgan, resigned.

2d Lieut. Richard H. Lee, 2d lieut. 17th May, 1816, vice Kincaid, promoted.

2d Lieut. Jesse M'Ilvaia, 2d lieut. 15th July, 1816, vice Goode, promoted.

3d Lieut. William L. Boothe, 2d lieut. 16th July, 1816, vice Whetmore, resigned.

5th Regiment of Infantry. 2d Lieut. Subael Butterfield, to be 1st lieut. 30th June, 1816, vice Cilly, resigned.

7th Regiment of Infantry. 2d Lieut. Jacob Tipton, to be 1st lieut. 5th July, 1816, vice Hays.

8th Regiment of Infantry. 2d Lieut. Russell B. Hyde, to be 1st lieut. 1st July, 1816, vice King, resigned.

The officers above promoted will report accordingly, subject to the approval of the senate at their next session. By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. gen.

Adjutant and Inspector general's office,

1st Aug. 1, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER. Preparatory to forming a list of the army, conformably to a resolution of congress, passed April 27, 1816, the state and county, in which each commissioned officer was born will forthwith be reported to this office. By order—

D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. gen.

CHRONICLE.

The United States' frigates Constellation and Java, and sloop Eric, were at Syracuse about the 27th of May.

By a decision in Pennsylvania, the child of a slave born in that state is free.

Our fishermen to the eastward pursue their business with extraordinary vigor and effect; and have thereby much excited the jealousy of their British rivals, who make many complaints about trespasses on their coasts.

A steam boat is shortly to leave New York for a port in Russia, where she is under contract to be on the 1st December. Capt. Bunker is to command her. Mr. *Calden*, an eminent practitioner of law at New York, is to go out in her. The Columbian observes: "This grand undertaking, we understand, is in fulfilment or acceptance of a contract offered to Mr. Fulton by the emperor of Russia, allowing him the exclusive navigation of steam boats in the Russian empire for 25 years. As the vessel is built as substantial and strong as a sloop of war, little doubt is entertained by naval men of the practicability of the attempt."

The price of flour has fallen in Canada.

The great steam-boat *Vesuvius*, with a rich cargo, bound up the Mississippi, has been destroyed by fire off New-Orleans. Luckily she was anchored in the river, whereby no other damage was suffered. The people all saved—property lost estimated at 200,000 dollars!

The London Courier says—that Mr. *Randolph* will be the next president of the United States.

The commissioners of the navy are advertising for live oak and other timber for a ship of the line and two frigates.

The infamous trade to Africa for slaves, is pursued with uncommon vigor from Havanna—the crews of the vessels engaged in it, are made up of the people of all nations, tempted by the want of other employ, and high wages.

The British vessels stationed on the coast of Africa have frequent battles with the slave traders, and have captured several, under Spanish colors.

An elephant, recently exhibited as a show in the Eastern states, was killed by some villain unknown, with a musket, when travelling through Alfred, Me. It has much excited the public sensibility in that quarter.

Emigration—A ship has arrived at New-York from France, with passengers, among whom is Mr. *Lee*, late consul at Bordeaux, and fifty-two artists and manufacturers of various descriptions, vine-dressers and husbandmen—232 other persons arrived at New York, in one day, from Hull, Eng. and Waterford, Ireland. Vessels are almost every day reaching some of our ports with passengers, from England, Ireland, France, Germany, &c. The Swiss, heretofore spoken of, embarked in Holland, and sailed on the 11th of June. A Liverpool paper complains, that the spirit of emigration has reached "the metropolis and the heart of the united kingdom;" and relates that a vessel had been seized in the Thames, for attempting to bring out 231 persons, instead of 174, all that she was entitled to carry, by the law allowing one to every two tons. Many vessels are mentioned in England as being engaged to bring passengers to the United States.

Mrs. *Carson*, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to extort from gov. Snyder a pardon for *Smith*, condemned to death at Philadelphia for murder, has been twice before a judge, at Harrisburg, on a *habeas corpus*—she was held to a bail of \$5000;

and not being able to obtain it was remanded to prison.

Amelia Island. It is reported that the Carthaginian privateers propose to take this island from the Spaniards, and make it a depot for their prizes.—The procedure would powerfully aid their cause.

South America. The items of news we have from South America are pleasing. We daily expect many interesting particulars.

We have "nothing particular" from Mexico—but many scraps of intelligence shew us that the patriots maintain their ground. That they will ultimately succeed, we have not the least doubt. A convoy of 7000 mules lately reached Vera Cruz from Mexico, after being 7 months on the voyage; owing to the continual harrassings of the patriots, who intercepted many of the weaker convoys. They were laden with specie, a good deal of which seem destined for England the West India colonies.

Note from general Jackson, to the Editors of the Nashville Whig.

For the information of the public, I enclose for publication in your paper, an extract of a letter received from col. Meigs, of date 5th instant. It affords evidence, that the murder of *Davis* was an act committed by a few disorderly Indians, who have been promptly apprehended by the nation, and handed over to the civil authority for trial. This is the best proof of the friendly intentions of the great mass of the Cherokee nation towards the citizens of the United States, and ought to be satisfactory to every good citizen. A. JACKSON.

Nashville, July 7, 1816.

ABESTUS.—A few days since, Mr. Wm. Dole, near Parker's river bridge, in Newbury, found a piece of mineral substance in his garden, which appears, by experiment, from its durability in fire, to be the genuine Abestus.

Query.—Would not Abestus be useful for bank-bill paper, as it is very durable and not combustible.—*Newburyport Herald*.

The following article from a *Richmond* paper, on the same subject, is interesting:

"A Newburyport paper states, that Mr. Dole has found, near Parker's river, in Newbury, a piece of mineral substance, which appears by experiment, from its durability in fire, to be the genuine Abestus.* The editor of this paper (V. P.) well recollects, in 1794, seeing several large pieces of Abestos on an island in Parker's river, called, he believes, Kent Island (persons of that name then lived on the island) the filaments of which were nearly three inches in length. It was then said that the island contained large quantities. In 1800, about fifteen miles from BALTIMORE, Abestos was found, some of which was nearly four inches in length. It was used for the wick of a lamp in Baltimore; but, though unconsumed, the flame was much more dim than that from a cotton wick. Pliny says, that cloth made of it was used by the ancients for a shroud to the ashes of the dead. A napkin 24 inches square cost in China \$170. The Royal Society in England has a piece of this cloth, 12 inches by 6, which has been washed by burning it red hot. It lost in thus burning, 3 grains each time.

**Abestos*, a sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads from one to ten inches long, very fine, silky, and of a greyish color—it is endowed with the wonderful property of being unconsumable by fire.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 25 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 259.]

Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—It is understood that the delegates from the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, that lately met at Philadelphia, resolved to withhold specie payments until the first Monday of July next, 1817—that they communicated the result of their determination to the secretary of the treasury—who is said to have acquiesced in the arrangement, in consideration that all those banks would make a simultaneous resumption of specie payments on the day stated.

The "foreign articles" contained in this paper, are, if not *important*, at least, very interesting. We spend much labor on this department to preserve a history of things.

Emigration.

We have not exactly added up the amount of the passengers from Europe, who have reached New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for a week past; but believe we shall not be far from the truth when we estimate them at from 12 to 1500 persons; of whom 410 are Swiss arrived at Philadelphia, via Holland—the rest are from Ireland, England and France.

The current of emigration to the United States has been very strong for the last six months; but judging by what we see in the British and other foreign papers, we can consider it as hardly begun. The people are preparing, in many places, to leave their country by neighborhoods or parishes, as it were, and in the new world to possess and enjoy the friends of their youth, by settling together.

The proceeding has excited much alarm in England. The papers teem with paragraphs to check the hope of the people to benefit by the change; and government is loudly called upon to interfere to prevent this "ruinous drain of the most useful part of the population of the united kingdom."—They note, in detail, the arrivals at New York with passengers, and on summing up the amount, which was only 229 for the week stated, they say—"these facts certainly are serious; coupled with the sentiments which are now prevalent in America with regard to England, and with respect to the avowed probability of another war, at no distant period, with this country, they cannot fail to awaken reflections of the most gloomy kind to all who wish for the peace and harmony of the world."

From this it would appear, that *an increase of strength and prosperity to the United States is incompatible with the "peace and harmony of the world!"* This is a purely *English* sentiment. Our "dangerous example of successful rebellion" eternally haunts the imagination of those who think they ought yet to be, and *lately hoped to have been*, our lords and masters. But the time has gone by.—Happy in our independence, we shall not interfere with the disputes or attempt to direct the destinies of other nations. We court peace, and reject foreign alliances. We only desire "to manage our own concerns in our own way." Why should our prosperity excite the envy of England? If it had not

been for this base passion influencing her councils, we might yet have been her colonists; and if, in the natural course of events, a separation had taken place, she might have avoided the late humiliations of her sea and land forces. She fought us into independence, in the first place, and fought us into a military character in the second. It is her own doing that we have a name among the nations of the earth; and that an American, throughout the continent of Europe, is looked upon as a sort of a prodigy, exciting the admiration and gaze of the commonality. If she would pursue a correct policy, she will follow the advice that a distinguished Frenchman lately gave to one of her great men at Paris—"You fought the Americans too long," said he, "and it ought to be your study to avoid a future war with them.—They are ignorant of their means and strength to resist you; and it should be your business to keep them so." The Frenchman might have added, they also love peace, and it is to your profit to cultivate that disposition.

Certainly, although there are few persons in the United States who do not consider another war with England as possible, growing out of her insolence and pride,* directed by her *Envy*, there are few, if any, that would wish it. At any rate, although there may be a general hostility of sentiment to England, from causes too numerous to detail, the sober reason of all makes them heartily desire to lessen it—and it will die away as the feelings that gave rise to it are blunted by time and *future courtesy and justice*.

As to emigration—is it a fault of our's that the European prefers our country to his own—that he abandons the tombs of ancestors for the wild woods of America? Whence can come the imputation of offence from this, but of *envy*—useless and implacable? Does the fact that my neighbor has a better house than I have, subject him to my just indignation and hate? Ought I not rather to look up to what he has done for my own emulation—and profit by his experience in erecting a more comfortable habitation for myself?

Having recently treated of emigration so much at length, I have little to add to the subject at present. As a political economist, I am pleased that the current sets so strong this way. There is *wealth and safety* in it. We have no reason to fear an excess of *labor* for many years to come. Our cities are crowded and business is dull, but the interior presents a vast and almost exhaustless field for industry. Every man that arrives may be fairly considered as adding at least 300 dollars a year to the national wealth, while he also creates a *home-market* to the value of what he consumes; and increases the national safety by adding to the effective population of the republic. Let them come. Good and wholesome laws, with the avenues to wealth and independence opened to honest industry, will tame even Mr. Peel's "*untameably ferocious*" Irishmen; as well as suppress *English mobs*, crying out for *employment and bread*, without the use of the *bayonet*.

*See proceedings on lake Erie—page 416.

†See several articles on this subject in the WEEKLY REGISTER.

Progress of the United States.

Our independence is recognized and boasted of by all—we are told the day and hour of its birth; we are told that it has been won by our arms and perpetuated by our laws and institutions. Is this all possible? What words are they that have cabalistical effect, like a decree from heaven, to change at once the sentiments and condition of a whole people! We are very far from being independent; we are not even as much so as some nations that are in slavery. What we gain in war we lose again in peace. We do not desire perfect independence; it would be a savage uncomfortable state, utterly repugnant to our habits; but a better share of it than we possess, is as necessary for our national honor as freedom itself, and more necessary for our happiness and security. Or, if the idea seem too much anticommercial—be it then a well balanced dependence, that can be relinquished at the call of danger, and this is all we wish it to be. We intend to make a regular enquiry into our national progress with regard to knowledge and wealth, and ascertain, if possible, whether or not we have been approaching the desirable point of true practical independence; whether the extension of internal supply has been equal to the extension of public demand. Whether amidst our positive acquirements of territory, of numbers, of precarious wealth and permanent luxury, our national strength has increased in proportion to our growth.

We shall furnish a series of statements of the condition of manufactures, literature and the fine arts in this country, antecedent, and subsequent, to the revolution; with such brief notice of their present condition as may be requisite to shew the extent and peculiarities of our national improvement; together with the causes that have operated, and those that now operate to retard it.

This appears to us to be the subject that of all others, should most highly interest the American patriot. It presents to our view the causes of almost all our embarrassments, losses and dangers. I know it is hackneyed as well as useless talk to say, that commerce occasioned our late war. Be it so still, if still it must be, for we must have some trade, and no fear of war will drive America from the ocean, after having so nobly defended her claims to the use of it. But hereafter trade must be conducted upon a new system; and to bring this about its own necessities are now in self-operation, producing the desired change. The balance of trade is found to be no chimera when it is perceived that its want of balance has wasted the means of its own supply. After the regular currency of the nation has been dissipated, we are forced to resort to a system of universal credit, which has involved in its operations an infinite series of dark frauds, to which have been added a variety of alarming mismanagements—a state of affairs incapable of continuance.

Those impolitic and unprincipled schemes, the brood of a wasting commerce, must be put down, and that commerce, hitherto destructive of manufactures, must in the course of things become subservient to them. It must assimilate itself with new plans of national policy; for it cannot now subject us to the pitiable precarious destinies of a province. We shall be taught to look to ourselves.

Under the most disheartening measures and events of the most disastrous times, still enterprize, the first trait in our national character, has displayed itself, as well in mechanical improvements and even in poor reprobated manufactures, as in trade itself—in every thing but the production of a national

literature: and that, because the fostering care of government has been extended to every thing else. There is no room for literature to rise, and little prospect of its rising beyond its present condition. The man who manufactures the most frivolous article of furniture or dress, feels secure, through the guarantee of protecting duties, of meeting some reward for his labor; but he who produces a book can have no security, even in the highest merit, for being rewarded at all. He must place his work on the same footing with a thousand British productions, which have overstocked the literary market, and which booksellers can publish here without leave or expence. If the proceeds allow the publishers a sufficiency for their expected profit, nothing further need be counted upon. There must be a duty upon the American editions of all foreign works in our language, or else the condition of our native literature must still continue to be disreputable to us. The love of literary amusement, or of fame, will occasionally produce a heartless, faulting effort. There will float here and there over the great stream of our national prosperity, diminutive specks of ornament, as wretched specimens perhaps of the talents that called them forth, as they may be of that fund of powerful genius which our country has, in all other departments, shewn itself possessed of. What is the love of fame—I am afraid and ashamed to name the feeling, fame, under such circumstances, when the universal maxim is, that nothing is honorable but what is profitable: where even literary taste without hesitation, but with profound regret, subscribes to the national sentiment?

With regard to the fine arts it would seem that they have made a progress disproportioned to our national increase in wealth and numbers, and much beyond our improvements in other respects. But there is no general remark to be made concerning them but what must naturally enter into, and form a necessary part, of our account of them—and as such, must be deferred until the proper occasion.

On education there is a great deal to be said. There has not been great progress, as from the nature of things there could not be, but amidst great legislative neglect, there has been much individual attention paid to this subject.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE OF COHAUILA, THE NEW KINGDOM OF LEON, NEW SANTANDER, AND TEXAS.

Collected from the memorial of Don M. B. de Arispe.
(TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH.)

The public possess no other account of the beautiful provinces abovementioned, than that given by Arispe; so that even the government of Spain was ignorant of this fine portion of their possessions until his valuable document was presented to them. These four provinces are situated on the north of New Spain, and extend about 500 leagues in length on the bay of Mexico, and about 250 leagues in their greatest width. The division between them and New Spain, is an elevated chain of mountains, over which there is but one passage, that at Saltillo. The south-eastern part of this region is Cahauila, which extends about 200 leagues in length and 100 in breadth. The chief part of it is elevated, the climate is healthy, temperate, and in some parts rather too cold, being sheltered by a range of mountains from the north winds, so frequent and intolerable along the coast. The rivers are Medina, or Bravo del Norte (commonly called Rio Grande) which divides it from Texas; and those of Mecillas, St. Domingo, Nadadores, and St. Rosa.—

There are numerous mines of salt-petre, copperas, allum, lead, tin and copper; besides silver in St. Rosa and gold in the mountains of del Sacramento.

On the west of this province lies the new kingdom of Leon. Its climate is hot, as it lies within the interior of the range of mountains abovementioned, and the parts adjacent to the mountains are unhealthy. The rivers are very numerous, of which the principal are Boca de Leones, Salado, Savinas and Salinas. The beasts of prey abound in the forests, and are extremely mischievous to the cattle. It abounds in mines of saltpetre, sulphur, lead, tin and silver. The mines of the latter, at Iguaña, caused an epoch in the annals of mining, as no other such mines have ever been seen. There they cut the silver out with chissels, and are not under the necessity of melting it, except to regulate the alloy and coin it. But as the territory has been occupied by savages until lately, those treasures have lain neglected.

New Santander lies on the north-east of those abovementioned. It is 140 leagues from north to south, and 70 from east to west. It lies on the gulf of Mexico, and has the ports of Altamiro, Soto de la Marina and Carboneras. The principal rivers are Pilancita, Baranca, Real de Borbon, Altamos, Mecó, Hayas, Vera, Purification and St. Engracia, besides many of lesser note. The climate of the interior is cool; the rest of the province is hot, but in general healthy, being refreshed by the sea breezes, which never fail during the summer months.—Its forests produce all the valuable kinds of American timber, and one kind peculiar, called the stone tree, from the tendency its wood has to petrify in water. Many parts abound with tea, indigo, wild cochineal, sassaparilla, and a variety of valuable medicinal plants. The common metals are more plentiful, than in any of the other provinces; besides, both gold and silver are indicated, though on account of the wretched management of the government they are neglected.

Texas is above 300 leagues in length and 100 in breadth. Its eastern boundary is the gulf of Mexico and the Sabine river—the western boundary of Louisiana state. The streams are very numerous, of which the chief are the Nueces, Guadalupe, Colorado, Brazos de Dios, Trinidad, Naches, Nacogdoches, Sabine and Red river or Natchitoches, on whose banks is situated the town of that name, the first in Louisiana. From the Rio Grande northward to the Trinidad, the country abounds with pasturage; but beyond the latter river commence the great pine forests, whose soil is generally a dry sand.

The climate of Texas is healthy, though hot in summer, and so cold in winter that they have snow. The productions are nearly the same as in the other provinces, except that it does not seem to contain any of the precious metals or much of the useful ones. The city of Chihuahua is the capital of Coahuila; and the chief towns are St. Jago de Saltillo, which contains above 10,000 inhabitants; St. Maria de la Parras, about the same size; Montclova, above 6,000; and a great number of smaller ones.

New Leon has the city of Monterey, which, including the district, contains only about 9,000 souls—and the city of Linares, somewhat smaller. Besides; there are the towns of Cadereyta, Serralvo, and three or four others, with six or seven villages. The province has about 70,000 Spaniards.

In New Santander, is the city of Horcasitas: the *real* of San Nicolas and Santiago de Borbon, of which the latter contains about 3000 inhabitants.—There are reckoned 76 towns, among which is San

Carlos, Hayos, Altamira and Agnayo. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000, although it began to be settled only about the middle of the last century.

The principal towns of Texas are San Fernando, Real Presidio de San Antonio de Bejar, de la Bahía, del Espiritu, Nacogdoches, and San Josse.

The government of those provinces consists of a mixture of civil and military power, wretchedly managed. A commandant-general, independent of the viceroy of Mexico, has the direction of military matters in the two provinces of Coahuila and Texas. Under him are two governors, who have cognizance of all causes. But the police is regulated by the commandant general, and financial matters by the intendant of San Luis Potosi. Appeals in civil causes are to the royal audience of New Galicia, 600 leagues from the commandant's residence.

New Leon and New Santander have each a military and civil governor, possessing absolute power, except that they are controllable in matters relative to war and police by the viceroy of Mexico, two hundred—and to some three hundred leagues distant; and in matters of finance by the intendant of San Luis Potosi, with appeal to the supreme council of Mexico.

Those uncontrollable governors, for practically they all are so, are promoted from the rank of captain, major, or colonel at most: and of course are scandalously ignorant of law, and of civil matters generally; for in that country they begin their military education in boyhood, and neglect all other kinds of learning. Their commissions can only be procured by intrigue, bribery and vile humiliation; and when procured, their salaries are not half adequate to their support; they find themselves, therefore, on entering into the duties of their posts, compelled to adopt the usual system of corruption, or abandon the commissions for which probably all their wealth had been expended. They are obliged to become the tools of rich influential scoundrels, and make a traffic of the forms of justice, or else sink at once. Which alternative such men will choose is easily imagined. There is no other such government in the world, as this: the most lawless chieftain of a savage horde has some check on his conduct—his power must depend upon the acquiescence of the multitude or upon some authority that can correct: but here no one dare appeal to the only powers that could afford redress for injuries. The tribunals of appeal are from 100 to 600 leagues from the people that would choose to resort to them. "I have," says Arispe, in one part of his memorial, "many times known respectable and useful citizens suffer such scandalous vexations, and even die broken-hearted, finding it impossible to vindicate their honor, or recover their property." "I have," says he again, "seen the families of those who have undertaken to defend themselves totally ruined in consequence."

There is a self-organizing power that pervades every thing, tending every where to the production of system. So here there is a necessary co-operation among the possessors of power to retain vice and stupidity in every department, and ignorance and meanness among every portion of the people. Our readers would be tired and indignant were we to attempt a detail of the many grievances which de Arispe's work so fully exposes: it is sufficient just to say, that as all power among them partakes of the military character, all offices are filled by that class—"captains of companies being perpetual judges, the lieutenants sole *regidores*, and the sergeants attorneys-general; with the original provision, that the exercise of those employments shall follow the

course provided by the military ordinances. Thus, a serjeant or a corporal may become a judge in the absence of their superiors. This is generally the case, if not otherwise ordered by the governor, which very seldom happens."

But the worst scourge of these provinces is their mercantile system. In the whole kingdom of Mexico there is but one free port, *La Vera Cruz*. At Cadiz, goods are received from England and elsewhere, at second-hand; in Vera Cruz at the third; in Mexico, at Queretaro or Zacatecas, at the fourth, in the great fair of Saltillo at the fifth, where they are distributed through these provinces; and, at the towns where they are sold finally, at the sixth hand. Besides all the expences of such enormously circuitous carriage, together with freight, duties, &c. there is a tax called *alcavala* paid on every sale. The amount of this imposition varies from $\frac{2}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and applies to every thing foreign and domestic—even their garden stuffs are not exempt. At the same time these provinces have natural harbors of their own, better than Vera Cruz: such for instance are Tamaigua, Tuspan, Tampico, Altamira, Soto de la Marina, Brazo de Santiago and San Bernardo. What must be the supply of that country whose goods are carried a thousand leagues and subjected to an extortioning monopoly, together with a frightful multiplication of charges.

We are informed that this don M. R. de Arispe, curate of Borboa, who dared to present to the Spanish government a picture of the despotism under which these regions groaned, was expelled from the cortes, of which he was a member, and outlawed by the still more unprincipled government which has succeeded that body: and that a return to those his native provinces is precluded by the nature of his account of the constituted authorities there: that no country remain to him, and therefore he is now a wanderer in the United States. He is a man of excellent talents and learning, but possessed an ardent love of country, unsuitable to the times and places in which he has had the misfortune to live.

Constitution of Indiana.

Adopted in convention at Corydon, on the 29th day of June, 1816, and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

We, the representatives of the people of the territory of Indiana, in convention met at Corydon, on Monday the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States, the fortieth, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of Indiana 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," in order to establish justice, promote the welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of the state of Indiana.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we de-

clare, that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights: among which are the enjoyment and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

Sec. 2. 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. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter or reform their government in such manner as they may deem proper.

Sec. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences, that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent: that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience: and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious societies, or modes of worship; and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit.

Sec. 4. That elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. 5. That in all civil cases, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, and in all criminal cases, except in petit misdemeanors, which shall be punishable by fine only, not exceeding three dollars, in such manner as the legislature may prescribe by law, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 6. That no power of suspending the operation of the laws shall be exercised, except by the legislature or its authority.

Sec. 7. That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without a just compensation being made therefor.

Sec. 8. The rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Sec. 9. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 10. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for the public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence: and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court as in other cases.

Sec. 11. That all courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law: and right and justice administered without denial or delay.

Sec. 12. That no person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor, or be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment or impeachment.

Sec. 13. That in all criminal prosecutions, the

accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof: to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor: and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed: and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor shall he twice be put in jeopardy for the same offence.

Sec. 14. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 16. All penalties shall be in proportion to the nature of the offence.

Sec. 17. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, nor the forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 19. That the people have a right to assemble together in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for a redress of grievances.

Sec. 20. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and their state; and that the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 21. That no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 22. The legislature shall not grant any title of nobility, or hereditary distinctions, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than good behavior.

Sec. 23. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

Sec. 24. To guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, we declare, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolable.

ARTICLE II.

The powers of the government of Indiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judiciary, to another; and no person, or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly attached to either of the others, except in the instances herein expressly permitted.

¶ The remainder of the constitution defines the powers, &c. of the three branches of the government.

Important Law Case.

From the Western Herald.

For some timesince, doubts have been entertained as to the power of congress to vest jurisdiction in

the state courts, to hear and determine cases of infractions of the penal or revenue laws of the United States. The question was lately in Virginia before the superior court of that commonwealth, and a determination had adverse to the jurisdiction. The question was raised in the last court of common pleas in this county, and a decision had adverse to the jurisdiction. As this decision is upon a law question of much importance to the whole country, I have requested a copy of judge Tappan's opinion, and herewith inclose it to you for publication in the Herald. Yours, B.

United States vs. Alexander Campbell.

Information filed by J. C. Wright, collector of the revenue for the 6th collection district of Ohio, against Alexander Campbell, for selling domestic distilled spirits without a licence therefor from the collector, contrary to the act of congress in such case made and provided, and praying "that the said Alexander Campbell may forfeit and pay to the said United States the sum of 150 dollars penalty, and also the further sum of 15 dollars duty, by law imposed upon a licence to retail," &c. "according to the provisions of the acts of congress in such cases made and provided," &c.

The defendant filed the following exceptions to the jurisdiction of this court.

"And the said Alexander Campbell says, that the information filed against him by John C. Wright, collector, contains no matter or thing to which he the said Alexander is in this court bound to answer, for that the retailing liquor by the quart is not an offence against any of the laws of the state of Ohio, of offences against which laws only this court can take jurisdiction—and for that also by the constitution of the state of Ohio no man can be held to answer any offence in the courts of the said state except upon indictment or presentment of a grand jury; wherefore the said Alexander prays that he may be discharged from answering said information, and that the same may be quashed.—C. Hammond, attorney for defendant."

JUDGE TAPPAN.—This is a very important question of jurisdiction, upon which, if I had doubts, I would take further time to deliberate before giving an opinion; as I have none, I will not delay the cause by a continuance, but proceed to give my opinion notwithstanding the pressure of business may prevent my adverting to many of the reasons and grounds whereon that opinion is founded.

There can be no hesitation in asserting that a proceeding by information is a criminal prosecution, and that it hath always been used as such—4th Bl. Com. chap. 23d, the King vs. Berchet and others, 1st Shower 106—I refer to these authorities as fully supporting both propositions.

The first question will then be, can the United States prosecute for offences against their laws in their state courts?

This will depend upon the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this state.

The state of Ohio is a sovereign and independent state; not controlable by any earthly power in the making or administration of its laws, except only in such particulars as it hath delegated a portion of that sovereignty to the United States by the federal constitution, and as it hath limited itself in the exercise of power by the same constitution.

The constitution of the United States creates a distinct and separate government from the several state governments, and it delegates specific and limited powers to the government so created. By the 3d article, sections 1st and 2d, "The judicia

power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time order and establish"—and "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party," &c. The judicial power of the United States extends to the case now before this court, and that power is wholly vested in the United States' courts; the supreme court of the United States hath an appellate jurisdiction in all controversies to which the United States shall be a party; there is no clause in the constitution of the United States which authorises congress to give jurisdiction to the state courts, or to require the performance of any judicial duties of them; it cannot be said that congress by their laws ordained and established us a court of the United States, for by the operation of the 8th sect. of the 3d article of the constitution of this state, if such were the fact, we should cease to be a state court; and will it be imagined that an appeal can be taken from this court to the supreme court of the United States? The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution are expressly reserved to the states or to the people; it follows necessarily and clearly to my mind, that congress have no power to vest any jurisdiction whatever in the state courts.

This is a criminal prosecution; it may well be doubted whether one sovereign state can sue in the municipal courts of another state; but waving this point as not necessary to be here decided, I assume it to be a settled principle in jurisprudence, that one sovereign state cannot make use of the municipal courts of another government, to enforce its penal laws. No one would doubt for an instant, if the government of Great Britain or France, or even one of the other states of the Union, were to attempt to maintain a criminal prosecution in our courts, that it would not be permitted; and yet, as to its judicial power, and its penal laws, the government of the United States is as much an independent state and separate government, as Great Britain, France, or either of the United States.

It hath been urged, that the constitution gives to congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises, &c. and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying that power into execution; that to collect the excise they have judged it necessary to vest a jurisdiction in certain cases in the state courts. If they have judged it to be necessary, they have been mistaken—convenience is not necessity—their own tribunals are sufficient to enforce their laws. If it be true, that congress, under this provision of the constitution, may pass any laws they deem necessary, to carry their specific powers into execution, and are themselves the sole judges of such necessity, where are they to stop? Possessing the sword and the purse of the whole confederacy, nothing more than the establishment of such a principle is wanting to vest congress with absolute power, and to effect a complete consolidation of the states. We have seen that the constitution of the United States doth not give congress the power of vesting jurisdiction in the state courts—the constitution and laws of Ohio do not give us jurisdiction, nor can we sustain it on general principles of law.

An opinion has been read, in which it is stated that the 3d article of the constitution of the United States vests in the government of the United States a *privilege* of having their causes determined in their own courts, and that this *privilege* may be *waived* by them—by the 1st art. of the constitution, the legislative powers of the United States are vested in congress—by the 2d art. the executive power of the United States is vested in a president. I do not see why this doctrine of *privilege* and *waiver*, may not with as much reason be applied to the legislative and executive as to the judicial power, and so the whole government of the United States *waived*. This theory is new, it is beyond my comprehension.

The second question raised in this case is, whether this court can sustain a criminal prosecution by information under the constitution of this state.

By the 10th section of the 8th article of the constitution of Ohio, it is declared, "That no person arrested or confined in jail shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment."

An information is as much a criminal prosecution as an indictment; the same process issues on the one as on the other, to bring the person charged or informed against before the court, and that process with us is a *capias*—the defendant hath been taken by a *capias* and is now holden to answer this information.

I think that a fair construction of our constitution requires us to say, that the proceeding by information is prohibited by it. If we examine the history of informations, we shall find that they have crept into use against the plain meaning of Magna Charta; that although in England a series of precedents support them, yet they are neither suited to our principles of government nor countenanced or permitted by the state constitution. Such is the unanimous opinion of the court.

Treaty of Marriage,

Between her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta, and his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. *Signed at London, March 18, 1816.* Presented to both houses of parliament, by command of his royal highness the prince regent.

IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD,

Be it known unto all men, by these presents, that whereas his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his most sacred majesty George the third, by the grace of God, king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has adjudged it proper that an alliance should be contracted between the family of his majesty and that of his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. and has, therefore, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, consented, with the full agreement of the parties interested, that a marriage shall be celebrated between the most high and illustrious princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his royal highness the prince of Wales, regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c.

In order, therefore, to attain so desirable an end, and to treat, conclude and confirm, the articles of the said marriage, his royal highness the prince re-

gent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, as well as his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. have named, and authorised mutually, viz.—

His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, the most reverend father in God, his right trusty and entirely beloved counsellor, Charles Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and metropolitan; his right trusty and well beloved John lord Eldon, chancellor of Great Britain; his right trusty and well beloved couzin and counsellor Dudley, earl of Harrowby, president of his majesty's council; his right trusty and well beloved couzin and counsellor Henry earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; his right trusty and well beloved couzin and counsellor Robert Banks, earl of Liverpool, first commissioner of his majesty's treasury; his right trusty and well beloved counsellor Robert Stewart, commonly called viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; his right trusty and well beloved counsellor Henry viscount Sidmouth, one other of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and his right trusty and well beloved counsellor Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor and under treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

And his said serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. William Augustus baron de Just, privy counsellor of his majesty the king of Saxony, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Britannic majesty, king of Hanover, and commander of the order of civil merit of Saxony; who, by virtue of their respective full powers, which they have mutually communicated and exchanged, have concluded and agreed upon the following articles, viz.—

Article 1. It is concluded and agreed that the marriage between her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta and his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. shall be solemnized in that part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Great Britain, both being present, according to the due tenor of the law of England, and the rights and ceremonies of the church of the united kingdom, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

Article 2. His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, promises to secure to her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta, and to his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. during their joint lives, and to the survivor of them, the annual sums hereinafter mentioned: that is to say, during their joint lives, the annual sum of sixty thousand pounds, to be paid quarterly; ten thousand pounds of which annual sum, also to be paid quarterly, shall be granted unto commissioners, named for that purpose by his royal highness the prince regent, acting as aforesaid, to be by them received for the sole and separate use of the said princess, notwithstanding her marriage state, and without his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. having any power over the same, and which annual sum of ten thousand pounds, to be paid quarterly, the said princess shall not have power, either separately or conjointly with

his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. to alienate, mortgage or receive, or direct to be paid by way of anticipation, but the same shall, from time to time, as the same shall become due, be paid and payable into the proper hands of the princess alone, upon her own sole receipt, or to such person or persons to whom she shall, by writing, signed by herself alone, from time to time, as the same shall become due, direct and order the same to be paid, or otherwise to receive the same on her sole behalf.

Article 3. His royal highness the prince regent, acting as aforesaid, engages to secure to her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta, the annual sum of sixty thousand pounds, to be paid to her during her life, in case her royal highness shall survive his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. such annual sum to commence in payment from the death of his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. in the lifetime of her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta, and to be paid quarterly; and the first quarterly payment is to be made at the end of three calendar months, after such his decease, when the said annuity, payable during their joint lives, is to determine.

And his royal highness the prince regent, so acting as aforesaid, further engages to secure to his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, margrave of Meissen, landgrave of Thuringuen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. &c. the annual sum of fifty thousand pounds, to be paid to him during his life, in case he shall survive her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta; such annual sum to commence in payment from the death of her royal highness, in the lifetime of his royal highness, and to be paid quarterly, and the first quarterly payment to be made at the end of three calendar months after such her decease, when the said annuity, payable during their joint lives, is to determine.

Article 4. The son or daughter, or descendant of the said marriage for the time being, next in succession to the crown of the united kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland after the princess Charlotte Augusta, shall be brought up in such manner as his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or his successors, may be pleased to direct, and no children of this marriage shall be allowed to marry without the consent of his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or his successors for the time being.

Article 5. It is understood and agreed that her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta shall not, at any time, leave the united kingdom without the permission, in writing, of his majesty, or of the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and without her royal highness's own consent.

And in the event of her royal highness being absent from this country, in consequence of the permission of his majesty, or of the prince regent, and of her own consent, such residence abroad shall in no case be protracted beyond the term approved by his majesty, or the prince regent, and consented to by her royal highness.—And it shall be competent for her royal highness to return to this country before the expiration of such term, either in conse-

quence of directions for that purpose, in writing, from his majesty, or from the prince regent, or at her own pleasure.

Article 6. This treaty shall be ratified by his royal highness the prince regent on behalf of his majesty, and by his said serene highness, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in ten days, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

(L. S.)	C. CANTERBURY,
(L. S.)	ELDON, C.
(L. S.)	HARROWBY, P.
(L. S.)	BATHURST,
(L. S.)	LIVERPOOL,
(L. S.)	CASTEREAGH,
(L. S.)	SIDMOUTH,
(L. S.)	N. VANSITTART,
(L. S.)	Baron DE JUST.

Additional article. It is hereby expressly declared, that no article or provision, contained in the treaty of marriage signed this day, shall in any manner, be taken, or deemed to affect, or prejudice any right or prerogative of his majesty, his heirs or successors, touching or concerning the education or marriages of any of the children or descendants of her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta, or the education or marriages of any of the royal family or their descendants.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty of marriage this day. It shall be included in the ratification of the said treaty.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

[Signed as above.]

Emigration—General Distress.

From the Dublin Evening Post of June 8.—Great alarm seems to be felt in England, on account of the disposition to emigrate manifested by all ranks of the community. The middling orders, endeavoring to save something from the wreck of their fortunes, are collecting in various parts of the country with a view to *exportation*; nay, we have heard, that three villages, or what we in Ireland, perhaps, might call handsome country-towns, have had meetings sufficiently open when the plan of emigration was regularly discussed, and the practicability of its accomplishment unanimously admitted. As they were principally small farmers, agricultural pursuits were those which occurred to them; but as they were aware of the extraordinary value of labor in America, they felt this circumstance as a serious impediment to their project. It was then proposed to article a certain number of laborers out of employment for two years, with their passage free, at a reasonable salary. When it was known to the common people, the difficulty was not in the engagement but in the selection of objects. However, determined to do nothing unadvisedly, they chose two delegates, one of them being their curate, to go to the seat of the American government to make the proper inquiries, and to pave the way for the young colony. The deputies are now actually on their voyage.

It is no wonder that such an event as this should

excite alarm. In itself, perhaps, it is of no great consequence whether 800 or 1000 individuals remain or depart from the country; but it is its *example*. If it should become systematic, and while distress and taxes continue, there is every danger that it may become so—there is no conjecturing where it will terminate. The trading towns, or we should have said, the towns which were once the scenes of trade and business, will assemble next—and we feel persuaded that the only impediment presented to the tide of population in its westerly course, will be the difficulty of transportation, and want of adequate means to support the intermediate period of the voyage.

We shall here insert a letter from our correspondent, which we received yesterday. It is on this very extraordinary impulse which the times have communicated to the people of England:

London—Monday night.

"We are sorry to learn, that the emigration from this country to America rather increases than diminishes. The most of our ships in the West-Indies, it is stated, have been deserted by the seamen, who have been tempted to try their fortunes in America, inasmuch that all the ships that have recently sailed for the West-Indies, have been almost doubly manned, in order to fill up the vacancies abroad, and to get to England the homeward-bound fleet."

We say nothing of the sailors, for they are blameable in deserting their allegiance; but can the people, as some shallow men pretend, be blamed for flying from misery and destruction? It is not denied that the most horrible distress prevails in England. We shall give a few paragraphs from the London papers of Monday, which, if proof were wanted, affords most melancholy evidence of the fact:

"Several hundred persons have recently been discharged from the iron works and mines, in the neighborhood of Wellington, Kelly, Coalpit, Bank, Ironbridge, &c. in consequence of the depressed state of trade. At Wellington, in particular, the distress of the lower order is very great. On Sunday evening the town was literally crowded with persons out of employ, many of whom in vain applied to the recruiting parties."

Who can blame these men if they wish to go to America, where they are sure of getting employment—of being well paid for their labor—of sleeping well, and of eating well? No one, surely, except the inconsiderate. But, unfortunately, people in the condition of these laborers, often leave their families behind them, a burden to the parish. The following is an extract from a London journal on the subject:

"Numbers of the laboring poor who have applied at the different sessions for certificates to enable them to go to America, have been wicked enough to leave behind them their wives and children to be supported by the parishes from which they have fled."

"How hard this is upon the remaining occupants it is not necessary to say. They can scarcely support themselves. It is incredible," says the *Globe*, "in the small provincial towns throughout England, what a number of decent and respectable families have sunk through the distresses of the times, and the enormous weight of taxation, into bankruptcy and obscurity."

Such is the state of the country, and such are the people whom the well-fed hirelings blame for a wish to change the glorious and expensive constitution of England, for the rude but plentiful democracy of America.

But it is not to America alone that emigrants betake themselves: By the following paragraph it should seem, that the Russian government are offering tempting baits to the wretched artisan.

"There is a report, of the accuracy of which we do not pretend to judge, that measures have been taken to induce many of our artisans to go to Russia. Certainly the Russians have recently had extraordinary opportunities of obtaining information respecting every thing particular, both in the machinery and management of British manufactures."

The Duchess of OLDENBURG, it is well known, made it her particular business to attain a knowledge of our arts, manufactures and institutions; and it is said that there are at this moment some Russian agents in various parts of the country. But Russia

is not a tempting climate, nor is the government one that a man educated in liberal ideas should wish to live under.

We have given the foregoing particulars, merely as illustrations of the state of the country. We shall now give some general views, some totals of distress, sufficient to startle the most insensible:

Bankruptcies in the London Gazette for the last month, 218!!

Failures not in the Gazette, at least 2000!!

Compositions cannot be under 10,000

Insolvents, who have no assets at all, innumerable.

How is it possible that this state of society can stand?

We shall now give the English commercial report:

"Trade of all kinds, domestic and foreign, is suspended in the British Islands. The custom-house of London has not lately had employment for its clerks; and the want of foreign trade, or its limitation to mere colonial produce, has been felt by every branch of industry. Nor are the mischiefs confined to merchants, bankers and manufacturers; but retailers and shopkeepers of every denomination have suffered, and are suffering, from the distresses of their customers, the farmers, or of the land-owners who derived their income from the farmers. Our increasing list of bankruptcies will illustrate these statements; but the failures and compositions are to the bankruptcies at least as ten to one. There being no currency but paper, and the bank of England issuing its notes only for creditable bills, which are at present diminished for want of real transactions of business; a scarcity even of paper currency has tended to augment, and, in many cases to create, the difficulties of the people. The remedy is happily within the power of government, by reducing one hundred battalions of a useless army, and discontinuing the taxes raised to keep up the sinking fund and the price of the stocks."

The remedy within the power of the government! Oh! no, Mr. Reporter; nor would your wise advice of disbanding one hundred battalions, and suspending the operation of the sinking fund, alter the state of things.—You must touch more than the sinking fund, JOHN BELL.

Foreign Articles.

The monopoly of tobacco in Poland, for 6 years, has been sold by the emperor of Russia for the sum of 800,000 Polish florins a year—something more than 200,000 dollars. As some may not exactly understand the nature of these contracts, we may simply state, that the persons purchasing the monopoly of an article, have the exclusive right of dealing in that article, within the territory and for the time agreed upon. It is the most iniquitous and oppressive mode of raising a revenue ever yet adopted; and never can be permitted where the people are other than slaves.

The Dutch have reinforced their squadron in the Mediterranean with 2 ships of the line and 2 frigates.

Some opinion may be formed of the magnificence of the equestrian statue of Henry IV, now erecting at Paris, when informed, that in the casting, Mr. Lemoit' has melted 20,000 wt. of brass, 12,000 of yellow copper, and 28,000 of red Siberian copper—making in the whole thirty tons.

It is reported that marshal *Soult* has sailed for the United States. *Augereau* died at Paris on the 12th of June.

A British merchant at Malaga, in a letter dated May 20, complains that the Spanish government had demanded of him the sum of 500 rials vellon, as his quota of a contribution of 600,000 which the king had ordered to be levied, to continue his peace with the regency of Algiers. Having refused to comply with the demand, as contrary to the treaty between the two countries, a file of soldiers was sent to his house who broke open his money chest, and took the abovementioned sum with an additional sum for expenses. Three other British merchants were treated in the same way. Representations had been

made of this transaction to the British ambassador at Madrid.

The "legitimacy of sovereigns" and the "Divine right of princes," is the order of the day in Europe. Instead of the people, ministers and others in authority, are charged to take care of kings.

A German paper says—It is now well ascertained that the diet of the Germanic body will not take place; monarchs considering it too dangerous in the present state of public opinion.

A statue of Napoleon, 13 feet high, has arrived at London from Paris.

Sweden has acceded to the "holy alliance." The Polish diet is to be opened in September by Alexander in person.

Sixteen steam-boats were plying on the Clyde. There is one on the Rhine, another at Hamburg, &c.

Two frigates are to be built at Plymouth to rate 50 guns, and carry 60 or upwards, long 32's and short 42's and 68's. The main decks are to be flush fore and aft.

Mr. *Sheridan* was at the point of death.

Arrests are still making in France. But the country in general appears quiet.

A letter from Paris, published in London, states positively, that France will not meet her payments to the allies, being unable to raise the money. It also intimates, and gives us reason to believe it is the fact, that the allied armies are about to arrive in the neighborhood of that city, to enforce the payment. The people seem in great alarm and uneasiness—and appear most cordially to hate the British as being the chief cause of their degradation. Certainly, France is at the lowest ebb of debasement.

On proroguing parliament, 2d July to Aug. 24, the prince regent, in his speech, said, "The assurances which I have received of the pacific and friendly disposition of the powers engaged in the late war, and of their resolution to execute inviolably the terms of the treaties which I announced to you at the opening of the session, promise the continuance of the peace so essential to the interests of the world."

The Russian ship *Suwarrow*, between two and three years absent on a voyage of discovery, &c. in the north Pacific ocean, has arrived in England on her return to Petersburg. She has a cargo on board valued at 100,000 sterling, consisting of furs and Peruvian products, and 14 rare animals, designed as presents to the emperor. This ship belongs to the Russian E. I. company.

A fleet of French fishing vessels, containing 4600 seamen, with a small squadron of ships, was about to sail from Bordeaux for *Miquelon*.

New troubles have broke out at *Smyrna*. The report that *Algiers* had made war against England, is contradicted. There has been an insurrection at *Tunis*—the Turkish soldiers seized and carried off five vessels; but tranquility was restored on their departure. At *Bona*, in Africa, also, the people rose upon the foreigners employed in the coral fishery; and on the 27th of May, (Ascension day) massacred them as they were returning from mass, in all to the amount of 200—among those killed, was the English consul. The houses of all the Franks were pillaged and destroyed. This event had its origin in the discontent caused by lord Exmouth's treaty with Algiers. Another account says—"A vessel from *Bona*, which arrived on the 26th at *Biserta*, a small town on the coast of Africa, in the regency of *Tunis*, conveyed the intelligence that 60 Christians fell at *Bona*, and about nine hundred were thrown into irons and threatened with

death. They were, however, afterwards released, as it would appear, by the exertions of the English consul, who fortunately escaped the massacre, and immediately on gaining their liberty, took to flight.

LEGHORN, June 10.—The following has been posted up on Change:

“*Port St. Charles, June 3.*—A barque has just arrived here from Bona, the master of which gives the following particulars of the massacre at Bona on the 25th May. The fort having fired a gun about 10 o'clock in the morning, a general rising took place among the people, who threw themselves upon the christians massacring them with small arms and bayonets. The fort also kept a fire of chain-shot: more than 200 christians fell a sacrifice. Among the barques at anchor in the roads, were 100 Neapolitan, under the English flag, 27 Sicilian, and 73 French. Of this number about 100 have escaped. All accounts agree in stating, that the English vice-consul perished on this occasion: his brother escaped with difficulty.”

The Roman Catholics in the British dominions entertain confident expectations from recent declarations by lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, that they are soon to enjoy all political privileges in common with the protestants.

It is said the court of Brazil propose to cede its European territories to Spain, in exchange for South American territory.

It is indirectly stated that the prince regent's [of England] wife will not be suffered any longer to roam over Europe and Africa.

A London paper says—“The pope has stated in a declaration, which letters from Rome assert his holiness to have made, that the toleration of several religions is contrary to the principles of the Catholic church.

The British parliament have addressed the prince regent, requesting him to cause to be proclaimed in all the West-India islands his royal highness' displeasure at the daring insurrections; to undeceive the blacks where they have erroneous impressions; and to enjoin on the colonial authorities to carry into effect every measure to promote the moral, civil and religious improvement as well as the comfort and happiness of the negroes, and to make every necessary provision against any violation of the laws against the slave trade.

The late massacre at Bona, wherein many Englishmen were killed, with other proceedings of the Algerines and Exmouth's treaty, has excited a warm and generous feeling in many of the old fashioned English people—but the governing party will not suffer these things to disturb their tranquility.—From what has fallen in parliament, it appears that the prince regent had sent by lord Exmouth a very kind and respectful letter to his “brother,” the dey of Algiers, accompanied by rich presents of velvet, cloth, &c. and received in return a very loving epistle, together with a fine Arabian horse. The English opposition papers most severely lash the ministers for their humility to the robbers—but from the little lord Castlereagh said on the subject, it would seem resolved that the “ancient and venerable institutions” of the Barbary states were not to be touched.

But the London Courier thus speaks of lord Exmouth's expedition—“Lord Exmouth arrived yesterday at Portsmouth with his fleet from the Mediterranean. Thither we must dispatch another—These piratical practices can no longer be permitted—No more treaties—“My voice is my sword.”

THE LORDS OF THE OCEAN cannot suffer THEIR DOMAIN to be insulted with impunity.”

It is stated that lord Exmouth is to proceed again immediately to the Mediterranean, to chastise the Algerine and Tunisian pirates. He is to hoist his flag on board the Queen Charlotte. Lord Exmouth was in London.

The elder *Mina*, who succeeded the general of that name, now in the United States, in the command of the Spanish guerillas, with his companion, count Toreno, has been released by Louis the 18th.

The following is a new trait of the insolence of the Barbary states: The French bomb-vessel, the *Alexander*, which left Smyrna on the 7th of May, and entered Marseilles on the 18th of June, was met on the 8th, near cape Argente, by a xebec of Tripoli, which carried off its guns and some of its provisions.

It appears that Savary and Lallemand, permitted to leave Malta, have gone to Russia, via Constantinople. *Alexander* is gathering round him all that is possible of skill in arms and the arts; and wonderful changes in the relations of his vast empire may be expected.

The British ship owners complain most grievously of the want of freights. Their ports are blocked up with idle ships. They say that “the Dutch, the Danes, the Swedes, and even the Americans,” are carrying away their trade. We make the like complaints here against the *British*. The truth is, that trade is at a stand; and those who expect in peace the activity it had in war, must calculate strangely.

Lord Wellington arrived in England July 1, which produced considerable sensation. It was supposed by some that this journey was on account of ill-health; but as he travelled remarkably fast, it was generally believed his visit was political.

Wellington's visit to England, if it be not for political purposes, convinces us that France is more completely subjugated than we had apprehended, although we knew that the people had been divested even of their fowling pieces.

The *Turks* are actively fitting up their navy—whether to act for or against the *Barbary* powers seems doubtful.

Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated English comedian, and so long the kept-mistress of prince William Henry, had died at St. Cloud, [France] in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel.

The duke of Berri has been married with great pomp at Paris. The festivities were suspended, by order of the king, on the 18th of June—that day being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

When the people were directed to shout vive le roi! on account of the duke of Berri's marriage, many cried out *vive l'oie*—live the goose!

The entry of the duchess of Berri into Paris is described as a very mournful affair—dull, heavy and stupid, as the duke himself.

If the disturbances existing in *England* were to happen in *Ireland*, they would afford us evidence enough of the “untameable ferocity” of the people. At Honiton, Littleport, Yeovil, Halstead, &c. vast mobs have assembled to burn and destroy various species of property—machines, manufactories, mills, &c. A meeting was held at Maidstone to vote a congratulatory address to the princess Charlotte on her marriage; but the people hissed at and rejected the resolution, crying “give us work—give us bread.” At Trowbridge, 3000 men were embodied, to burn houses and factories, placing the civil authority at defiance. The military at Bristol were called upon to march against the insurgents, at 1 o'clock in the morning. For the discovery of the persons engaged in the destruction of a large factory at Longborough by a “black faced” mob, 500 guineas reward are

offered by government. At Frome an "immense mob" collected—they made battle with the cavalry, and wounded the commanding officer and several others—"but were at last dispersed."

The rioters of Ely who had incurred the sentence of capital punishment, have been executed. Under the pretext of procuring the raising of their wages, they had plundered the houses of their masters, &c. &c.

The spirit of emigration makes a great uproar in England. *Cobbett* says, "the hive is in commotion—the bees seem resolved no longer to support the drones and wasps." To check it many paragraphs appear like the following from the *Courier*:

"Every thing is very dull in America. So great is the stagnation of trade, that but very few of the merchant vessels are employed. Our countrymen who have emigrated, are in a most deplorable state; upwards of a thousand of them have applied to the British consul at New-York to be sent home with passports as distressed British subjects."

A letter from Shrewsbury of the 7th inst. mentions the distressing state of the iron trade. At Kively, Madeley, and other places, (says the communication) many smelting furnaces have been extinguished and the workmen turned adrift. In the adjoining county of Stafford, 43 furnaces have stopped work, each of which employed from 200 to 250 men, and, including forgersmen, it may be said that each gave work to at least 300; so that not less than 12,000 with their families, are thus rendered destitute.

Extract of a letter from Nottingham: "Two of the frame-breakers, both of them notorious characters, have been apprehended and positively sworn to. Mr Wayman, who has already suffered from the abominable conduct of these wretches, is actually selling off his property as expeditiously as possible, in order to leave this country for America: such is his situation at present, that he conceives not only his property, but his life also in danger, so desperate and blood thirsty are these villains."

A writer in an English provincial paper, states, that the skin of Marsh, the murderer, who was executed a few weeks ago at Ilchester, was conveyed to *Wellington* for the purpose of being tanned!—The writer says that he witnessed the fact

Many counties in Ireland continue unsettled.

A London paper of June 25, says—Eleven houses of respectability in London stopped in the course of last week, one for 350,000*£*. another for 230,000.

The *Perry* bank has failed for 220,000*£*. and an apparent deficit of 90,000*£*. Failures are frequent all over the country.

A letter from Liverpool, says that the failure of the banking house of Bruce, Simpson & co. with several others, and the general distress of trade, has affected the public stocks.

A London paper of July 2, says—"As a proof of the stagnation of trade, we state, that one day last week there was not a single entry for import or export at the custom house in this city; a circumstance without a parallel in the annals of that extensive establishment."

[The London editor is mistaken—a like circumstance occurred once before; or, at least, was so stated in the papers a considerable time since.]

Motto for the new custom-house in Thames-street now nearly finished:

"Sacred to the memory of departed commerce."

A French house in London stopped payment on the 18th of June, whose engagements are said to exceed half a million sterling. Several others of

minor importance had failed, "and the greatest distress and alarm prevails throughout the city."

The prince regent, in his speech on the prorogation of parliament, speaks of his majesty's illness; thanks them for their liberality towards his daughter and her husband; says that he has consented to the marriage of the princess Mary with the duke of Gloucester; assures them of the continuance of the peace of Europe; says their supplies granted may be expected to have a happy effect in upholding the public credit; expresses his pleasure at the consolidation of the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, and concludes thus—"the measures to which I have been under the necessity of resorting to suppress those tumults and disorders which had unfortunately occurred in some parts of the kingdom, have been productive of the most salutary consequences."

"I deeply regret the continuance of that pressure and distress which the circumstances of the country at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed on many of his majesty's subjects."

"I feel fully convinced, however, that after the many severe trials which they have undergone in the course of the arduous contests in which we have been engaged, and the ultimate success which has attended their glorious and persevering exertions, I may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining those difficulties which will, I trust, be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature, and which cannot fail to be materially relieved by the progressive improvement of public credit, and by the reduction which has already taken place in the burthens of the people."

An attempt was made at Paris, June 23, to blow up or set fire to the hotel of the duke of Wellington during a fete given by him, at which the Bourbon princes were present. A smoke was perceived issuing from the cellar, which was found to proceed from a lighted rag besmeared with gun-powder, near which were a number of ball cartouches, several pounds of gun-powder, and two barrels of oil. The fire was extinguished before it communicated to the train, and no alarm was given to the company.

The *Democratic Press* says—By a gentleman from *St. Petersburg*, we learn that there were nearly 100,000 troops in the vicinity of that city, which were frequently reviewed by the emperor of *Russia*, accompanied by his brother in law, the hereditary prince of *Orange*, in June.

POOR LAWS.—Mr. Curwen, in the British house of commons, introduced a proposal to revise and improve the poor laws, with an ingenious speech; he asked "what gave this country its pre-eminence? Its free constitution. Should THREE MILLIONS OF ENGLISHMEN then remain in the degraded situation to which they were reduced under the poor laws? for such was the number receiving relief from them at this moment. The burthen of the poor's rate was oppressive to the rich, but the industrious man was pressed down to the rank of pauperism. As in the reign of William and Mary badges had been adopted to stop the system of pauperism, by the operation of shame, so in our times the plan of poor houses had been adopted with the same objects. It was impossible to look at those establishments without grief and shame. The poor man was torn from his cottage or his connections, and having no prospect but of ending his days in this wretched state, a savage selfishness was substituted to all the better feelings. In Ireland, where there was no provision for the poor—the

humanity of the *lower classes* to one another was most praiseworthy. In Scotland, where the moral character of the people was high, the benevolence of the people was equal to all the claims on it. There was a singular instance in a parish of Dumfriesshire, in which £3000 had been left to the poor, of the effects of the poor's rates. This parish had 800 inhabitants, and there was scarcely one who was not a pauper; but in an adjoining parish of 2500 inhabitants, where the people had to depend on their own industry, there were but two paupers." (Hear.)

War in Africa.—Extract of a letter from Mr. II. Milet, secretary to the government on the coast of Guinea, written at the castle of St. George, Delmina, March 15th, 1816:—The war between the Ashiantines and Fautines (Ashiantymen and Fautymen,) who take the field with armies of fifty or sixty thousand men, becomes here terrible.—Within three or four days thousands of fugitive Fautines, men, women and children, arrived here. The Ashiantines are already near Cape Cors, an English fort, which lies in our sight, and are enemies to the English. They are a brave and warlike nation, against whom, in our opinion, the English fort will not be able to hold out. This war does great mischief here.—*Amsterdam Courant, June 26.*

We are informed that the king of Sardinia has ordered the old French generals Chastel and Dupas, who had retired to Savoy, where they were born, to remove from the places where they had fixed their residence.—*Gazette de France.*

SLAVE TRADE.—During the month of February last, "no less than twelve slave ships entered the port of Bahia, Brazil, from the coast of Africa, with full cargoes of men, women and children, to the great disgrace of all concerned." So British treaties with Portugal, (observes the *Columbian*) the boasted activity of British cruisers to prevent the traffic, and the famous declaration of the congress of Vienna, prove to be—*nothing.*

GRAND CANAL.—It is stated that no domestic questions have diverted the public mind in Sweden from the canal which is to open the communication with the north sea and the Baltic.

London, June 18.—It was determined last night in the house of commons, by a majority of 149 to 111, that the new office of vice-treasurer of Ireland should be allowed to sit in parliament, and that he should be permitted to appoint a deputy, with a salary of 1000*l.* a year.

The private advices from Paris state, the utmost difficulty is experienced in raising the contributions, and that some extraordinary explosion is expected from this and other causes. The foreign troops are said to be in a very dissatisfied state.

The grand duke of Tuscany has concluded an armistice for three months with the dey of Tunis, during which time negotiations are going on for a final peace. The Italian newspapers complain bitterly of the patched-up arrangement between the Barbary powers and lord Exmouth. They do not call it peace, but an armistice, which cost impoverished Naples a million of piasters, with which the pirates will strengthen their navy, and then recommence hostilities with additional force.

An article from Bologna of the 12th of May, gives a most deplorable account of the disturbances in that neighborhood—on the 8th the peasants rose and destroyed and were destroying every thing that came in their way—they assembled at the ringing of bells.

The king of Spain has issued a decree complaining that the naval service suffers in consequence of

the Spanish sailors leaving their vessels when in foreign ports, and entering into foreign service, and therefore directing that every captain of a Spanish vessel shall, on his return to Spain, account for the whole crew with which he sailed from home.

London, June 27. Price of stocks this day—Bank stock 220 219; 3 per cent. red. 63 1311 4884; 4 per cents 78 35-43; Cons. for acc. 65 1-2, 65.

Emigration from Switzerland increases. It is attributed to want of employment among the poor, in consequence of the introduction of English machinery into the manufactories.

There are accounts from Canada, in the city, which state that the merchants at present give to their sailors about 35s per month. Five or six vessels have been left at Quebec and Montreal, without a single man on board, as government have offered 4*l.* 10s. for sailors to go to the lakes. A meeting is proposed amongst the merchants whose vessels are thus left without hands; they at present think they shall want our government to explain the hardship of their situation, the vessels being unable to proceed to sea.

[This matter came before parliament—lord Melville said he could not account for the 90s. being given except in the way of bounty, as the government only allowed 45s. He was asked to what extent and for what purpose these hands were to be employed; but he declined answering. The proceedings of the British on the lakes are really very unpleasant.]

The continued and increasing emigration from this country to America becomes every day more alarming. The immediate and earnest attention of government to this serious drain of the most useful part of the population of the united kingdom, to the growing privation of its best hands in arts and manufactures, and to the almost daily accumulating loss of the mechanical means of the country's prosperity, is imperiously directed.

It is stated that 1600 men, women and children had engaged passages in different vessels, at Newry, Dublin and Belfast, to cross the Atlantic; and that emigration from Switzerland increased.

Protest against the rejection of the freehold estates bill, in the House of Lords.

Because it is highly inexpedient and unjust, that persons who have contracted debts, and have the means of paying them, should be allowed at their deaths to transmit to their heirs, or to their devisees, the secure enjoyment of their property, while by the non-performance of their engagements, the unsatisfied creditors may be reduced to bankruptcy and ruin—and this injustice is the more flagrant in the case of a trustee, who having employed the money entrusted to him in the purchase of real estates, may transmit to his representatives the fruits of his violated trust; whilst the orphans, or others, whom his conduct may have reduced to indigence, are left without remedy or resource.

(Signed)

GREY.

Rome, June 15. Our court is in a delicate position with respect to that of England. The affairs of the Irish Catholics are calculated to excite a lively interest; and on the other hand we have a real advantage in not displeasing the English government.

Naples, June 16.—Yesterday the minister of foreign affairs, it is said, read despatches from the prince regent of England, relative to the prompt arming of the embodied troops, and the levying of seamen to man ships of war, which are preparing to put to sea to cruise against the Barbary pirates.

Triers, (Trevés) 6th April. The cause of Fro-

fessor Gorres (editor of the Rhenish Mercury, lately suppressed) in which the commissary of the government, Sack, was plaintiff, has been finally decided in favor of the professor: this gives general satisfaction to the enlightened here, and will no doubt be hailed as a good omen by all Germany.

Paris, June 25. A Royal ordinance, dated the 19th June, contains the following:

"Willing to mark by acts of beneficence, the happy epoch of our dear and well beloved nephew the duke of Berri, we have decreed, &c.

"Every proceeding, every sequestration in execution of decrees, or judgments pronouncing general confiscations for any cause whatever, or having for the object the recovery of fines, or expences of proceedings in affairs relative to matters purely political, of which the evident object was to serve the royal cause, shall cease from the publication of our present ordinance.

"The immoveable property confiscated, and that acquired by the affairs abovementioned, and which are still possessed in consequence thereto, shall be restored to their owners, or their heirs, retaining only the expences of proceedings, &c."

June 4. Some disturbances took place at the removal of the statues of Peace and Fame from the triumphal arch on the Carousal. The multitude exclaimed, now their glory was gone, they little cared for peace. A certain number were apprehended, but were rescued by the efforts of the populace.

Paris July 1. Belignier, one of the 28 conspirators, has insisted in court that he has facts to communicate to the king—facts which will save France, but he will only communicate them to the king in person.—[Official.]

Paris, July 2. General Marchand has been tried before the council of war, and acquitted. A considerable expedition is preparing at Constantinople. It is supposed to be destined against the dey of Algiers, who has long disregarded the authority of the Grand Seigneur.

Montagne, June 28. The plot discovered here includes a few inconsiderable persons. They had bulletins printed, in which they stated that all France was in arms against the king. One of the plotters raves continually about Athens and Rome.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London dates to July 5. The failure of many banks and many commercial houses is noticed.

The last letters from India prepare us to expect a renewal of the Nepal war. Instigated by the Mahrattas, they refused to ratify the late treaty.

It is stated that in England, Scotland and Ireland, there are still six millions of acres of land uncultivated.

Marshal Suchet has been put on active service by the king of France.

Marshal Davoust has received orders to retire to Flavigny.

Lt. general Gilly has been tried and found guilty. The series of letters proposed to be published in the Courier are said to relate to a divorce meditated in high life, (probably the prince of Wales and his consort, "paired not matched.")

The duke of Wellington has come to England to use the Cheltenham waters, on account of the liver complaint.

A writer from Buenos Ayres, despairs of the independence of that country from the factions that distract the revolutionists.

At Loughborough, at the lace manufactory of Mr. Heathcote, a mob has destroyed machinery and property to the amount of \$65,008, and killed a man.

A person is here, calling himself a Persian ambassador, and is so received by the court; still he is suspected by some to be an impostor.

A want of money is seriously felt by the government. One of the finance commissioners is for paper money—another for the sale of the forest, a forced loan, &c.

The emperor of Russia has abolished the vassalage of the peasants of Esthonica. The process commences at once, but is to be gradual as to the complete enfranchisement, so as to be perfected in 14 years. An instantaneous entire change to freedom might have had bad effects among people in their condition. There are about 100,000 of them.

The decimal divisions of money has been adopted in Holland—it was proposed and much praised in England—but there were impediments as to its introduction. This mode originated under the federal government of the United States.

The funds experienced some depression this morning, for which various causes were assigned; one of which was that the duke of Wellington had brought an account of some serious misunderstanding with France. There is not the least foundation for this, as the [regent's] speech sufficiently proves.

Statistical Articles.

COTTON.

A letter from Liverpool gives the following statement of the imports of cotton into that port during the first five months of 1815 and 1816:

	1815	1816
From America,	28,250 bags	86,890 bags
Brazil and Lisbon,	23,690 do.	36,760 do.
Dutch colonies,	10,370 do.	10,840 do.
Other parts,	8,080 do.	8,730 do.
	70,400	143,220

30,000 bales were also received in June. The price of cotton has fallen very much. June 29, upland 16 to 18*d.*; Orleans, 16 to 19*d.*; sea-island, not stained, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*; Maranham, 23*d.*; Pernambuca 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1½*d.*

PROGRESSIVE WEALTH.

The assessment valuation of property in Maryland in 1798 was about 40 millions.

In 1813, about 120 millions.

The proportion of the 2 million tax in 1798 was \$152,598

The proportion of the 3 million tax in 1813 was \$151,000

The rate of tax on 40 millions of dollars to raise \$152,598, the proportion of the tax for Maryland, in 1798, was thirty-eight cents in the hundred dollars.

The rate of tax on 120 millions to raise \$151,000, is twelve and a half cents only in the hundred dollars.

It follows then, that the 3 million tax of 1813 was lighter by two-thirds than the 2 million tax of 1798.

The 6 million tax of 1814, was only twenty-five cents on the \$100—and that part of the nine millions, paid by Maryland to support the war, was less by half a cent in the \$100 of the valuation, than the two million tax of 1798.

This vast difference, however, is not wholly ascribable to the mere increase of the value of property—for, while the valuation itself shows an increase of 200 per cent. the amount called for gives a comparative decrease of one-third—Maryland's quota of the three million tax being less than her quota of the two million tax was. As direct taxes are proportioned to the representation in congress,

we observe in this, that *Maryland* has lost one-third of the weight she had 1798 in the great council of the nation, by the greater rise of the population of other states.

☞ We have the items from an interesting article in the *Baltimore Patriot*.

MADERIA WINE.—It is stated, that seven years ago there was usually produced at Madeira 25,000 pipes annually, or upwards. The last year only 6790 was entered at the custom-house.

THE FISHERIES.—There arrived within a few days at *Beverly*, SIXTEEN fishing vessels, with about 471,000 fish; nearly 30,000 for each, on an average.

A *cat-fish* was taken by a trout line, opposite Cincinnati, O. some time ago, the dimensions of which, by actual admeasurement, were five feet and a half in length, four feet girth, twelve inches between the eyes, and nineteen across the breast; weight, *one hundred and seventeen pounds!* Such was the power of this fish that the men who took him were obliged to shoot him, in order to get him ashore.

IGNORANCE.—A London paper of the 20th of April, has a long article abusing the United States—but we notice it only to shew the *solid information* those folks possess of the condition of our country.—Speaking of one of the reports of a committee of the House of representatives on manufactures, they say—“*The new manufactories on the banks of the Mississippi find their brethren of Massachusetts will no longer buy their goods voluntarily, and they therefore petition congress to compel them to do so.*” The manufactories on the *Mississippi* supplying the people of *Massachusetts* with woolen and cotton goods! If we were to say that *New-Castle* was supplied with coals from *London*, how would these wise men laugh at us? But they can do *any thing*—make brigs of a peculiar construction to sail up the falls of *Niagara!*!

ATHENS, Ohio, promises to become a place of considerable importance. By a law of congress 40,000 acres of land were appropriated for schools, which are partially leased out. The funds already derived from these amount to 30,000 dollars *per annum*, and the contracts are so made that the revenue will increase with the general rise of the value of the property. A large stone college is now erecting at Athens.

GREAT BRIDGE.—The new bridge at Providence, R. I. is nearly completed—the foot walks occupy a width of 32 feet, the carriage way 63; whole width including the railing, 97—the length 130. It is said to be the widest bridge known.

CANNON.—A six pounder cannon has been cast by Green & co. of Cincinnati—executed in a manner that commands the approbation of all who have seen it.

BOSTON.—From the *Daily Advertiser*.—The average price brought by the nineteen lots of the New Cornhill corporation, sold on Tuesday, was about \$12 20 per square foot. The highest price given for any lot was nearly 21 dollars per square foot, it being for one of the lots bordering on Cornhill. [Or for a lot 20 feet by 100, \$42,000.]

TEAM BOATS.—We have heard a great deal about steam boats—but team boats, for passing rivers and going other short distances, appear likely to come into common use. The *Political Index*, (published at Newburg, N. Y.) of the 6th instant, says—“The team boat of Messrs. Carpenter, Lawrence and Demint went into operation last week—she is 62 feet long and 42 feet wide, and propelled by eight horses. She is capable of carrying ten loaded waggons at a time, and will cross the river in ten or twelve minutes.

BRITISH COINS AND COINAGE.—We have a “report of the lords of the committee of the council appointed to take into consideration the state of the coins of the kingdom, and present establishment and constitution of his majesty’s mint, to his royal highness the prince regent, dated 21st May, 1816.” They state that a new mint has been erected and finished in the most complete manner, and recommend an immediate and heavy coinage of gold and silver metals. They propose that gold coin alone shall be the standard coin of the realm, and that the silver coins are hereafter to be considered merely as representative coins, and to be a legal tender only in payment of sums not exceeding two guineas.* They propose to retain the silver coins at their present fineness, but to reduce their weight; so that from a pound troy of silver there shall be made *sixty-six* shillings instead of *sixty-two*. Instead of the practice heretofore prevailing of delivering an equal weight of coin for bullion deposited at the mint for coinage, they advise that the rule in regard to gold shall be adhered to, but that the *four* extra shillings to the pound of silver shall be retained for the “charge of brassage and seignorage,” and the amount thereby produced be applied to the cost of the mint establishment. By this procedure they expect to prevent the melting down of new silver coins. They think it would be advisable that a sum of not less than 2,500,000*l.* in silver coin should actually be coined, before any issue of new coin should take place, viz. 2,000,000*l.* for the use of Great Britain, and 500,000*l.* for the use of Ireland.

HYDROPHOBIA, OR CANINE MADNESS.—From the *Columbian*. As every mean which affords a prospect either of mitigating or preventing the symptoms of this terrible disease is entitled to our consideration and respect, we communicate the following information for the benefit of suffering humanity—in hope that by these means the knowledge may be more generally diffused.

Dr Moseley, an English physician of unbounded learning and great respectability, has published a work upon this subject, which in a few years has gone through six editions. The means he employs as a preventative, we are informed, has proved infallible in hundreds of instances in which he has used them; and even some cases where the symptoms of hydrophobia had already appeared, have been cured by the same treatment.

In the first place he cauterises the bitten part deeply and extensively with *lapis infernalis*, then applies a poultice to abate the inflammation and promote suppuration. 2dly, He exhibits mercury to the extent of affecting the gums, using calomel internally, and in urgent cases, employs mercurial frictions. For relieving the spasm, he gives the ammoniated tincture of valerian and camphor.

Such is a summary of the treatment, from which, he informs us, “that for upwards of 30 years, and in many hundred cases, *he has never had one failure.* He condemns the practice of excision and amputation of the bitten part as not only unnecessary, but prejudicial and barbarous.

This information is the more valuable, as the work referred to is very scarce in this country. Dr. Mosely has had the politeness to forward two copies to the editors of the Medical Repository, (Drs. Mitchell and Pascalis) which, through their friendship, we have had an opportunity of perusing.

*Bank notes now are, and are likely to be for a long time to come, a “legal tender.”

CHRONICLE.

The Washington 74 arrived at Gibraltar, all well, in 23 days from the Chesapeake. On anchoring, she fired a salute which was returned by the garrison.

It is stated that the whole of our squadron in the Mediterranean, was to rendezvous off Algiers, on the 20th of June.

The weather. On the 12th inst. it was so cold that fires were necessary, in the vicinity of Erie, Pa. Yet the crops, except of grass and indian corn, were promising—the harvest was much later than usual.

During the week ending July 20, there arrived at the "Port of Erie," 3 schooners, 1 sloop and 2 boats; and cleared, 6 schooners. And in the week ending with the 5th August, there arrived at *Buffalo*, 1 brig, 6 schooners and 2 sloops; and cleared 4 schooners. A steam boat for lake *Ontario*, was lately launched at Sackett's Harbor. It is delightful to observe the progressive improvement of the state of our country.

Among those who have lately reached our shores from oppressed *Europe*, is the famous sculptor *Cape-lano*. The Columbian intimates, that his having finished an elegant bust of *Washington*, with an allegorical figure of America dictating a treaty at Ghent, was among the causes of his persecution by the Bourbons, "the deputy governors of Castle-reegh, &c. &c. in France."

The army. It is positively stated in a western paper that the troops at Detroit, Michilimackinac, &c. have not received one dollar of their pittance of pay for the last fifteen months. WE HOPE THIS IS NOT TRUE. But the mere suspicion of such a thing is degrading to the character of government, and ought to be repelled.

Com. Decatur, passing through *Petersburg*, Va. was entertained in great style by its patriotic inhabitants—no less than 300 persons assembling and dining together to honor him, at a very short notice. The toasts drank on the occasion were elegantly simply and expressive; among them were the following—

The constitution of the United States—While we drink the waters of felicity, let us reverence the fountain whence they flow—3 guns.

The memories of Franklin and Washington—"The lightnings of heaven could not withstand the sage, the powers of earth could not corrupt the statesman."

"*Our country*—In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she be always in the right; but always successful, right or wrong."—3 guns—6 cheers.

The President—with many of our living and departed heroes, were "gratefully remembered." The commodore's volunteer was—"The citizens of *Petersburg*—They render honor to others, for services which they themselves have exceeded."

In accepting the invitation to dine with the citizens of *Petersburg*, com. *Decatur* said—"I accept, with pleasure, the highly flattering invitation of the citizens of *Petersburg*; and beg leave to assure you, that the approbation of a people so distinguished for their patriotism, is most gratifying."

How must a man feel thus to receive the caresses of a whole people! We have, thank Heaven, no stars and garters to reward those "who fill up the measure of their country's glory," yet they do not go uncompensated.

Congress.—The next congress will be composed of a very unusual number of new members. Neither of the old members will be re-elected from *Delaware*. The "compensation law" is doing wonders. It is believed that the whole representation from *Connecticut* and *Vermont* will also be changed.

North-Carolina election.—Samuel Dickens, (fed.) is elected to congress from the district lately represented by Mr. Stanford, (fed.) deceased.

Kentucky election.—The returns received are yet very partial and cannot lead us to correct conclusions. In *Fayette* county, in which is *Lexington*, Mr. Clay had 108 votes more than Mr. Pope. Mr. Johnson beat Mr. Taylor 21 votes in *Harrison*. In *Bourbon*, *Mason* and *Nicholas*, Mr. Desha had 1079, and Mr. Garrard 804 votes. These are all the returns we have.

Joseph Bonaparte has purchased an elegant place called *Point Breeze*, near *Bordentown*, N. J. where he intends to reside.

Count Real, formerly prefect of the police of *Paris*, with his family, has arrived at *New-York*.

The Cherokee treaty.—It appears that measures were taken, sometime ago, to ascertain the line of the *Cherokee* boundary, as it existed before the late war with the *Creeks*—with a view, we suppose, to a revision of certain parts of the late treaty.

The rev. *T. H. Gallaudet*, who has been in *Europe* some time to acquire a knowledge of the manner of instructing deaf and dumb persons, has returned to *New York*, having accomplished his object, and will proceed immediately to superintend the institution established at *Hartford, Con.* The *Abbe Sicard* was particularly zealous for the success of this good work. Mr. G. is accompanied by *Mons. Laurent Clere*, a gentleman deaf and dumb from his infancy; one of the most distinguished pupils of the abbe, and for 8 years past, one of the principal assistants in the *Asylum* at *Paris*.

Petion has been lately made president for life by a number of deputies of the different districts of that part of *Hayti* under his command, convened at *Grand Goave*, for the express purpose of revising and amending the constitution.

Carthaginian privateers.—By a vessel from *Havanna* we learn that the coasts of *Cuba* are exceedingly vexed by the patriot vessels, who have shewn universal respect to the flag of the *United States*. In consequence of the many captures made by them, the Spanish authorities at *Havanna* had purchased the late privateers *Young Wasp*, of *Philadelphia*, *Chasseur*, of *Baltimore*, *Reindeer* of *Boston* and some other smaller vessels, which happened to be in the port, to chase them away. But no progress had been made to equip them, though the tonnage duty on foreign vessels had been doubled for the purpose.

A brig from *Boston*, is said to have been robbed of 3 or 4000 dollars by a vessel under the *Carthaginian* flag, off *Bermuda*. This is the first affair of the kind that we have heard of, and we hope it may be the last.

Many slave ships with full cargoes of slaves, are arriving at *Havanna* from the coast of *Africa*.

Mexico. The cause of liberty has not been extinguished by the death of gen. *Morales*, who so long and so successfully commanded the patriots of *Mexico*. Succeeding chiefs carry on the war with vigor and effect. Large bodies of republicans are in the neighborhood of the city of *Mexico*, and are said to have entered the suburb of *San Lazaro*. They blockaded *Vera Cruz*, and have lately gained a handsome victory in *Oaxaca*, in which the royalists had 300 killed and lost all their baggage. Preparations appeared to be making for some decisive battles. The executive authority remains at the city of *Tehuacan*—the most of the provinces had elected their representatives to congress, and harmony was growing among the people.

General Toledo, whose name is familiar to our

readers, as the leader of the revolutionary forces in the Spanish provinces bordering on the United States, passed through Washington on Sunday last. He arrived at Alexandria in a vessel from New-Orleans, and went northwardly. His object is not known.

Monte Video. A Portuguese force of 12 vessels, in all, among which is one 74 and 2 frigates, with 3000 men, has sailed from the Brazils to attack Monte Video.

From Lima we learn that admiral Brown, as he is commonly called, from Buenos Ayres, with two ships and a brig, was off the coast of Peru, where he had made six captures. Six merchant ships at Lima, one of which is called "*The Queen of Angels*," had been armed to pursue him; they carry 128 guns, and are manned by 824 sailors and 216 soldiers. We are much mistaken if some of these vessels are not added to Brown's list of prizes.

From Austria. Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Leghorn, to his friend in New-York, dated May 30, 1816.

"I have lately received a letter from my friend maj. Barney, in which he speaks of the pointed and highly distinguished reception given him by the emperor of Austria, when on a late visit to Trieste.—He gave him a private interview of an hour, in which he spoke with much satisfaction of the American commerce to his ports, and said that every thing on his part would be done to encourage it; he seemed to be aware of its being of more value to him than that of the English, which impression, the major did not of course fail to strengthen, by pointing to the fact, that we not only brought rich cargoes, but returned laden with the productions and manufactures of the Austrian empire; the English on the contrary took few of the former, and none of the latter. On this visit, he says he found the anti-chamber crowded with persons of distinction, and the consuls of other powers waiting for an audience. As soon as he entered, he was conducted into the royal presence, and was told, that it was the orders of the emperor to give the American consul immediate admission. I am sure, you will participate in the pleasure I felt in finding, in the sovereignty of so important a nation and with whom we had so little intercourse, the manifestation of so friendly a disposition towards our country." [Such are the effects of the wars of 1812 and 1815.]

INTOLERABLE INSOLENCE From the protest made by capt. Beard, of the brig Union, of which the following is a copy, the public will see with astonishment, that the British are making the lakes a theatre for renewing their old system of search and impressment. It will be recollected that this is not the only instance which has occurred in this quarter. The British have stopped several vessels on lake Erie, this season, under the frivolous pretence of searching for deserters. Their real design, we believe, is to insult our flag and those who sail under it, by the exercise of principles the most unjust and tyrannical. We understand that a copy of this protest has been forwarded to the secretary of the navy, and we trust that the government will take the most prompt and effectual measures to remedy this growing evil.—*Buffalo Journal.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Niagara county, } ss.

Be it remembered that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1816, personally appeared before me, _____

James Beard, master of the brig Union, of Buffalo, who being duly sworn on the holy evangelists, doth depose, testify, and declare, that on the 23d day of July, last past, near meridian, said brig

sailed from Detroit, bound to the port of Buffalo Creek, with a head wind and beat down the river. At 6 o'clock, P. M. in beating, the vessel grounded near the head of Grose-Isle, about 8 miles distant from Detroit. Finding the vessel's boat not sufficiently large to get her afloat, deponent sent to the U. S. garrison on Grose-Isle, and borrowed a boat; and on the morning of the 24th the vessel was got off. The wind still being ahead, we continued beating down the river, until we came nearly abreast of the said garrison on Grose-Isle, when we sent two men to return the boat we had borrowed—being then in sight of Amherstburgh, [Malden.] We soon after discovered a boat leave the last mentioned place, with a number of men rowing in the same direction with the boat we had sent to Grose-Isle. They continued in the same direction until our boat had approached near the U. S. garrison, when they put about and came on board the Union. We found it to be a six oared barge, with a British naval officer, in a midshipman's uniform, and 6 men, who immediately came on deck, and enquired for the master of the vessel. The deponent being pointed out to them, the officer stated to this deponent that he came to search his vessel for deserters. This deponent replied that all his men were on deck, except those who had gone ashore with the boat. The officer then ordered the men under his command into the hold and fore-castle, to make search. Deponent protested against this unwarrantable procedure and forbid it. The officer replied that he was ordered to search, and that if he could not do it peaceably, he should do it by force—at the same time saying, "*your government allow it, why should not you?*"—There were at this time two pieces of artillery drawn up on the Canadian shore, apparently well armed not more than one hundred yards distant from the Union. Deponent told the officer, that if he would search he must take charge of the vessel, upon which said officer took the helm, ordered his men to take in sail and bring the vessel to anchor; which they accordingly did. They then searched the vessel, and after their purpose was accomplished, the officer told this deponent he might again take charge of his vessel. They then took their boat and departed, and at the same time the two pieces of artillery were removed from the shore. Before they left the Union, this deponent demanded their authority—when the officer declared that he acted under the verbal orders of his commanding officer, and that his name was Henry Brooks. JAMES BEARD.

Richard Smith was executed at Philadelphia on Saturday last, for the murder of captain *Carson*. The rarity of such exhibitions in our country, caused a great crowd of people; who behaved in the most decorous, orderly and feeling manner. But why this strange curiosity to see a fellow creature put to death?

Boston, Aug. 9.—The Congress frigate, captain Morris, now in this harbor, is undergoing a thorough repair, the Constitution and Guerriere frigates are to be hauled off, to give room for the Congress to be hove down and coppered—after which she will be refitted to proceed upon a long voyage, probably for the N. W. Coast of America: during which she is expected to survey several coasts and harbors.

The U. S. sloop of war Prometheus, capt. Wadsworth, is getting ready for sea. She is supposed to be bound to Russia, to carry a messenger with despatches.

A note.—A late Philadelphia paper says—On Monday evening a man for a wager, at Vauxhall Gardens, eat three dozen glasses ice cream and drank three half gills of brandy in *ten minutes*.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 26 OF VOL. X.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 260.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—It appears from a letter of the secretary of the treasury to the bank commissioners at Philadelphia, see page 423, that there has been some misunderstanding as to the period said to have been agreed upon for the resumption of specie payments, and that the principle laid down in his circular of the 23d ult. see page 376, will be adhered to.

DOCUMENTS.—The report made to the senate, which the editor of the *Albany Daily Advertiser* expresses his surprise at not having seen in the newspapers, was extensively published, and may be seen in the 37th page of the present volume of the **WEEKLY REGISTER**.

We notice the article to say, that we will sincerely thank any gentleman to point out any important or interesting American document, belonging to its period, which has *not* been inserted in this work.

A supplement of four pages is attached to the present number, and completes the tenth volume of the **WEEKLY REGISTER**; the title page and index will be forwarded as usual.

THE WAR TABLES.—This number was set apart to supply the omissions or correct errors in the very interesting "war table" hitherto inserted in this work—see pages 154 and 155, of the present volume. While we have received several testimonials of the general accuracy of these laborious compositions, we have only advices of the following omission and errors, if so the latter are.

1. That the gallant expedition of colonel *Newman*, with 117 Georgia volunteers, who defeated a body of 300 Seminole Indians, killing 70 of them, in Sept. 1812, is omitted. We regret it; but a particular account of the affair may be found in pages 156, 171 255 of the third volume.

2. And by a letter from *Canada*, received a considerable time since, and, we are sorry to say, mislaid, in which it is alleged, that the species of the British forces engaged in the affairs of *Detroit* and at *Williamsburg* is not fairly stated; and that, besides, they were not near as numerous as they are rated at in the tables.

The first was overlooked, perhaps, as not so immediately growing out of the war with *Great Britain*—and, for the others, we consulted authorities that commanded our respect.

In closing the year, it is with gratitude and pride the editor acknowledges again the continued support and approbation of his work, by the public.—The idea of its utility, novel and uncertain at first, seems fully established, and the plan and execution appears to be generally approved. Though he cannot boast of any *great* increase of subscribers within the year, he has seen, with more pleasure, the **REGISTER** passing rapidly into the hands of his most distinguished fellow-citizens.—The happy period of its existence, as a book of record and reference, renders it a sort of a *sine qua non* to the library of many gentlemen, abroad as well as at home. The

stock of complete copies is not yet exhausted, and files will be furnished as follows:

For the 5 years subscription to Sept. 1816	25
year in advance to Sept. 1817	5
supplements to vols. 5, 7, 8 and 9	4

\$34

If desired bound, 87½ cents per volume to be added as the cost of binding. Files, or sets, will be delivered at Portsmouth, N. H. Salem, Boston, Newport, New-York, Albany, Philadelphia, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, (as well as in Baltimore,) without risk to the purchaser; or be forwarded as directed to other places, the cash therefor being paid.

There is an old saying, "good wine needs no bush;" but it is pleasant to close the business of the year with expressions of approbation like the following, which were actually received in the course of one week, and are published for the use of those unacquainted with our work—

1. A gentleman, high in honors in the West Indies, in a long and very flattering letter to the editor, enclosed a draft for *one hundred dollars*, (which has been duly paid) for a copy of the **WEEKLY REGISTER**, in testimony of his determination to support a work he so much valued. It must be confessed, he has done it in a very *substantial* way.

2. Another in *Tennessee*, compared the **WEEKLY REGISTER** "to a rich and well executed painting, ever mellowing by time, and always giving a true and striking likeness of what it purports to delineate."

3. A *Georgia* friend says—"Accept of my congratulations for the gradual improvement of your very useful **REGISTER**. I hope a liberal public will duly appreciate so valuable a repository of indispensable knowledge, and not suffer its indefatigable editor to regret the pains he has taken to complete his end."

4. Another in *Delaware* writes thus—"Although I was not entirely ignorant of the progressive importance of the *Weekly Register*, yet I confess I was far from holding it in that high degree of estimation that a more familiar acquaintance with it has caused. I have said, and I hope I shall not be accused of adulation if I repeat it, that I despair of ever seeing a work of this kind edited with equal ability and industry—for the very obvious reason, that we seldom see men of superior talents unite sufficient industry for a work wherein so much is required of both."

5. A venerable gentleman in *New-York* observes: "To conduct with propriety a public journal of pure and unmixed *American* principles (as the **REGISTER** is conducted) is an arduous and toilsome, and, in many respects, an unpropitious accomplishment. Yet, notwithstanding foreign intrigues and domestic corruptions, we have reason to hope that the doctrines inculcated by your excellent publication will surmount the factious frenzy of the times, and harmonize the feelings of all, as a *people* zealous of a *national* character."

We have nothing further to say, except to assure our friends, that the exertions which gained,

shall be continued to preserve their good opinion. Indeed, we are flattered by the prospect before us, that we shall be able to increase it.

GENERAL INDEX.

A general index for the WEEKLY REGISTER begins to be exceedingly wanted and is loudly called for from all quarters; and the editor has resolved, (and indeed, already made some progress to execute the Herculean task) at the end of the next year, or 12th volume, to publish a complete analytical index of the twelve preceding volumes—wherein every thing that belongs to a subject, scattered through the whole work, shall be presented at once, with clear and distinct references to the volumes and pages where they are severally inserted, and a notice of the times or chief circumstances belonging to each.—The object of this index is—that a gentleman may instantly find out and refer to any document, fact, speculation, proposition, notice or anecdote, which has appeared in this ponderous work for a period of six years, the most interesting, perhaps, to our own country and to Europe, that have past for many generations.

The twelve volumes are designed to complete a series—we had an idea of making it consist of ten; but there is a great deal belonging to the late busy times to settle and record, and we thought it best to extend it another year.

What this general index will cost, is not yet determined. It will be a year's business, and probably make a volume of the usual size.

Affairs on lake Erie.

If the British persevere in the practice of searching our vessels on lake Erie, they must calculate that force will be repelled by force. There is no part in the American character to sanction or permit it on that lake, so dear to the feelings and so flattering to the pride of every one who loves his country. We learn that governor Cass has received a reply to his remonstrance some time ago, to the commander of the British forces, against certain proceedings similar to those lately occurring in the case of the brig Union, (see our last paper.) The officer disavows the conduct complained of; but says he cannot control the navy department—adding, that he would make a representation of the case to his government. This sounds well enough—but when we see that the British are sending seamen to the lakes, and that lord Melville, in parliament, refuses to avow the extent of the force wanted or its object—the thing looks bad, and makes us believe that the “navy department” acts under the sanction of the government, and will be justified or excused by it.

All ranks and descriptions of people are indignant at these outrages—they are universally regretted, for the impossibility of submitting to them is universally admitted. Great Britain and her friends complain that the American mind is in hostility to her and them. How can it be otherwise, when she is continually exciting it by some new outrage or assumption? Her pride and envy seems always busy to seek provocation or injury—and should we not feel resentment? It is thus that the marks of former wounds, cicatrized, are hourly presented to us, and that we sometimes judge too severely, perhaps, of things present through a recollection of the past. If I understand the disposition of my countrymen, it is decidedly friendly to the British people, but hostile to the government; sim-

ply because that government is ever hostile to the United States.

What is meant, or intended, by this course of proceedings on lake Erie, all are at a loss to form an idea of. If they are sanctioned by the British government, a new war must needs have been resolved on—for the ministers are satisfied that this course of conduct will be arrested. If it is unauthorised, we expect to be convinced of it by the degradation and dismissal of those guilty of the outrages. We hope to hear no more of mere changes of service, with promotion, to those of her naval officers who violate the most pointed injunctions of natural or written law; and, by acts “disavowed,” maltreat and abuse and murder, in time of peace, unoffending Americans. While such things are daily happening how can we forget the attack on the Chesapeake, the murder of Pierce, the blockade of New-York, with a list of like things the mere recapitulation of which would fill half a page? Why will England not let us forget, or at least forgive, those acts? It is impossible to think that her government can believe it is the interest of Great Britain to be at war with the United States—it is evident to all men that the late war, instead of “crippling us for fifty years” as was threatened, really strengthened and advanced us. Even as to naval means, we went on with vast rapidity—the squadron which anchored in Gibraltar bay just after the peace to chastise Algiers, carried many more guns than we had mounted when the war began: and so it was in respect to every thing else.

But be the intent what it may, it will soon come to an explanation on lake Erie. We have an armed vessel on the lake, the Ghent, commanded by a gallant officer, lieutenant Conklin. It is absolutely impossible that he can stand by and see an American vessel boarded and searched by the British, within our own waters—and it is impossible, also, that the people can, of themselves, admit it. Some high-minded men to preserve the “bit of striped bunting” from pollution, will supply their vessels with sufficient force to beat off the intruders. And they may do it as lawfully as a man may defend his home—and they ought to do it. The common and statute law of England will justify them even in killing any that attempt to board them without leave, being warned off. The case of the gallant commodore Barney comes in point. About the year 1794 or '95, he re-captured his ship from an English prize crew, with a display of personal heroism never surpassed. Some of them were killed and wounded by him, and he succeeded in bringing his ship, with ten or twelve prisoners, to Baltimore; his own force being only himself and two men, and the latter in the hold when he began the engagement! In a future voyage he was again taken and carried to Jamaica, where he was put upon his trial for murder and piracy. Great exertions had been made to collect evidence against him; but he, in the bar, a stranger, told the attorney-general to his teeth, that he himself would furnish all the proof wanted. He said he had killed and fired at, with an intention to kill, certain of “his majesty's” subjects—that he did re-take his ship and carry off the prize crew to Baltimore, &c. which it was so plainly his natural right to do, that he disdained to offer a remark to defend it. The judge entirely sided with the commodore—force might always be resisted by force. No civil process had been had against the vessel; and the right of the British to her existed only in their power to keep the possession. They entered and held her by force, and Barney was guilty neither of murder or piracy.

It will be recollected that the case of the com-
modore excited the attention of president Wash-
ington, who sent a special messenger to Jamaica
to demand his release; but he was acquitted and at
liberty before that messenger arrived.

The pretence of the British is to search for de-
serters. The pretence is stale and will not do. It is
probable there are very numerous desertions from
Upper Canada, where the great body of the people
are a sort of a military force, receiving rations from
government for three years with donations of land,
&c. on condition of actual settlement. We are told
on the best authority, that many of these, as well
as of the regular soldiers, leave the country and
seek the liberty of the opposite shore. We do not
entice them; we offer them nothing but the general
protection of the common laws of the land; and it
is not a crime in us that they prefer our side of the
lakes. If any one be detected within the British
territory in an intrigue with their subjects, let them
be punished by their laws—but these laws cannot
be suffered to extend to American vessels navigat-
ing the lake, the common highway of both
parties; and we sincerely hope that all attempts at
it will instantly cease; if they do not, they must
and will be resisted.

Emigration—again.

We noticed in our last the great outcry that had
been made in a London newspaper because two
hundred and twenty-nine persons had arrived in
New-York in *one week* from Europe, viz. 151 from
Ireland, 56 from England and 22 from France. This
was a very "alarming" affair, and calculated to ex-
cite the most "serious" reflections. By the extract
we gave, it will be seen that it caused some ill-
natured and illiberal remarks.

To ascertain some facts of considerable interest,
and to console the editor of the London newspaper in
his distress, we have carefully examined all the
columns of ship news which have reached us, in regu-
lar succession, for the week ending yesterday
morning. The result of this examination is given
below. The amount will surprize our readers; but
it is certainly rather under than above the true
number of persons that have arrived in the United
States from Europe within the time stated.

The sentiment of *Washington* is our sentiment.
In his reply to a congratulatory address from the
citizens of Baltimore, he observed: *that so long as
this country continued sensible of the blessings, civil
and religious, it had attained, so long would it con-
tinue to be the asylum of the oppressed from every land.*
We wish to the oppressed—the poor man seeking
bread—peace and plenty, and health and happiness.
"This be a main queer country," said a Yorkshire-
man who, with three well-grown sons and a large
family of small children, was travelling from New-
York to Zanesville, to a gentleman who met him
not far from Bedford, Pa. "it is a main queer
country," said he—for I have asked *the laboring
folks all along the road how many meals they eat in a
day, and they all said three and sometimes four, if they
wanted them.* We have but *two* at home, and they
are scanty enough, sir," continued he in his broad
dialect, which I know not how to express with
English types. "Only think, sir," added he, "many
of these people [the laborers] asked me to eat and
drink with them—we can't do so in Yorkshire, sir,
for we have not enough for ourselves." What a field
for reflection is there in the facts here stated? What
American would have thought of enquiring, *how
many meals the working people eat in a day?* But

this was the first thing the poor Englishman thought
of, and he had done it "*all along the road*" to be
convinced of the truth of the matter. He was deli-
ghted with the prospect of a full belly for himself
and his children—the country "was worth fighting
for" where the laborer eat three times a day; and
he voluntarily declared that he and his three boys
would support it as long as they could stand; "be-
sides, sir," said he, I have some more coming on
in the waggon that will soon be able to help us." It is
a knowledge that this latter sentiment prevail-
s, which, most probably, so much embitters the Eng-
lish against us. They certainly cannot be *angry* at us
because we give those able and willing to labor an
opportunity to satisfy their hunger. Nor need
they *fear* us—we never shall trouble them if they
do not trouble us. We are proud to say that in all
the collisions between the United States and
Great Britain, the origin, or *entire* cause of each, was
with the latter, *who never preferred one regular com-
plaint against us—who never had reason to do so.*
They have nothing to oppose to us but what comes
of their envy, jealousy and hate. We have done
them no wrong, and they know it—but, like the
Athenian in the case of *Aristides*, they would ruin
us because we are more just than they. I have be-
fore me some singular evidences of this detestable
disposition, and shall shortly review what I consider
a *Treasury* work upon the "colonial policy of Great
Britain," wherein *every* thing and *any* thing is con-
sidered expedient and proper that may check and
keep down "America, independent America"—
capable of forcing herself into notice, the "dangerous
competitor."

*List of vessels, with their passengers, &c. which arriv-
ed in the ports of the United States for one week,
ending yesterday, August 23, 1816. The period
is fixed at Baltimore, and the account made up from
the regular mails arriving there within the time
stated:—*

Ship	Names.	Where from	Arrived at	Passenger's
	Sally,	Dublin,	New-York,	35
	Eliza,	London,	—	20
	Cumberland,	Londonderry,	—	50
	Amelia,	—	—	83
	Caledonia,	—	—	—
	Sally,	Cork,	—	69
	Cordelia,	Greenock,	—	90
	Grand Tuffy,	Belfast,	—	54
	Charlotte,	Londonderry,	Philadelphia,	180
	Mary-Ann,	—	Amboy,	150
	Tontine,	Bordeaux,	New York,	14
	Atlantic,	Belfast,	—	65
	Carolina Ann,	Liverpool,	—	—
	Ann Maria,	—	—	21
Brig	Flora,	Belfast,	—	56
	Burdley,	Londonderry,	—	53
	Skene,	Leith,	Amboy,	109
	Swanwick,	Ireland,	—	60
	William Henry,	Londonderry,	Philadelphia,	39
	Ann Johnson,	Bristol, (Eng.)	Boston,	30
	June,	Cork,	New-York,	41
	John and William,	Sligo,	New-London,	45
		Belfast,	New-York,	86

RECAPITULATION,

From Ireland,	1084
Scotland,	199
England,	59
France,	12
	1354
Add for the passenger vessels whose num- ber is not stated, 60 each,	120
	1474

To which we might add from 150 to 200 more,
that have arrived in vessels not noticed at all as

*Not absolutely stated—the vessel was generally
noticed as having "passengers," and we are proba-
bly under the amount she brought.

having passengers, bringing only few each, besides those which may have escaped our notice, or have not been heard of, coming into other ports.

British Colonial Population.

From returns printed by order of the house of commons, July 12, 1815.

	Whites	black colored and	Free persons	Slaves
Dominica, : : : :	1325	2988	21,728	
Demerara, : : : :	2871	2980	71,180	
New Providence, : : : :	1820	1074	3,190	
St. Vincent, : : : :	827	646	22,020	
The Grenadines, : : : :	226	76	2,000	
Bermuda, : : : :	4755		4,794	
Surinam, : : : :	2029	3075	51,937	
Curracoa, : : : :	2781	4033	6,026	
Grenada, : : : :	771	1120	29,331	
Marinique, : : : :	9206	8630	77,577	
Berbice, : : : :	550	240	255,169	

So far the returns—many islands and possessions are unnoticed. In page 115 of the present volume, we gave a very interesting statement as to the population of the colonies of Great Britain, abstracted from *Colquhoun*—but as the preceding differs considerably, in several cases, from his statements, we have inserted it for the use of any that may desire the most minute and authentic account of these things.

Mammoth cave of Kentucky.

As this is, perhaps, one of the greatest natural curiosities of our country, and as there is a long, intricate account of it, given by Dr. Ward, now in circulation among the newspapers, we have abstracted as brief and clear a description as we could make, to have it recorded here. The scite is not exactly designated, but it is in Warren county, near the Green river. We must conceive an idea of a great subterraneous passage, which, at the distance of six miles from its mouth, leads to a room upwards of eight acres in extent; from which room (called the *chief city*) there are five avenues—two of them leading to other large rooms, that have other avenues branching from them.

The mouth of the cave is a pit, 40 feet deep and 120 in circumference. On the south side of this is the entrance, which is 30 feet wide and 40 or 50 feet high for about 40 perches, and then for a few perches it is only about 10 feet wide and 5 feet high. From thence it is 30 or 40 feet wide and 20 feet high for one mile, that is, to a place called the *first hoppers*, where they manufacture the saltpetre. From that to the *second hoppers*, which is another mile, the passage is about 40 feet wide and 60 high.—For this distance, the course is south, the way is smooth and hard; the side walls are perpendicular, the roof solid and regularly arched. From the *second hoppers* the avenue runs west one mile, and then south west three miles to the *chief city*. The floor of this part of the passage is uneven, consisting of limestone and nitrous earth. The height is from 60 to 100 feet and the width about the same. The great central cave, the *chief city*, is about 100 feet high, the avenues leading from it are from 40 to 80 feet high, and from 60 to 100 feet wide.

Three of these openings do not lead to any rooms—though they appear to have communications with

one another: one of them that runs south, was examined for the distance of two miles; and another that runs eastwardly about as far; and from that passed a circuitous avenue back to the chief city. A fourth avenue leads towards the mouth of the cave, that is northwardly, and reached the *second city* above two miles from the *first* one, which it very much resembles, except that it is 200 feet high, and has only two avenues leading from it. Of these two, the one that runs eastward leads to the third city, at the distance of about three hundred perches. This room is only 200 feet square and 60 feet high. A beautiful sheet of water issues from the side of it, at the height of 30 feet, and disappears among the loose stones of the bottom. Returning from this, at the distance of 100 yards, there is another avenue leading out of the last mentioned one, and running above a mile towards the south, through a dark passage, and then, after a steep ascent of about 60 yards, opening into the *fourth city*. This apartment is six acres in extent, being about 4 miles from the chief city—that is, 10 miles from the entrance.

The fifth avenue that leads from the city runs south east about 900 yards, and then opens into the *fifth city*, which is about 4 acres in extent. The floor of this one is strewn with lime stone, and has "five beds with brands of cane lying around them." From this room, a large, straight, elegant avenue runs south about 500 perches. At the end of this is a small vertical opening, called the *passage of the chimney*, just large enough to admit the entrance of a man. After ascending about 40 feet, it opens to a chamber 1800 feet in circumference and 150 in height. In this were found soda, glauber and Epsom salts, flint, yellow ochre, different kinds of spar, and some petrifications. From the last mentioned room there run other avenues, unexplored, that appear as large as any of those already described.

Near the mouth of the cave is a narrow descending passage, covered with a broad flat stone. At the depth of 16 or 18 feet it becomes level, and winds round under the main avenue, and at last opens into it by two large passages just beyond the *second hoppers*. It is called the glauber-salt room, and besides this, are the *sick room*, the *bat room*, and the *flint room*; all of them large and very long. Near the *second hoppers* is a branch of the main avenue that runs west and south west near two miles. It is called the *haunted chamber*, on account of the echo it gives to all sounds made in it. The arch of it is incrustured with spar, and in some places columns of spar extend from the floor to the ceiling. These are fluted, knobbed with stalactites, and hung with drapery, reflecting the light in the most brilliant manner. Near the centre of the arch is a dome, apparently 50 feet high, ornamented with colored spars that look like drapery hangings, &c. and exhibit great splendor. Beneath it is a chair formed of spar, called "*Wilkin's armed chair*."

At one side of this chamber there is a narrow descent on one side of a deep chasm, in which, a great distance down, is heard the sound of a waterfall. From this defile, which extends only 30 or 40 yards, there is an avenue running westward above a mile in length, and at the end of it is a reservoir of pure water, called the *pool of Clitorius*.* Near that there is another avenue branching off to the north-west, and leading to a small room of pure white. On the way are passed several pillars, of the most brilliant spar. In this latter cavern are seen im-

*So named from the classical *fons Clitorius*, said to be so pure and agreeable to the taste that no one drinking it could ever relish wine afterwards.

immense numbers of bats, suspended from the roof, by the hind claws. Three of the avenues of the mammoth cave are supposed to pass underneath the Green river. Here was found the celebrated Indian *mummy* which Dr. Ward brought away. It is a female about six feet tall, but only weighing about 20 pounds, and in a sitting posture with the knees close to the bosom. She was wrapped in a robe made of wild hemp and willow bark. By her side were bags of the same cloth, containing beads, trinkets, and implements of industry. One of these articles was a musical instrument of cane, consisting of two pieces joined like a double flageolet.—She had a curiously wrought bowl, and a beautiful wrought vandyke made of feathers. She was discovered by some saltpetre diggers about three miles from the mouth of the cave, buried eight feet deep between two limestone flags.

Internal Revenue of the U. States.

There are some facts, connected with the internal revenue of the United States, that do not seem to be so generally known as their importance merits that they should be. It is not, perhaps, extraordinary that these facts have not been detailed in the public prints, when we consider the numerous and interesting topics that have engaged for a considerable time past the attention of congress, and that the documents, printed by their order, during the last session alone, fill at least a dozen volumes. There certainly never has existed a government in which the fountains of knowledge have been so thoroughly opened, or from which a more abundant stream of light has constantly flowed for the information of the people. The only fear now, perhaps, is, lest the extent and variety of this information, involved, as it necessarily often is, in the forms of office, may in some points obscure rather than enlighten the public mind by the various views presented of the same objects, or deter the conductors of our public journals from filling their columns with details that are dry and tedious, however interesting in their results. It is these results, exhibited in condensed and general views, that it has, hence, now eminently become the duty of our public journals to exhibit.

The views which it is intended now to present, being all derived from official documents, may be entirely relied on, and will, it is hoped, be an antidote to various misapprehensions as well as misrepresentations that have appeared in the public prints. The office is now undertaken principally from one consideration.

Most of the internal revenues are in their operation substantially *direct*, that is, the individual who pays the tax bears himself the burthen, instead of its being, as in the case of imported goods, eventually borne by the consumer although in the first place incurred by the importing merchant. Direct taxes, it is well known, have been universally the most difficult to collect, owing to the expense of collecting them from so many persons, and to their payment being in all cases compulsory, not, depending, as in the case of articles of consumption, on the inclination of the individual purchasing them, who, moreover, in many cases is unconscious of the tax he pays. Hence it has always been expected that the imposition of such taxes would involve the strongest appeal to the good sense as well as virtue of the community, and the liveliest solicitude has been entertained for the effects of their imposition, strengthened by the impression made on the public mind by their original imposition during the administration of Mr. Adams.

The experiment has recently been made with a success beyond the most sanguine expectations.—These taxes, tho' for a time very considerable in amount, have been discharged with a promptitude and cheerfulness that have evinced a general willingness and ability to pay them. This alacrity has not been confined to the friends of the administration, but has been also, to their honor, displayed almost universally by their opponents. A people thus obedient to the laws, in the point in which their operation is the most sensibly felt claim our respect, if not our admiration. For let us always remember that *they* not only pay these taxes, but that *they* also laid them; that it was their will which gave them being, and that it is their will that continues them in existence. With this fact in view, the attempt recently made, to prove that these taxes are reluctantly and tardily discharged, calls for exposure. That where the highest praise was merited, this severest reproach should be cast on the people, should excite not only indignation but reprobation. To repel this unjust charge, to disprove it beyond a doubt, to vindicate the honor of an abused community, is the object of the subjoined statements and elucidations.

In the second year of the late war, viz, on the 24th of July, 1813, congress passed acts imposing duties on carriages, stills, sales at auction, and on refined sugar, and on the 2d of August ensuing passed acts imposing duties on retailers, and on various instruments of writing which were required to be stamped; all these duties to take effect on the 1st of January, 1814.

On the 22d of July, 1813, an act was passed directing an assessment to be made of the real estate and slaves in the United States, the operations under which were not to commence until the 1st of February following.

On the 2d of August, 1813, an act was passed imposing a direct tax on the real estate and slaves, so assessed, of three millions of dollars.

On the 24th of July, 1813, the office of commissioner of the revenue, on which the superintendance of the collection of the revenue was devolved, was established.

Before the system could be carried into effect it became necessary to organize one hundred and ninety nine distinct districts in the United States, by appointing in each a collector and principal assessor, and giving them their necessary instructions, and by the appointment by these officers of the requisite number of assistants.

This organization was seasonably effected, and the collection of the internal duties went fully into effect on the appointed day.

How far this system has succeeded the following results will shew:

I. View of the collection of the direct tax and internal duties for the year 1814.

The secretary of the treasury had computed that, of these duties, there would accrue in the first year the amount of two millions. Instead of this amount there actually accrued above three millions two hundred thousand dollars.

This aggregate sum was drawn from the following duties:

From Stills	Dols.	1,681,087
Carriages		225,173
Retailers		787,065
Sales at auction		151,529
Refined Sugar		11,670
Stamps		410,516
Interest and penalties		3,845
		<hr/>
		3,273,900
Refunded or remitted,		11,793
		<hr/>
		3,262,107

Of this amount there was received by the collectors during the year 1814, 2,083,218 dollars, the balance consisting principally of bonded duties not payable within the year.

Of the sum received by the collectors in the year 1814—

There was paid to the treasurer	Dols. 1,762,003
And the expenses of collection were	148,991
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Total paid into the treasury, dollars	1,910,994

Leaving in the hands of the collectors	Dols. 172,224
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The expenses of collection, consisted of the following items:

Contingent expenses, such as books, stationery, notes, &c.	Dols. 17,147
Measuring stills, an expense almost exclusively incident to the commencement of the system	13,594
Commission and extra allowance by the president	118,250

The whole expenses of collection \$148,991 being 7½ per centum on the amount paid into the treasury and about 7 per centum on the amount received.

The assessment of the real estate and slaves, generally commenced in the month of February, and was, in most of the districts, accomplished within a period of 6 months. It is doubted whether the fiscal annals of any nation exhibit the performance of such a complicated operation within a shorter period, and it is the more memorable from the fact, that the only general assessment, ever before made in the U. States, which was directed in the administration of Mr. Adams, occupied several years.

The collection of the tax of three millions was immediately consequent to the assessment. Of the whole amount, the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Kentucky, assumed their respective quotas, and punctually, with deduction of 15 per centum allowed by law, paid them. The aggregate of these quotas, amounted to 1,563,290 dollars, leaving to be collected from individuals the sum of 1,636,760 dollars.

Of this last amount there was received in the year 1814, the sum of 1,258,549 dollars, of which there was paid to the

Treasurer	Dols. 1,090,543
And the expenses of collection were	75,996

Total paid into the treasury	Dols. 1,166,544
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The whole expenses of collection being six and a half per centum on the amount paid into the treasury, and six per centum on the amount received.

Combining the direct tax and duties, the whole amount paid into the treasury during the year 1814, independently of the quotas of the assuming states, was 3,077,838 dollars, and the expenses of collection 224,987 dollars, being about seven and a quarter per centum.

On the 28th of November, 1815, it appears that there remained to be collected, 56,761 dollars, near one half of which was due by Louisiana, in which the assessment was much protracted, from the difficulty of obtaining officers for the compensations allowed by law—the balance consisted principally of taxes on non-resident property, for the payment of which a further time is allowed, than for taxes on the property of individuals, and on property purchased on behalf the United States. The whole of this balance has been since reduced to an amount within twenty thousand dollars, which will be discharged within the periods fixed by law.

View of the collection of the direct tax, and internal duties for the year 1815.

In December, 1814, the duty on carriages was modified. A duty of 20 cents a gallon was laid on spirits distilled within the United States, to take effect on the 1st of February ensuing, in addition

to the duty on stills, the duty on retailers augmented fifty per centum, and that on sales at auction one hundred per centum, both augmentations to take effect on the 1st of February ensuing.

On the 18th January, 1815, a duty was imposed on household furniture, and gold and silver watches, and on various articles manufactured in the United States, the latter to take effect on the 18th April, ensuing.

In the same month a direct tax of six millions of dollars was laid in the United States, exclusive of the district of Columbia, on which, in the ensuing month, a direct tax of 19,998 dollars was laid.

Under this act, a new assessment was made throughout the United States, on principles, in some respects, different from those by which the preceding assessment had been regulated, and particularly in regard to an entirely new feature, according to which the valuations of the principal assessors of each state were required to be submitted to the whole of the principal assessors of the state, who definitively fixed them and decided the rate of taxation. In consequence of the increased labor of this operation, a much greater time was consumed in effecting it, than was taken up in the preceding assessment, and very different terms occupied in different states, and even in different districts of the same state. We find, accordingly, that in some districts the assessment was not completed so early by seven or eight months as in others. Owing to this circumstance the collection of the tax was commenced at very different times in the different districts. Forming an average of those times, it may generally be taken, as commencing on the 15th of February, 1816.

In this year (1815) the aggregate internal duties that accrued, amounted to about	Dols. 6,300,000
Add the amount which accrued, but was not received during the year 1814,	1,178,000

	7,478,000
Of this amount there was received by the collectors during the year 1815,	4,980,000

Leaving a balance uncollected, consisting principally of duties, not payable within the year, of	2,498,000
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Of the sums received by the collectors, there was paid to the treasurer	4,150,000
And the expenses of collection were	278,583

Total paid into the treasury	Dols. 4,428,583
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The whole expenses of collection being 6¼ per centum on the amount paid into the treasury.

Of the direct tax of 1814, at the end of that year, there remained unpaid to the treasury, the sum of

Of the direct tax of '15, amounting to	6,019,998	468,896
There was paid by the states of New-York, South Carolina, Georgia and Ohio, which assumed their respective quotas, including the deductions allowed, the sum of	1,634,263	

Leaving to be collected from individuals	4,385,730
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	4,855,620
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As already observed, the collection of this tax did not commence in any of the districts till late in the year 1815, and in many of them, did not commence until the months of January, February and March, of 1816.

Of the balance of the tax of 1814, remaining unpaid to the treasury, there was paid to the treasury during 1815,

And of the tax of 1815, there was likewise paid to the treasurer in that year	367,335
And the expenses of collection were	388,562
	48,042

Total paid into the treasury,	804,039
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Leaving to be accounted for at the end of the year 1815,	4,051,587
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The whole expense of collection being less than six per centum on the amount paid into the treasury.

Combining the direct taxes and duties, the whole amount paid into the treasury during the year 1815,

independently of the quotas of the assuming states, was 5,232,621 dollars, of which the expenses of collection were 326,624 dollars, being less than six and a quarter per centum.

At the late session of congress an essential modification was effected of the existing internal duties, and, the direct tax was reduced from six to three millions of dollars.

Of the effect of this modification, the following estimate may be made:

Reduction of direct tax,	3,010,000
of duty on retailers,	300,000
Abolition of duty on spirits,	2,500,00
on various manufactures	1,500,000
on household furniture and watches	220,00
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Add, for the augmented duty on stills,	7,534,000
	600,000
Amounting in the whole, to a reduction of	6,931,000

The remaining tax may be estimated as follows:

Direct tax,	3,000,000
Duty on carriages,	200,000
on retailers,	700,000
on stills,	1,500,000
on auctioneers,	400,000
on refined sugar,	150,000
on stamps,	4,000,000
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	6,360,000

III. *View of the collection of the direct tax and internal duties, since the 31st of December, 1815.*

The accounts, as yet rendered by the collectors, do not furnish the requisite materials for a statement of the amount of the accruing internal duties during the present year.

There appears, however, to have been received by the collectors, from this source, 3,800,000 dollars, which exceeds by 1,300,000 dollars, the whole balance outstanding on the 31st of December, 1815.

If this balance be deducted from 3,300,000 dollars, which may be estimated as the probable amount of accruing duties during this year to the present time, there will remain 2,000,000 dollars, for the whole amount that has accrued and has not been paid, which principally consists of bonded duties not yet payable.

Of the direct tax there appears to have been received by the collectors during the present year, the sum of 3,070,000 dollars, which, taken from the amount outstanding the 31st of Dec. 1815, leaves the sum of 981,587 dollars, to be yet collected, which is in a state of rapid collection.

The expenses of collection will be this year rather less than those incurred in the year 1815, and will certainly not exceed six per centum on the amount paid into the treasury.

From these statements, the following general results may be drawn:

That the whole sum that has accrued, for internal duties, from the 1st of January, 1814, to the present time, amounts to about	dols.	12,662,197
That the whole of the direct tax of 1814 and 1815, amounts to		9,019,998
Total amount of internal revenue, exclusive of proceeds of sales of lands and duties on postage,		21,882,195
That of this amount, there has been received,		18,900,608
That there remains due of the direct tax,		981,587
That there remains to be paid of the duties, by far the greater part of which is not yet due, about		2,000,000

That of the direct tax and duties received from individuals, there has been paid into the treasury, viz:

In 1814,	3,077,838
1815,	5,232,621
1816, about	7,000,000
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Total	15,310,459

That the expenses of collection have been—

In 1814,	224,987
1815,	326,621
1816,	375,00
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Total	926,611

The entire expenses of collection being on an average, six per centum

That these revenues have been promptly paid by the people.

That they have been faithfully collected and accounted for.

That they have been economically collected, the expenses of collection not exceeding six per cent. a commission which is no greater than that paid in Great Britain, where the population is so compact, and the amount of taxes so great, and where, moreover, the government enjoys the benefit of a long experience.

These facts will serve as an antidote to a flagrant misrepresentation, which seems to have run through the papers, that the duty on household furniture and watches amounted only to 70,000 dollars, which was entirely absorbed in the expenses of collection; the fact being, that the expenses of collection, in this instance, are precisely the same with those incurred in collecting the other duties, and will little, if at all, exceed six per centum. It may be added, that the duty on furniture and watches will probably amount to 220,000 dollars.

State Banks.

From the National Intelligencer.

The convention of delegates from the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which lately met in Philadelphia, decided to postpone the resumption of specie payments until, at the earliest, the 1st of July next. The decision was communicated, as stated, in an extract from a Baltimore paper, published in this paper on the 16th inst. to the secretary of the treasury; but, we understand, that the secretary was far from approving it, or suggesting that in the discharge of his official duties, he could acquiesce in the proposed arrangement. The decision is in manifest collision with the measures of the legislature, for establishing the Bank of the United States, and for the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency; and Mr. Dallas' view of its effects may be collected from the expressions of a letter which he has addressed to the bank commissioners at Philadelphia; and of which the following is a copy:

Letter from the secretary of the treasury to the bank commissioners at Philadelphia.

Treasury Department, 16th Aug. 1816.

GENTLEMEN—The information communicated to this department renders it probable that in the course of a few days, the sum of 8,400,000 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, exclusively of the public subscription; and it will then be your duty to notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of the directors who are to be chosen by the stockholders. As an incident, in the performance of this duty, it is presumed that you will deem it proper to provide a suitable building for commencing the business of the bank at the place designated for holding the election; and conforming to the general nature of your trust, you will, no doubt, be disposed to make such other preparatory arrangements, as will facilitate and accelerate the operations of the institution. It is, indeed, of high im-

portance to the people, as well as to the government, that the Bank of the United States should be in an organized and active state before the 20th of February next, when the paper of the state banks which have not returned to metallic payments, must be rejected in the collection of duties and taxes; and when such banks will unavoidably, cease to be the depositaries of the public revenue.

In this view of the subject, I am authorized by the president to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, engravings and paper, as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the business of the bank, as soon as the directors shall be chosen by the stockholders. If, however, an opportunity occurs, it will be proper to consult the directors appointed by the government, although not members of your board, upon the measures pursued in consequence of this recommendation.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed, that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged, that the state banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the legislature (the 20th of February) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obed't serv't.

A. J. DALLAS.

Messrs. Jones, Girard, Willing, }
Leiper and Evans, } commissioners, &c.

Major-general Harrison.

There are few men, perhaps, who have suffered more in the public estimation, without *proof* of incorrectness, than general *Harrison*. We speak of the effect which a certain unknown and indescribable something has had on ourselves, as well as those of our immediate acquaintance. He has published, in the *Kentucky* papers, a long series of documents and papers vindictory of certain suspicions held to his discredit, which the following may serve to do away. The whole would occupy too much space, and these, in our opinion, are sufficient for truth.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

To the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who composed the army that operated upon the river Thames in Canada, in the fall of 1813.

Fellow-citizens—It has excited no little surprise that an army which achieved the conquest of a province from the enemy, restored to the jurisdiction of our country a territory which had been wrested from it, and which attacked and defeated in its position, an enemy now known to have been at least equal in numbers with itself, should alone have remained unnoticed by our government, which had bestowed its plaudits and its honors upon every other successful exertion, either of our land or naval forces. Until the last session of congress, the cause of this mortifying exception remained unrevealed. It is now ascertained that the real and supposed demerits of your commander has hitherto deprived you of that reward, so precious to the heart of a republican soldier—the approbation of his country. Ignorant, as I was, until late in the session, that prejudices, capable of producing such an effect, existed against me, and still later informed of the ground of those prejudices, it was impossible that I could take any steps to remove them. I hesitated, indeed, to give credit to the first information I received as to the former; but my doubts were soon removed. A vote of the sen-

ate of the United States has attached to my name, a disgrace which I am fully convinced no time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface. Their censure is, indeed, negative, but it is not, on that account, the less severe. Could a vote, positively expressing my unworthiness, attach to us more obloquy than one which declared that I was the only man in the army that I commanded, who did not deserve the thanks of the nation. Could any thing but cowardice or treason justify this excessive rigor? and yet it is not pretended that I was guilty of either. What, then, is my crime, and what the reasons upon which the vote of the senate was justified? Why “an investigation before the house of representatives was pending, solicited by myself,” and *some one* or more persons had impressed every member of congress to whom I was unknown, with the belief that I deserved no merit for the success of the campaign, and that I was forced against my inclination to pursue the British army. My respect for the first branch of the legislature of my country, will not permit me to impugn its motives. I am bound to believe, and I do believe, that the majority, at least, acted from correct principles; but on a subject so important to an individual; upon a vote which was to attach disgrace to his character which will follow him to the grave, and which will cause the blush of shame to rise upon the cheeks of his children, should they not have paused? Would it have been beneath their dignity to have enquired into the state of the investigation which was so great a stumbling-block to their proceedings? They would then have learned that my accuser had voluntarily appeared before the committee to whom the matter was referred, and explicitly declared that he had never impeached either my honor or honesty. The investigation was then narrowed down to the simple question, the expediency or inexpediency of an order given to a contractor.—“But I had been forced to pursue the enemy contrary to my inclination.” Did not it occur to the honorable members who were so ready to condemn me, that this might have been the suggestion of envy, hatred or malice? Are these passions so rarely to be met with in our country? Are they unknown at the seat of government? But admitting it was derived from a source entitled to credit, was there no evidence in my favor? Did the marks of regard which were so amply showered on me, (and with which the western papers teemed) by the respectable communities of Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville, weigh nothing? Upon what other occasion would the testimony of Shelby have been disregarded? In America, the attachment of an army to its general may be fairly adduced as evidence of his humanity, his zeal and devotion to the public service—without these qualities, no American general can attain the affections of his soldiers—possessing them, none ever failed to secure their regards.—Could any general ever boast of more unequivocal signs of attachment than what has marked your conduct towards me? With a few exceptions, when I have met an officer or soldier of the late north-western army, I have met a firm and affectionate friend. It is from the belief of the interest you take in what relates to me, as well as the concern you have in the affair to which they refer, that has determined me to lay before you the enclosed correspondence with gov. Shelby and gen. Desha. It will be seen that the latter officer denies having authorised the opinion which seems to have prevailed at Washington; that I was forced by the remonstrance of gov. Shelby to pursue the British army; but he admits that he told two gentlemen

that in the council of war which was held at Sandwich, I had given an opinion "that the policy of pursuing was doubtful." I aver that no such sentiment ever passed my lips, either upon that or any other occasion. On the contrary, it is known to gov. Shelby, com. Perry, gen. Cass, and every member of my staff, that my determination to pursue the enemy in one of two ways, was never for a moment suspended. Gov. Shelby's statement upon this subject is so full and clear, and so decidedly in opposition to gen. Desha's, as to leave me no room to say any thing, but to explain the circumstance which first produced the irresolution in my mind as to the choice of routes:—Upon my arrival at Sandwich, I obtained a copy of a survey which had been made of the country below, by order of the British government. On this map the distance between the Thames and lake Erie, in the vicinity of Port Talbot, was made much shorter than on the printed maps, not exceeding, if I recollect right, 15 miles. I was moreover assured that the country was quite practicable for an army, and not as had been generally represented, an impassible swamp. It at once occurred to me, that by taking this route, I should cut off gen. Procter's retreat. The scheme was immediately communicated to com. Perry, and it was his arguments which induced me to abandon the design. He represented to me the great difficulty of navigating the lake at that season in open boats, and the uncertainty of the winds, upon which would depend the time that it would require for the larger vessels to perform the passage—that it might be effected in two or three days, and it might take twelve or fifteen. Upon the subject being mentioned to gov. Shelby, I found him equally decided in favor of the land route. The determination was made to pursue that course, and the council of war directed to be called, for the purpose stated by the governor, and not as gen. Desha says, to determine "whether it was proper to pursue the enemy or not." In submitting the question however, to the council, "which of the routes should be preferred," I stated the advantages and disadvantages which each presented—opposed to the land route, was the distance which the enemy had the start of us—the facility with which he might move, from the number of horses in his possession, and the number which he could procure on his march—and the difficulty which would attend the transportation of our provisions, after we should pass the point where the Thames ceased to be navigable. The route down lake Erie presented great facilities, which were enumerated—but the uncertainty of the winds was mentioned as an obstacle sufficient to out-weigh every objection to the other route. I concluded my remarks with the observation which is contained in the governor's letter. It is really astonishing that gen. Desha should have forgotten the object for which the council was called. It remains for me only to state the authority upon which my letter to him of the 22d June was written:—I was informed by gen. Simrall of Shelbyville, that gen. Hopkins had asserted in his presence, upon the authority, as he said, of gen. Desha, that I had been forced by the remonstrances of gov. Shelby to pursue the British army, and that the governor had threatened to go with the Kentucky troops alone if I did not. Joseph H. Hawkins, esq of Lexington, informed me that Mr. Forsyth and another member from Georgia told him, that they had heard gen. Desha assert, that I had been forced by gov. Shelby to pursue the enemy. Judge Barry and Mr. Talbot both assert that the hon. Mr.

Turner of the senate made to that body a similar declaration with the above.

Considering, fellow-citizens, that no other tribunal was so proper for the purpose, I have brought to your bar an officer who held a distinguished rank amongst you, charged with having endeavored to destroy the reputation of his general, which, by every soldierly principle he was bound to protect and defend—it is a crime to which the articles of war has affixed the severest punishment. The articles of war no longer govern us. But there is an obligation existing between us, which no time or circumstances can destroy. Every individual of the army should consider his own honor, as in some measure, identified with that of every other, and it is a sacred duty to protect the reputation of his fellow soldier from every unjust attack.

It is for you, gentlemen, to determine whether the accused officer has, upon all occasions, "spurned" the suggestions of envy from his bosom, and following the noble example set him by his *immediate commander*, disdained to clothe himself with the borrowed plumage of another.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

North-Bend, (O.) July 10, 1816.

Frankfort, April 21, 1816.

Dear general—Your letter of the 15th inst. has been duly received, in which you state that a charge has been made against you, "that you were forced to pursue Procter from my remonstrances;" and that I had said to you upon that occasion, "that it was immaterial what direction you took, that I was resolved to pursue the enemy up the Thames."—And you request me to give you a statement of facts, in relation to the council of war held at Sandwich.

I will, in the first place, freely declare, that no such language ever passed from me to you, and that I entertained throughout the campaign too high an opinion of your military talents, to doubt for a moment, your capacity to conduct the army to the best advantage.

It is well recollected, that the army arrived at Sandwich in the afternoon of the 29th of September, and that the next day was extremely wet. I was at your quarters in the evening of that day; we had a conversation relative to the pursuit of the enemy; and you requested me to see you early next morning. I waited on you just after day-break, found you up, apparently waiting for me. You led me into a small private room, and on the way observed, "we must not be heard." You were as anxious to pursue Procter as I was; but might not have been entirely satisfied as to the route. You observed, that there were two ways by which he might be overtaken: one was down the lake by water, to some port or point (of the name of which I am now not positive) thence to march across by land 12 miles to the road leading up the Thames and intercept him—the other way, by land, up the Straight and up the Thames. I felt satisfied by a pursuit on land that he could be overhauled, and expressed that opinion, with the reasons on which it was founded, and we readily agreed in sentiments; but you observed that as there were two routes by which he might be overtaken, to determine the one most proper, was a measure of great responsibility; that you would take the opinion of the general officers as to the most practicable one; and you requested me to collect them in one hour at your quarters. I assembled them accordingly, to whom you stated your determination to pursue Procter, and your object in calling them together; and after explaining the two routes by which he

might be overtaken, you observed, "that the governor thinks, and so do I, that the pursuit by land up the Thames will be most effectual."

The general officers were in favor of a pursuit by land; and in the course of the day, colonel Johnson, with his mounted regiment, was able to cross over from the Detroit side to join the chase. He might, however, have been ordered the day before during the rain, to cross over with his regiment, but of this I have not a distinct recollection. The army I know was on its march by sun-rise on the morning of the 2d of October, and continued the pursuit (often in a run) until the evening of the 5th, when the enemy was overtaken. During the whole of this long and arduous pursuit, no man could make greater exertions or use more vigilance than you did to overtake Proctor, whilst the skill and promptitude with which you arranged the troops for battle and the distinguished zeal and bravery you evinced during its continuance, merited and received my highest approbation.

In short, sir, from the time I joined you to the moment of our separation, I believe that no commander ever did or could make greater exertions than you did, to effect the great objects of the campaign. I admired your plans and thought them executed with great energy; particularly your order of battle, and arrangements for landing on the Canada shore, were calculated to inspire every officer and man with a confidence that we could not be defeated, by any thing like our own number.

Until after I had served the campaign of 1813, I was not aware of the difficulties you had to encounter as commander of the North Western army. I have since often said, and still do believe, that the duties assigned to you on that occasion, were more arduous and difficult to accomplish, than any I had ever known confided to any commander; and with respect to the zeal and fidelity with which you executed that *high and important trust*, there are thousands in Kentucky, as well as myself, who believed it could not have been committed to better hands.

With sentiments of the most sincere regard and esteem, I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Maj. gen. WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Plaster Trade.

Boston, August 13.—It will be seen from the following notice, that the act of the general assembly of Nova-Scotia, relative to the plaster trade, passed last winter, to which sir John Sherbrook refused to give his assent, has received the royal assent, and, consequently, become a law. So far as we understand the substance of this law, it requires all vessels, on taking plaster on board, to give bond, under penalty of five dollars per ton, that it shall not be landed in the United States north of Boston. It may be imported into Boston and ports south of it, in British vessels, but whether the export duty of one dollar per ton, exacted last year and repealed last winter, is renewed by this law, we are not informed. The object and effect of the law is to secure to British vessels the supplying of our markets with this important article, instead of suffering it to be carried to Lubec, or other eastern ports in British boats, and thence shipped in American vessels.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, 29th July, 1816.

His honor, the administrator of the government, has received official information from the right honorable Bathurst, that the royal approbation has been

given to the act of the last session of the general assembly of this province; entitled, "an act for the encouragement of the trade of this province in plaster of Paris, otherwise called gypsum."

By command,

HENRY H. COGSWELL, *Deputy secretary.*

August 14.—The following is an abstract of the law of the province of New-Brunswick, for regulating the plaster trade. It seems that the penalty for landing plaster in the United States, eastward of Boston, instead of five dollars is twenty shillings. It will be recollected that the trade in this article heretofore, has been, in a great measure, confined to American vessels, which have taken it on board, at an eastern port near New-Brunswick border, they not being permitted to go for it to the British colonies. We have not at hand a copy of the law of Nova-Scotia, but we believe it is similar to that of New-Brunswick.

Heads of the plaster of Paris or gypsum bill, passed by the house of assembly, Fredericktown, 9th March, 1816.

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May next, no plaster shall be laden or put on board any vessel, at any place within the limits of the province, to be transported and unladen at any place within the limits of the province, excepting at St. John and St. Andrews, nor at any port eastward of Boston.

2. That bonds shall be given to the treasurer of the province, by the owner or master of the vessel, that the plaster so laden shall not be unladen at any of the aforesaid prohibited ports. The treasurer or his deputy shall give the master a certificate upon bonds being so given, that he can produce when occasion may require; that any plaster, laden on board of any vessel, to be transported to any port, before such bonds being given, the vessel and cargo are liable to be seized. The plaster bond 20 shillings per ton.

3. That any vessel found without a certificate is liable to seizure.

4. The bonds can be cancelled in six months after giving them, upon producing a certificate from the collector of the port where the plaster has been landed.

5. The treasurer or his deputy is entitled to ten shillings for each certificate.

6. That the treasurer or his deputies are authorized to seize any vessels which shall be liable to seizure; one half of the sales, after deducting costs to be paid to the officer who shall seize the same, or to the person who shall have given information, and the other moiety to the treasurer of the province.

7. That any person attempting to defraud by producing false certificates to cancel their bonds, each offender shall forfeit one hundred pounds.

8. That in cases of hardships that may arise, in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, relief may be had by applying to the governor or commander in chief, who shall be invested with full power to direct the release of seizures, discontinue prosecutions for penalties, as he may deem equitable.

9. That this act shall not be in force until similar and corresponding measures shall be made and enacted by the general assembly of Nova-Scotia, nor until such provisions shall be made known by a proclamation from the governor or commander in chief, to be issued, by and with the advice and consent of his majesty's council, for that purpose.

10. Limitation five years.

11. Suspending clause—this act not to go into effect until the prince regent's pleasure is known.

Statistical Articles.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The British are carrying on a war in which we most heartily wish them success—we mean that against the slave traders on the coast of Africa. It is said, but we would hope unjustly, that they sometimes, virtually, transfer the slaves captured to their own use—but even if this happens, the general effect is salutary.

This most infamous trade has been prosecuted with extraordinary vigor since Europe has “reposed” in the arms of her legitimate sovereigns—the chief markets for its product are *Cuba* and *Brazil*, from whence they are probably distributed over all the rest of the European colonies, in spite of the vigilance of their governments.

The British have several armed ships on the African coast. Among them is the *Inconstant* frigate, commanded by sir Jas. L. Yeo; and it is stated, that they have captured *twenty-five* sail of vessels under the Spanish flag, engaged in the slave trade—many of them heavily armed and strongly manned, and often after great losses of their men—sometimes without apparent necessity; but we have no sympathies for any embarked in this business. Almost any course of proceedings *that may stop it* will receive the approbation of a humane world.

Captain Dickenson, in the schooner *Breeze*, has arrived at Baltimore from the *Isle de Los*, coast of Africa, with a cargo of camwood, ivory, palm oil, &c. He confirms our accounts of the many vessels engaged in the slave trade, and of their numerous captures by the British, which they find a very profitable business. Sir James L. Yeo is busily engaged in it. Capt. D. purchased a very fine Spanish brig, called the *Paz*, and brought her home with him, which had been captured and condemned by the British as being engaged in the trade.

Many merchant vessels, English, Dutch, French and American, are on the coast of Africa, seeking trade.

INLAND NAVIGATION.—By referring to page 417 of the 6th volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER, a laborious and tolerably correct article will be found on the extent of the inland navigation afforded by the lakes and rivers of the west; in which, among other things, we proposed to travel from *Buffalo*, in New-York, to *New-Orleans*, a distance of 2744 miles, in a steamboat, in about 32 days!

In this voyage we met an obstruction between the waters of lake *Michigan* and those emptying into the *Mississippi*, (see the article) through which we proposed to cut a canal; though it was stated that there was a passage for canoes from one to the other. It is now given as a fact, that large boats have passed from *Michigan* into the *Illinois* without the necessity of taking out their cargoes—“the waters of the *Chicago* and of the *Illinois* both heading in a pond, with two distinct outlets.”* Lieut. *Hamilton*, of the U. S. army, is said to be among the number of those who have passed by this route “without difficulty.” Another route, by way of the *Sandusky*, was mentioned a few days ago, and there is said to be a third communication by the waters of St. Joseph, of lake *Michigan*, and the *Theakaki*, a branch of the *Illinois*.

THE CHURCH. The cost of maintaining the church of England, is about £5,000,000 per annum; that of Scotland is only 100,000*£*. Yet the latter may have nearly one-fourth as many members as the former; for the greater abundance of dissenters is in South Britain.

THE QUAKERS. A bill introduced into the British parliament, to direct the *tythe gatherers* to resort to the *property* of the quakers instead of taking their *bodies*, was rejected in the house of lords through the influence of the bench of *bishops*, headed by the archbishop of Canterbury. The “*venerable*” usages of the church must be preserved!

RAPID SAILING. A Baltimore schooner, the *Manlius*, went to Petersburg, in Russia, and came back to Baltimore in the short space of *ninety-nine* days, twenty of which were occupied in delivering and receiving her cargo.

BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS. A large historical painting of the battle New-Orleans, from the pencil of Mr. *White*, is exhibiting at Charleston; and is spoken of in very flattering terms by the papers of that city. Some of the groups are said to be admirable. Every effort of this kind ought to be encouraged, as exciting and keeping alive a *national feeling*.

LONGEVITY, &c. David Wilson, living in Gallatin county, Kentucky, is 78 years old—by four wives he has had forty-two children—the oldest is but 16 years younger than himself. His second wife had 5 children at two births, in 11 months. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

A *North Carolina* paper says—There are now living in the county of Warren, in this state, within a circle of 12 miles diameter, 16 persons between 80 and 90 years of age—12 from 79 to 80—42 from 60 to 70. A child was lately born within this circuit whose father was 84 and the mother 57, at the time of the birth.

MASSACHUSETTS INSPECTIONS. *Boston*, Aug. 14.—From the recent returns of the inspectors of this state, it appears, that the amounts of the several articles inspected in this commonwealth, during the present year was as follows:

Nails,	140,669 lbs.
Ashes, pot,	703 tons
pearl,	853 tons
Lard,	325,717 lbs.
Butter,	309,095 lbs.
Beef,	36,235 bbls.
	1,288 half dc.
Pork,	6,325 bbls.
Pickled fish,	2,343 bbls.
Smoked fish	6,873 bbls.

DIVING BELL. A rock, weighing 4 tons, lying in 33 feet water, was lately raised in Plymouth harbor, Eng. by means of a diving bell, in which the workmen descended and bored the stone to make fast a purchase to heave it up.

IGNOBLE. The noble lord *Liverpool*, speaking in parliament of the humanity and kindness with which the Americans treated their (British) prisoners during the late war (which had been contrasted with the severity and neglect of our people in similar circumstances,) could discover no other way to account for that generosity he was forced to acknowledge, than by attributing it to *fear*—he considered it impossible that any people at war with Great Britain would refrain from *retaliation*, unless they were afraid!—This has well been called a “*trait of nature*” in his lordship; he could conceive no other incitement to humanity than the *fear of punishment* for being inhuman! What a heart must this man have! If his lordship had been *opposed* to col. *Johnson* and his glorious companions in arms from Kentucky, (who rushed to the field on account of the cold-blooded murders and burnings to death of their wounded relatives and friends, men as respectable and intelligent as his lordship himself) when they charged the *allied* British and savages on

*Cayuga Patriot.

the Thames, he would not have attributed their *af-fer* conduct to their prisoners to *fear*. But, really, it required a great exertion of God-like principle to save the *allies*, yet reeking with the best blood of Kentucky shed at the river *Raisin*, from immediate death. But, in the abstract, his lordship may be right—the Americans were afraid to perform the part of *savages*.

CARDEN AND THE MACEDONIAN.

The editor of the Gleaner was on a tour through a part of New England, and happened to be at New London when commodore Decatur came into port with his prize, the Macedonian—the crew of which he then had on board the United States. At that time the following circumstances were related to him; while the Macedonian was building in the river Thames, a short time previous to the late war, general Williams, of Norwich, Con. was in England, and was invited, among other Americans then there, to go and see the Macedonian launched. He attended in company with captain Carden, who had already been selected as commander of the new frigate.

At that time much was said by captain Carden to the Americans, concerning the excellent construction of the ship, and the superior state in which he intended she should be finished.

About a year afterwards it happened that general Williams was at Lisbon while the Macedonian was there, and was invited by captain Carden to go on board his frigate, which he said was in complete order and had the finest crew in the British navy. While on board, the commander took occasion to speak in the highest terms of his ship, and made some comparisons between the Macedonian and the frigates of the United States, very unfavorable to our navy, and turning to the general—"such a ship as this, sir," said he, "never was built in the United States!—yours have *calico sides* when compared to this?" "I am not the best judge of ship-building," said the general, "but I am induced to believe there are few better built ships than those which compose the American navy." "Poor calico things," replied Carden, "I was out a few months since to America, where I saw your boasted frigate the *United States*: why, she is not to be compared, sir, with the Macedonian." "That may be," replied the general, "but as the relations between the two countries are very much unsettled, some of your frigates may have an opportunity of comparing themselves, side and side, with the United States.

Immediately on receiving news of the capture and arrival of the Macedonian, general Williams hastened to New London, to pay his compliments to captain Carden, then a prisoner on board the same ship he affected to despise. The meeting was such as might have been expected—captain Carden was much more disposed to talk of the flavor of the wine, the hospitality of the Americans, &c. than to compare the British and American frigates.

Additional notice and anecdotes, by the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER.

It is fresh in the memory of every one, that capt. Carden, at Norfolk, (before the war) being on board the United States frigate, offered remarks of the same amount to com. Decatur: and especially pointed at the inefficacy of the 24 pounders on the gun deck of that ship, which he said, could not be handled with that ease and rapidity necessary in battle, and that an 18 pounder was quite as heavy as *experience* had proved a frigate ought to carry, and would do as much execution, &c. Captain Carden,

however, made great complaints about these very same guns when he returned to England, after losing the Macedonian. He, from "*experience*," had changed his mind about them.

We have heard an anecdote of *Dacres*, of the *Guerriere*, which we do not recollect to have seen in print. He had captured an American vessel and detained the captain on board, to whom he daily, and almost hourly, expressed his wish to fall in with an American frigate—but he, alas! had no hope that one of them would shew their noses out of port while *he* was on the coast. When the *Constitution* bore in sight, and it was ascertained that she was a frigate, *Dacres* asked his prisoner what vessel he supposed it was, who commanded her, &c. Being told, "captain *Hull*, of whom, however, he had no particular knowledge"—the commander of the *Guerriere* said—"well, well—I'll introduce you to him; in about ten minutes after we get up with him you shall be better acquainted." As the ships neared each other, *Dacres* invited the Yankee to stay on deck and see the fun—"it will be over in a minute or two," said he, "and then we'll go a-board together." The other said "he had no desire to be shot at for *fun*, and would retire below." He did so—after a little while, the *Guerriere* fired—no gun was returned, and he felt miserable;—she fired again with the same result, and the idea of another *Chesapeake* affair almost distracted him; she fired a third time, but her shot had hardly left the cannon's mouth, than it seemed to him, (to use his own phrase) as if "heaven and earth were coming together." Before he heard the thunder of the *Constitution*, limbs of men with shattered planks and spars, the cry of horror and the wreck of matter, thickened around him—the report *instantly* followed; and report succeeded report so rapidly that all seemed mingled into one terrible sound! He "coiled himself away snugly" to await the event—confusion reigned—mast after mast went over, with horrible crashings; the lee-gun was fired, and he rushed on deck to hail the beloved flag of his country. There stood *Dacres* like Satan contemplating the beauties of the heaven he had lost. The Yankee approached him, and *politely* requested the promised introduction to captain *Hull*. "Go to —," said the bully. The tone of victory was changed to that of gloomy despair.

The occasion is apt for another anecdote. When *Decatur's* fleet was passing *Gibraltar* for *Algiers*, &c. many persons went out to view them. "Suppose," said the captain of a British vessel of war to an American gentleman that stood beside him, "the Algerines were to capture your frigates." "That would be bad for England," replied the American. "Why so?" "Because, then, you would stand *number three!*"

Missouri and Illinois.

By the politeness of a valued correspondent, we have been favored with a copy of the following interesting letter, for publication. It contains much useful information relative to an important section of our country, with which we are, as yet, but little acquainted. [*Buffalo Journal.*]

Copy of a letter from Rufus Easton, esquire, member of the house of representatives from Missouri territory, to the honorable William Hunter, senator from Rhode-Island, dated

"Washington City, April 30, 1816.

"Sir—Although I have not had the honor of a personal acquaintance with you; yet, "what I have seen, permit me to relate." It was long ago foretold, that the western country would become the happiest and most abundant part of the United

States—where the indigent might acquire independence, and the wealthy multiply their treasures beyond the visions of ambition, or the dreams of avarice. Calculating on the gradual increase of other new countries, it was conjectured that this period was remote, and that the vast resources of that fertile region must be called forth slowly, and from time to time, by toilsome efforts and progressive labors. The state economists and the closet politicians will tell you this—you may read it in all their books. They saw it, nevertheless, in distant prospective; like the Jews of old, who knew of the coming of the Messiah, yet would never credit his actual arrival. Travel through the states west of the Alleghany, and you will find, as you have already declared, in your very able and eloquent speech in support of the manufacturing interests of the country, that there neither is, nor, in the nature of things can there ever be, any thing like poverty there. All is ease, tranquility and comfort. Every person, however poor, may with moderate industry, become in a very short time a landholder; his substance increases from year to year; his barns are filled with abundant harvests; his cattle multiply and are sustained by his attentions rather than by the expences bestowed upon them; and his children, active, vigorous and enterprising, seem destined to sustain and extend the respectability of their parentage. Truly may it be said of that fortunate and highly favored country,

“A paradise of pleasure is open'd in the wild.”

Such, for the most part, is the situation of the country west of the mountains: and it requires nothing more than an examination of the map to discover that the territories further west in the same latitude, have much greater advantages of navigation and of market. The settlements, as they have progressed from the north and east, have heretofore been formed rather on the outskirts than in the heart of the country. The Missouri territory comprehends the upper settlements of the late province of Louisiana, and will, I presume, at no very distant day, when its state limits shall be designated, extend from the 37th to the 42d degree of north latitude, with the Mississippi for its eastern boundary. The future states of Missouri and Illinois are surely among the fairest portions of the American continent. The soil is light, rich and productive; the climate temperate and healthy; and their mighty rivers are navigable at all seasons of the year to New-Orleans, the great emporium of western commerce. The lower country, bordering on the bay of Mexico, and below the 35th degree of north latitude, is a West-India market for the produce of the upper country. Horses, neat cattle, swine and sheep are there raised with great ease; hemp, tobacco, Irish potatoes, grapes, wheat, corn, and all small grains and northern fruits are cultivated to advantage, and indeed in perfection in Missouri. It is the climate next adjoining to and bordering upon the cotton country, and suited to the northern emigration. Those who prefer a climate for the growth of cotton, rice and indigo, should settle to the south of the 37th degree of latitude; and for the growth of the sugar cane, to the south of the 32d degree. Were I to make establishments in that territory, I should give a decided preference to the settlements north of where the Ohio intersects the Mississippi.* It embraces that climate which president Washington, after long observation and experience, pronounced better suited than any other to the branch

*To emigrants from the northern states, the country near the Missouri is most healthful

of farming. It has large bodies of good land, a variety of excellent timber, springs in abundance, a rolling variegated surface, free from mountains, and possesses the richest bottoms upon all the water courses—which adapt it in an admirable manner to the various pursuits of agriculture. Salt, iron, coal and salt-petre are found in abundance in many parts of the country, and lead is one of its staples. The steam-boat navigation will contribute more than any one single cause, to the growth and prosperity of the western country. We have heretofore been obliged to bring our foreign articles from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in waggons, to the waters of the Ohio. In future, it will be otherwise. St. Louis, for every commercial purpose, is as advantageously situated as if on the coast, with all the local advantages arising from its interior position. The sources of wealth to be derived from the fur trade, after the exclusion of the British traders, will, from its local situation, all centre at St. Louis: the deposits and outfits must also be made there, which, together with the provisions to be consumed at the lead mines, salt-works, &c. will afford a better market for the produce which the farmers may have to spare, for twenty years to come, than will probably be found in the seaports. Accept, sir, the assurance of my perfect regard and respect,

RUFUS EASTON.

Foreign Articles.

Marshal Soult.—The English papers having announced that marshal Soult had embarked at Bristol in the brig William Henry for Boston, when that vessel arrived great anxiety was manifested to see the illustrious stranger. A passenger of distinction was on board, but whether it was the marshal or not, did not appear quite settled at Boston, though the *Centinel* called the gentleman M. *Debellieve*, a French merchant. But the New-York Gazette says—Marshal Soult, duke of Daumatia, having arrived at Boston, will, it is said, proceed to this city in the course of the present week.

We are inclined to believe that the marshal has not arrived—not being able to conceive any possible reason why the fact, if it were so, need be concealed.

Summary notices of events. It is stated that the senate of the “free city” of Lubeck, has ordered all the *Jews* settled there to leave it. The common persecution of this people reflects no credit on the professors of *Christianity*. The uncertainty of their condition, has, doubtless, given them those *natural* characteristics, if the word may be allowed, which distinguish them in all parts of the world. None of them are agriculturalists, and not one in five hundred of them, perhaps, follow any fixed and laborious profession, for a livelihood—because, most probably, they have so long been the sport of persecution, and liable to removal from their possessions, at the whim and caprice of the governing power. They seem never to have a home.

Twenty-four persons were found guilty as principals in the late riots at *Ely*, but only five of them were executed. The house of commons appointed a committee to congratulate the duke of *Wellington*, on his arrival in England. It is hinted that some circumstances in lord Exmouth's fleet, occasioned his return home. The new king of Portugal takes the title of *Joseph II.* The gas-light company of London has laid down 30 miles of pipes. There were falls of snow in England on the 6th and 9th of June. The London Morning Chronicle says—that in a long debate in the house of commons,

as to the Algerines, lord Castlereagh stood alone in hesitating about the expediency of a war with Algiers. Lord Cochrane said with two sail of the line he could destroy the forts of Algiers in an hour.

The painter *David* is exiled from France, instead of being executed as has been believed by many.

In a large manufacturing town of Lancashire, Eng. three or more failures to the large amount of 600,000£ have taken place.

Mr. *Smith*, an Englishman, has been lately liberated from the dungeons of Paris, after near four months imprisonment, and published an account of his confinement. The cause of his incarceration was, that he knew the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* in Paris, but would not inform the police of his name. At repeated interrogations he refused to disclose it; and was at last delivered by the interference of the British ministers.

The Sabina frigate arrived at Cadiz on the 21st of May from Havanna, with three millions and a half of dollars in coin and ingots.

At the French ports, the trunks and packages of all persons coming from England are most vigilantly searched for newspapers.

The war in Africa, mentioned in our last, appears to be of a dreadful character. The conquerors destroy all before them.

Many disturbances are mentioned in the English papers—but all are soon quieted by the military.—An army was never more necessary to the British government than at this time—17 of the cavalry were wounded in one affair with the rioters.

The duke of Wellington declined to partake of a splendid entertainment which the princess Charlotte had prepared for him, to accept of a *cabinet dinner*. This excited great speculation in London and was thought to have relation to some very important affairs. The duke, however, dined with the princess a succeeding day.

The British funds have rather improved since our last.

There is a report that lord Castlereagh was to attend a new congress at *Toeplitz*.

It appears that lord Exmouth, with a strong fleet, is immediately to return to the Mediterranean.—England has a chance of glory and of fame in finishing the piracies of the *Barbary* powers, and we wise her to enjoy it.

BRITISH CIVIL LIST. In a recent debate in the British house lords, on the civil list bill, lord Holland reprobated the conduct of lord Liverpool in attempting to justify the augmentation of the allowance to the royal family by mentioning the practice of foreign governments as proper to be imitated by Englishmen. He hoped ministers would not follow the practice of the arbitrary governments on the continent; they ought rather to look to the more economical government of America.—He stated that the royal family of England cost the nation annually seven hundred and ninety thousand pounds. He acknowledged that they had not to pay their members of parliament, as members of congress are paid in America, the money received by the former not proceeding immediately from the people, but passing through the 'strainers of the crown.' He declared, on the authority of a report made by a committee of the house of commons, that the sinecures (the means by which some political men were paid) amounted to 105,000 pounds. He made a statement, the correctness of which was not disputed, shewing that the expences of the British government for one year, in the civil department alone, amounted to about four millions. He said the contingent expences of Castlereagh at the congress of

Vienna, amounted to 43,000, while America paid only 41,000 pounds for the whole of her diplomacy for one year. He concluded his comparison of the expences of the British monarchy with those of the American republic, with the remark that "there was much truth in the observation of Milton, that the trappings of a monarchy were sufficient to fit out a republic."

BARBARY STATES.—*London, June 28*—Mails from Flanders and Holland are arrived. The latter has brought a Haarlem paper, in which this country is spoken of in the most disrespectful manner with respect to its conduct to the Barbary powers. Under the head of Barcelona, the 31st of last month, it says—"We have here several letters from Algiers of a later date than the second appearance of lord Exmouth before that city; but though full of minute details, they however leave us uncertain respecting his lordship's real object in this unexpected expedition. So much, however, is certain, that the —, the —, and the interests of the commercial world have dreadfully suffered. Lord Exmouth himself went on shore to prescribe to the dey, (who, after the treaty so lately concluded with the Neapolitans and Sardinians, could expect nothing of the kind) the condition that the Algerines should in future treat the sailors and passengers who may fall into their hands, not as slaves but as prisoners of war. It was as if one should require a people, who had only one branch of industry, to renounce it. In fact, the indignation of the divan, and of the Turkish militia, whom the dey consulted successively, rose to the highest pitch. Lord Exmouth and his suite had great difficulty in getting through the crowd that collected, and reaching again the beach and their boats. The family of the English consul was fetched, with much ill treatment, from his country house, and two officers of the same nation, who lodged there, were seen brought into Algiers with their hands tied behind their backs, &c."

The *Richmond Enquirer* says—"Nothing but the arrogance of the English could make them so blind to the impertinence of their assertions. For instance—it has been asserted on the floor of the British parliament, by one of the tools of the ministry, that Exmouth is the first man who had extorted a promise from the Algerines to treat captives as prisoners of war—And this in the face of the treaty of Decatur, known to all the world, which contains the provision in question. To Decatur, then, and not to Exmouth, should the palm be given.

London, July 5.—It appears that the late massacre perpetrated at Bona, was a retaliation of the horrors committed on the return of the Bourbons at Marseilles, upon all the Mamelukes and other people of the East, who happened to be in that city.

Dover, June 30. The emigration from this port is excessive. Up to the 28th inst. 320 family carriages and chariots have been shipped for France; there is scarcely a village in France without English of some class and description. At the custom-house sale on Thursday last, three silver sets of Bonaparte medals, consisting of 145 each, were sold for 495£. They had been entered at 50£ each, and were seized as undervalued. These medals, however, have not the sharpness nor the beauty of the bronze, which are become invaluable. The dies are all broken, and it is said that Andrien has disposed of his dies to the French government. The Return from Elba, one of the mint medals, will fetch in France from 20 to 30 Napoleons; they are certainly very fine specimens of art, and authentic records of memorable events.

Paris, June 23. On the 19th, the king of Sardinia

nia presented by the hands of his ambassador, to marshal Jourdan, his portrait enriched with diamonds. Marshal Jourdan was formerly administrator-general of Piedmont.

CHRONICLE.

EMIGRATION. In page 419, the reader will observe an interesting account of the number of persons who have reached the United States from Europe in one week. The real number cannot be under 1600 for the space of seven days! This will appear, indeed, astonishing, when to the common difficulties that interpose to prevent a man from leaving his country, is superadded the obstructions of government in so limiting the number of passengers to be brought out, as almost to forbid emigration to the laboring classes. The cost of bringing himself and family to the United States, under present arrangements, is a little fortune to the Irish peasant, which must be built up by years of industry, and extraordinary economy and good luck. Vessels that are now permitted to bring out only 70 or 80 passengers, used to carry from 250 to 350—hence the price of the passage is necessarily raised, and emigration is absolutely forbidden to those who with difficulty earn as much as keeps soul and body together at home. But, perhaps, the procedure does not operate to our disadvantage—it may give us a greater share of the *bons* and *sinevs*,—the middle class of the country. Indeed, it is a universal remark, that the quality of the emigrants who have lately reached us, is greatly improved and improving. Many of them are what are called “small farmers,” some of them mechanics, and they generally appear to have a little money to begin the new world with.

“Lots of specie” frequently reach us from Europe, South America and the West-Indies. Like every thing else, it will seek the best market. We have noticed five or six arrivals during the week.

The editor of the Boston Centinel, speaking of the decision of the late convention of delegates, from the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, not to resume specie payments until July next, says—“This dishonest proceeding excites universal detestation, and the treasury of the United States is called upon to punish the procedure. These banks are as able to pay specie as the New-England banks are; and nothing but an inordinate love of lucre prevents it.”

Money market.—At Charleston, U. S. per cents. 91 a 92; Treasury notes, par; specie 5, and bills on London 8 a 9 per cent. ad.

It is said that the people of Louisville, Ky. took \$200,000 of the stock of the bank of the U. S. and paid the first instalment in specie.

Died, recently at New-York, the rev. Gershom M. Seixas, of the Hebrew church, in the 71st year of his age and 50th of his ministry. He is spoken of as an “Israelite indeed”—and it is said that “his life was consecrated to learning, piety and benevolence.”

The infamous col. *Woodbine* has been indicted at Nassau for perjury.

The governor of Tortola has issued an order that no minister or preacher of the Methodist persuasion be permitted to preach in that colony, without binding himself in 500 pounds, and two securities each in the like sum, that he will not propagate any dangerous political opinions among the blacks or others.

Kentucky election.—Messrs. Clay and Johnson have been re-elected to congress; the first by a majority of above 600, the latter by upwards of 1000 votes.

Mr. Desha is also re-elected. *George Madison* is elected governor without opposition.

The remaining seven will probably be new members. Mr. Robeson in the place of Mr. McKee, resigned; Mr. Charles *vice* Mr. Taul; Mr. Speed, in the place of Mr. Hardin, &c.

Indiana election. The election for governor of this new state has been warmly contested. Mr. Posey and Mr. Jennings are the candidates. In two counties heard from the latter had a majority of 279 votes.

North-Carolina.—In the congressional district lately represented by Mr. Stanford, deceased, Mr. Dickens (fed.) had 2487, and Mr. Craig (rep.) 2273 votes. Mr. Hooks, rep. has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. King, by a majority of 343 votes.

The U. S. brig *Prometheus* has sailed from Boston for Russia with despatches. It is conjectured, says the Democratic Press, that the despatches are in explanation and reply to a memorial, sometime since presented to the United States government, relative to some legal proceedings had in the case of M. Kosloff, the Russian consul general.

A *New York* paper says—we understand that the U. S. sloop of war *Spank*, capt. Nicholson, is on the eve of sailing from this port for the Mediterranean with despatches, supposed to relate to some new difficulty with the Algerines.

Hartford convention.—A copy of the “suppressed journal” of this notorious assembly is a grand desideratum to the political history of our country.

Gov. Snyder.—The Philadelphia True American, speaking of the late execution of Smith, says—“A number of applications had been made to governor Snyder for a pardon. It is well known that the governor has repeatedly expressed his opinion that the punishment of death should be abolished. This opinion was suggested to him, with the hope of its aiding to obtain his release. The governor replied, with great correctness—“the subject I recommended to the legislature repeatedly; as often they decided against it: such, therefore, must be considered as the settled opinion of Pennsylvania. My duty is to execute the laws of the commonwealth; and not my individual opinions.”

Mill despatch.—A new and very large spinning mill, to contain 5000 spindles, for the manufacture of velvets, corduroys, and other weighty goods, will be in full operation, near Philadelphia, in the approaching autumn. This factory is erecting by gentlemen of experience, and who seem to apprehend no permanent depression of such works from abroad. By the introduction of new and improved machinery, to all parts of the manufacture, it is said that it must succeed.

The state of the cotton business in England, at this time, may be judged by the single fact, that they are selling cotton yarn for 2s. 3d. (50 cents)—the raw material for which costs them from 43 to 45 cents. It is impossible that such a business can last.

SUGAR. The West India planters begin to be somewhat alarmed at the progress of the culture of the sugar cane in Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina. Sugar is a commodity which the United States will soon use as a great lever to move the commerce of the world. When we reflect what has been done by cotton in 10 or 15 years past, we may estimate what will be done by sugar in 10 or 15 years to come.

A lot of Georgia sugar, the first we have noticed, arrived at New-York, on the 15th inst. in a ship from Savannah.

SIR GEORGE PREVOST is censured in the *Times*

burg paper for leaving his private bill for 2 or 300 dollars, unpaid behind him, when he retired from that place in Sept. 1814—but the general was not to blame, when we consider what a *hurry* he was in, and how *hugely* he was frightened.

Mexico and South America Our accounts from these countries are so contradictory that it seems impossible to elicit the truth from them, and we shall therefore pass them over for the present. *Bolívar* has issued a proclamation, declaring that quarters shall be given to all who submit—we are glad to see that the *exterminating* conduct of both parties may be checked.

YELLOW FEVER.—*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to a physician in New-York, dated June 26, 1816*.—"The decisions of the royal college of physicians of London and those of the army medical board, are at length brought to a close. These two learned and experienced bodies have been for some time past devoted to a consideration of all the facts connected with the nature and character of the yellow fever, particularly as it has of late years appeared in Spain. The college has decided that the yellow fever is a contagious disease.* The army medical board, at the head of which presides sir James Mac Gregor, have also given it as their opinion, that the yellow fever is in its nature contagious, and from the evidence advanced in the writings of sir James Fellows and Dr. Pym, they further add their conviction that the fever of Spain is not only strictly contagious, but that, like other disorders of a specific character, it *generally* affects the human frame but once. Your experience of the fever, as it has prevailed in New-York since 1793, will enable you to determine how far this last opinion holds good when applied to this pestilence, when imported into your climate. Those who have once had the disorder are certainly *less susceptible* of its influence a second time. The necessity of a strict adherence to your improved system of quarantine laws, and all municipal regulations for the purposes of domestic cleanliness, cannot be too strongly enforced. On this subject the royal college and the army medical board are united in opinion. I add no more at present. An abstract of the official documents on these important matters is in my possession, and shall be communicated shortly. I cannot but think it rendering an important service to your country by giving publicity to the *results* of the deliberations of these distinguished associations.—The contrary doctrine, maintaining that different fevers are of one common origin, is so unfounded in fact and so pernicious in its consequences, that the sooner it is discarded the better it will be for the interests of humanity."

Colonel Burr.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 18.

Earl Grey rose to ask the noble viscount opposite a question on the subject of the bill (alien bill) on the discussion of which they were about to enter. In reply to some observations made on a former night, the noble viscount had stated that no American had ever been sent out of the country under the alien bill, and also that no difficulty had ever occurred as to the question whether the American *antennati* were aliens or not. He (Earl Grey) had then stated not from his own knowledge, but from very respectable authority, that an American had

been sent out of the country, under the alien bill, and that that American was col. Burr. The noble viscount was not at that time able to say positively, whether that was the case or not, but had said he would enquire. He wished to know whether that enquiry had been made and how the matter stood?

Lord Sidmouth said, that the noble earl's statement had not been correct; for on looking at the records of the office, he found that col. Burr had not been sent out of this country under the alien act.

Earl Grey—Then he must have been misinformed as to that point; but he wished to know whether any proceeding had taken place with respect to Mr. Burr, and whether any difficulties had, in the course of proceedings, arisen on the question to which he had adverted?

Lord Sidmouth stated that Mr. Burr had come to this country, and passed under a feigned name; that he changed his name and passed under another feigned name; that government conceiving that he might have had some improper object in view, apprehended him under the alien act, but that no difficulty in the case had arisen. Government were convinced that he had no improper object in view. He demanded passports for Sweden, received them and went out of the country. He afterwards returned and desired passports for America which were granted. He was not sent out of the country under the alien act and no difficulty occurred.

Lord Holland.—Was there no question whether he was an alien or not?

Lord Sidmouth.—I did not say that there was no such question, but there was no difficulty.

Earl Grey could not conceive how it was possible that, when Burr was apprehended under the alien act, no difficulty should have occurred. Even on the noble viscount's own statement difficulties must have occurred; at least so it appeared to him; and the best mode of settling the question would be to produce the proceedings as to Burr from the records of the office. It was a strange doctrine for English lawyers to maintain that there was no necessity for their knowing the subject upon which they were to legislate.

Lord Sidmouth repeated his statements as to Burr, and said that on his return to this country he had applied for a licence for residence, and voluntarily submitted to the alien laws. There was, therefore, no difficulty in his case.

Earl Grey asked whether Burr had not, on the ground of his being born in English allegiance, objected to his deportation, as it was called; for this was no English measure, and no English name?

Lord Holland asked whether Burr had not applied to be naturalized, and had not been informed that he could not, as he could not say that he was born out of British allegiance.

Lord Sidmouth said, he knew nothing about any such circumstance.

Lord Holland observed, that they ought to be cautious about passing an act to put powers into the hands of those who, when questioned, as to the manner of execution, had no answer to give, but that they knew nothing about the matter.

Lord Sidmouth would say nothing as to the candor of the observation; but the proceeding as to Burr took place in 1809, when he was not in the office of the home department; but, even if he had, he might not be able at once to recollect every separate proceeding.

*And, by consequence, an importable disease.

Edt. N. Y. Ev. Post.

☞ Please to observe, a supplement of four pages is attached to this number.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Logan, the Shawanee Chief.

The following is an extract from a history of the war lately published.

"Shortly after this expedition by gen. Tupper to the Miami rapids, a tragical adventure occurred in the left wing of the army, which merits to be minutely recorded. Capt. James Logan, the Shawanee chief, by the orders of general Harrison, proceeded with a small party of his tribe to reconnoitre in the direction of the Rapids. He met with a superior force of the enemy near that place, by which he was so closely pursued that his men were obliged to disperse for safety in their retreat. Logan, with two of his companions, capt. John and Bright-horn, arrived safe at gen. Winchester's camp, where he faithfully reported the incidents of the excursion.—But there were certain persons in the army who suspected his fidelity, and reproached him with being friendly, and with communicating intelligence to the enemy. The noble spirit of Logan could not endure the ungenerous charge. With the sensibility of a genuine soldier, he felt that his honor and fidelity should not only be pure but firm and unsuspected. He did not however, demand a court of enquiry—following the natural dictates of a bold and generous spirit, he determined to prove, by unequivocal deeds of valor and fidelity, that he was calumniated by his accusers.

"On the 22d of November, he proceeded a second time, accompanied by the two persons named above, firmly resolved, either to bring in a prisoner or a scalp or to perish himself in the attempt.—When he had gone about ten miles down the north side of the Miami, he met with a British officer, the oldest son of col. Elliott, accompanied by five Indians. As the party were too strong for him, and he had no chance to escape, four of them being on horseback, he determined to pass them under the disguise of friendship for the British. He advanced with confident boldness, and a friendly deportment, to the enemy—but unfortunately one of them was Winemac, the celebrated Potawatimie chief who had fought the battle of Tippecanoe, after having made, but a few days before it, the warmest protestations of friendship to general Harrison. To this chief the person and character of capt. Logan were perfectly well known.

"He persisted, however, in his first determination, and told them he was going to the Rapids to give information to the British. After conversing some time, he proceeded on his way, and Winemac, with all his companions, turned and went with him. As they travelled on together, Winemac and his party closely watched the others, and when they had proceeded about eight miles; he proposed to the British officer to seize and tie them. The officer replied that they were completely in his power; and if they attempted to run, they could be shot; or failing in that, the horses could easily run them down. This consultation was overheard by Logan; he had previously intended to go on peaceably till night, and then make his escape; but now formed the bold design of extricating himself by a combat with double his number.

"Having signified his resolution to his men, he commenced the attack by shooting down Winemac himself. The action lasted till they had fired three rounds a piece; during which time Logan and his brave companions drove the enemy some distance, and separated them from their horses. By the first fire both Winemac and Elliott fell, by the

second, a young Ottawa chief lost his life; and another of the enemy was mortally wounded about the conclusion of the combat, at which time Logan himself, as he was stooping down, received a ball just below the breast bone; it ranged downwards, and lodged under the skin on his back; in the mean time, Bright-horn was also wounded by a ball which passed through his thigh. As soon as Logan was shot, he ordered a retreat; himself and Bright-horn, wounded as they were, jumped on the horses of the enemy and rode to Winchester's camp, a distance of twenty miles, in five hours.—Captain John, after taking the scalp of the Ottawa chief, also retreated in safety, and arrived at the camp next morning.

"Logan had now rescued his character as a brave and faithful soldier, from the obloquy which had unjustly been thrown upon him. But he preserved honor at the expense of the next best gift of heaven—his life. His wounds proved mortal—he lived two days in agony, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, and died with the utmost composure and resignation.—"More firmness and consummate bravery have seldom appeared on the military theatre," says Winchester, in his letter to the commanding general. "He was buried with all the honors due to his rank, and with sorrow, as sincerely and generally displayed as ever I witnessed," says major Hardin in a letter to governor Shelby.

"His physiognomy was formed on the best model, and exhibited the strongest marks of courage, intelligence, good humor and sincerity. He had been very serviceable to our cause by acting as a pilot and a spy. He had gone with general Hull to Detroit, and with the first Kentucky troops who marched to the relief of fort Wayne.

Winemac, while in conversation with Logan, before the encounter, declared that he commanded all the Indians in that quarter; and boasted that he had caused the massacre of Wells, and those who had surrendered at the battle of Chicago, after having gone with Wells as a friend, to guard the garrison of that place to fort Wayne.

"Captain Logan had been taken prisoner, by general Logan, of Kentucky, in the year 1776, when he was a youth. The general sent him to school some time in the state, and on parting with him gave him his name, which he retained to the end of his life. Before the treaty of Greenville, he had distinguished himself as a warrior, though still very young. His mother was sister of the celebrated chief Tecumseh and the prophet. He stated, that in the summer preceding his death, he had talked a whole night with Tecumseh, and endeavored to persuade him to remain in peace, while Tecumseh on the contrary endeavored to engage him in the war on the side of the British.

"His wife when she was young, had also been taken prisoner by colonel Hardin, in the year 1789, and had remained in the family till the treaty of Greenville. In the army he had formed an attachment to major Hardin, the son-in-law of general Logan, and now requested him to see that the money due for his services was faithfully paid to his family. He also requested that his family should be removed immediately to Kentucky, and his children educated and brought up in the manner of the white people. He observed that he had killed a great chief, that the hostile Indians knew where his family lived, and that when he was gone, a few of them might creep up and destroy them.

"Major Hardin having promised to do every thing in his power to have the wishes of his friend fulfilled, immediately obtained permission of the general to

proceed with the corps of Indians, to Logan's little village of Wopoghognata, where the family resided. When they reached near the village, the scalp of the Ottawa chief was tied to a pole, to be carried in triumph to the council house, and captain John, when they came in sight of the town, ordered the guns of the party to be fired in quick succession on account of the death of Logan. A council of the chiefs was presently held, in which, after consulting two or three days, they decided against sending the family of their departed hero to Kentucky. They appeared, however, to be fully sensible of the loss they had sustained, and were sincerely grieved for his death."

White Slaves in Africa.

Extract from Sir W. Sidney Smith's memorial to the king of Sardinia.

At a time when the means of effecting the abolition of the slave trade on the western coast of Africa are under discussion—when civilized Europe is straining every nerve to extend the benefits of commerce, as well as the security of persons and property in the interior of that vast continent, peopled by a race of men who are mild, industrious and capable of enjoying the advantages of civilization in a high degree, it is a matter of astonishment that no attention is paid to the northern coast of the same quarter of the globe, inhabited by Turkish pirates, who not only oppress the natives in their vicinity, but trepan and buy them as slaves, to employ them in vessels fitted out as privateers, for the purpose of tearing inoffensive peasantry from their firesides, and peaceable inhabitants from the shores of Europe. This shameful system of robbery is not only revolting to humanity, but operates as a very formidable restraint upon commerce, as no mariner can navigate at the present day the Mediterranean, or even the Atlantic, in a merchant vessel, without the dread liability of being taken by the pirates, and carried as a slave into Africa.

"The government of Algiers is self-composed of the officers of an orta, or regiment of Janizaries, originally stationed there under the Turkish power, a rebellious soldiery, pretending not, even in appearance, to acknowledge the authority of the Ottoman Porte, which, however, does not recognize their independence.

The dey is always the officer most distinguished among them for cruelty. He holds his situation at the head of the divan or regency, by sacrificing some and enriching others of his associates: that is to say, by permitting them to indulge in every sort of violence in Africa, and to carry on a piratical warfare on the seas against the weaker states of Europe, or those whose immediate vengeance is not dreaded.

The Ottoman flag even, is not sufficient to protect its Greek subjects and to secure them from the attacks of the Algerine corsairs. The dey not long ago, either in a fit of cruelty, or actuated by some barbarous scheme of policy, the object of which was to destroy the commerce of his rivals of Tunis and Tripoli, caused the crews of several vessels from the Archipelago and Egypt, laden with grain, to be hanged. The bashaw of Egypt, in revenge, caused all the Algerines in his states to be arrested, and in vain claims the restitution of the cargoes unjustly seized by the dey of Algiers.

The laudable object [of this plan] is, to secure Europe forever from the outrages of African corsairs, and to cause governments favorable to commerce, and in peace and amity with civilized na-

tions, to succeed to states radically and necessarily piratical ever since the days of Barbarossa:

[A vigorous blockade of the naval forces of the barbarians is recommended in the first place, next a demand that the Ottoman court be held responsible, if it suffer recruiting in its states for the garrisons of Africa, &c. and the promotion of the janizaries, captains of frigates, and Algerine sailors, "who would obey the injunction of the sultan, and thus the dey would soon find himself abandoned, and without the means of annoyance or defence."]

8—*Translation of a letter from Francis Felsch to his brother John, captain in the service of his imperial and royal majesty of Austria.*

"My dear brother—I inform you that I have had the misfortune to fall into slavery in the country of the Moors in Africa; to get out of it there is little hope, since they require for the ransom of a christian, the enormous sum of one thousand seven hundred Spanish crowns; we are, at present, in number, from five to six thousand miserable creatures, without reckoning women and children; it would be difficult to describe the miseries we endure; some of these wretched victims fall down dead, from day to day, with hunger and thirst. We scarcely receive a loaf of bread for four or five days; but I could support all; if to those dreadful sufferings there were not added perpetual toil, more than brutal, accompanied by blows with a stick for the slightest occurrence that may displease these barbarians. Oh, if I could once more behold a christian country!—May I have the happiness to receive an answer—address to the English consul, at whose residence I work, and who became responsible for me, in order to extricate me from the common prison."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 7.

Weights and Measures.—On the order of the day for the second reading of the weights and measures' bill:

Earl Stanhope at some length entered into the provisions of the bill, which he considered as wholly ineffectual with regard to the object in view. His lordship read extracts of a letter from Dr. Hutton, condemning the bill as unscientific, and as calculated to create confusion and excite commotion, by changing weights and measures without any adequate good being produced. He went on to examine the different clauses of the bill, for the purpose of shewing that they were not founded in that scientific knowledge which was essentially necessary to legislation upon the subject, particularly with regard to the pendulum, as to the vibrations of which there was an entire mistake, from not attending to the nature of the moving power. His lordship also instanced several absurdities in the bill, particularly with regard to having weights of gold or silver under five pounds, which would of course be continually liable to be stolen, and to establishing fractional parts, where, from the great weight, such fractional parts could not turn the scale. There was also a clause, continuing the authority of a public office in Westminster for stamping weights, although it was proved before the committee, that this office stamped weights without ever weighing them; and yet, in another clause of the bill, the very act under which this office derived authority was repealed. His lordship, after a variety of remarks, maintaining the superior accuracy of the French standard, and pointing out the absurdity and utter want of science which were manifest in the present bill, moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Lord viscount Melville would not oppose the motion of the noble earl, being of opinion that there was not sufficient information at present to justify a legislative measure, but he strongly urged the necessity of resorting, with as little delay as possible, to some standard, by which that want of uniformity in weights and measures, that at present produced so much inconvenience and so many evils, should be obviated.

The marquis of Lansdown agreed in the necessity there was for some measure upon the subject, founded upon correct data, and suggested that the best mode would be to address the crown, to appoint a commission, consisting of men, eminent in science, who should make a report upon the best and most scientific means of obviating the evil.

After some explanation, the motion was agreed to and the bill lost.

Miscellaneous Articles.

PATENT FIRE ENGINE.—On Monday evening, the 3d June, near Roxbury, (Mass.) meeting house, the engine company of the new invented *patent fire engine "America,"* No. 33, paraded for the purpose of exercising their *powerful instrument*, in extinguishing fire. The water being accurately measured in sealed vessels, the engine was found to contain 75 gallons, which was discharged by 18 men only at the brakes, in 30 seconds, to a distance of 169 feet from the end of the captain's pipe, screwed on a length of five feet of hose. The engine was again filled to the brim, a length of 50 feet hose was added to the short one, and 18 men at the brakes, threw the water 111 feet from the captain's position, in 25 seconds, making 166 feet from the engine. A full company of men for this engine is twenty-five—the stream of water it throws is *steady and strong*. Twenty-five men with such an engine and plenty of water, may triumphantly write on their caps, "*improvidi flammarum.*"

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—The magazines on the isle of Angouleme, near Toulouse, (containing 2220 quintals of gun-powder) exploded on the 16th April. About 16 persons lost their lives, and 4 were dreadfully injured—of 14 workmen, only 3 were saved. All the buildings in the city were levelled with the ground; large trees torn up by the roots; and immense rocks, &c. thrown to a great distance, some of which fell on the houses at Toulouse, where considerable damage was done. Where the powder houses stood, an excavation was made in the earth 20 feet deep and 200 wide. Among those who perished was a lady and a beautiful daughter, with a young gentleman betrothed to her. They had visited the island from curiosity.

A STRONG MAN.—*Paris, May 1.* *Williams*, the famous English deserters, who for years had found refuge with the Sieur Barbazan in the isle of Jourdon, has, according to accounts from Auch, at length been arrested. The prodigious strength and violent character of this man had rendered him the terror of the peasants and servants in the canton. *M. Barbazan* was the only person who could control him. His terrible strength was particularly displayed when he was intoxicated. Nothing could resist his efforts. He then twisted bars of iron as if they were frail twigs; with a blow of his fist he broke through partitions; and with no other weapon than his fingers, tore out the largest nails. In one of his fits, he one day took up a servant by the middle of his body, ran with him to the distance of fifty paces and threw him over a wall twenty feet high, on the other side of which a small river flowed.

Happily some trees broke the fall of the new *Lieus*, who got off with no other harm than a good fright. The prefect has, on the application of the mayor, ordered him to be conducted from brigade to brigade, until he is lodged in Toulon.

London, April 12.—In addition to the sums and *pro-perty* stated to have been received by lord Castlereagh, being in two years £68,000, it appears, from the civil list account, that the following sums have been paid in the year 1815:

Lord Stewart, ordinary and extraordinary	£24,174
Lord Clancarty, as ambassador and special missions	18,974
Total in one year	43,148
For lord Castlereagh, in one year	34,000
Total in one year, by the family	77,148

GAS MANUFACTORIES.—The city gas works company, on Monday appeared at the London sessions, Guildhall, to receive the judgment of the court for the nuisance that had committed at their works in the year 1815. It will be remembered, that these defendants were found guilty; but the court of sessions postponed their judgment, to give them time to abate the nuisance. They now stated by their counsel, that having gone to a very considerable expence, they had completely succeeded, [in preventing the escape of the noxious effluvia from the coal during its process, and annoying the neighbors by the offensive smell] and that they were prepared to prove the same by a host of witnesses. The counsel for the prosecution instantly admitted that the nuisance was completely removed, and that no further obstruction to their going on would be offered on the part of his clients, if the court thought proper to discharge the defendants. The court instantly fined each defendant one shilling, and discharged them accordingly. *London paper.*

DUALITY OF PERSON.—The Medical Repository furnishes the following singular article, communicated by Dr. Mitchill to the Rev. Dr. Nott, dated January, 1816:—

Where I was employed early in December, 1815, with several other gentlemen, in doing the duty of a visitor to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, a very extraordinary case of *double consciousness*, in a woman, was related to me by one of the professors. Major Ellicott, who so worthily occupies the mathematical chair in that seminary, vouched for the correctness of the following narrative, the subject of which is related to him by blood, and an inhabitant of one of the western counties of Pennsylvania:

Miss R— possessed naturally a very good constitution, and arrived at adult age without having it impaired by disease. She possessed an excellent capacity, and enjoyed fair opportunities to acquire knowledge. Besides the domestic arts and social attainments, she had improved her mind by reading and conversation, and was well versed in penmanship. Her memory was capacious and stored with a copious stock of ideas. Unexpectedly, and without any forewarning, she fell into a profound sleep, which continued several hours beyond the ordinary term. On waking, she was discovered to have lost every trait of acquired knowledge. Her memory was *tabula rasa*—all vestiges, both of words and things, were obliterated and gone. It was found necessary for her to learn every thing again. She even acquired, by new efforts, the arts of spelling, reading, writing and calculating, and gradually became acquainted with the persons and objects around, like a being for the first time brought into

the world. In these exercises she made considerable proficiency. But after a few months, another fit of somnolency invaded her. On rousing from it she found herself restored to the state she was before the first paroxysm; but was wholly ignorant of every event and occurrence that had befallen her afterwards. The former condition of her existence she now calls the *old state*, and the latter the *new state*; and she is as unconscious of her *double character* as two distinct persons are of their respective natures. For example, in her old state she possesses all her original knowledge; in her new state only what she acquired since. If a gentleman or lady be introduced to her in the old state, and *vice versa*, and so of all other matters; to know them satisfactorily she must learn them in both states—In the old state she possesses fine powers of penmanship; while in the new she writes a poor and awkward hand, having not had time or means to become expert. During four years and upwards she has undergone periodical transitions from one of these states to the other. The alterations are always consequent upon a long and sound sleep. Both the lady and her family are now capable of conducting the affair without embarrassment. By simply knowing whether she is in the old or new state they regulate the intercourse and govern themselves accordingly. A history of her curious case is drawing up by the rev. Timothy Aldin, of Meadville.

GEOLOGY.—A few days since, the right bank of the Hudson, at Tapan, was visited by James Smith, esq. general Delavan, Mr. Yale, Dr. Howell, professor Mitchell, and several other gentlemen, for the purpose of settling a question of some importance in Geology. It had been asserted that the strata of sand stone forming the quarries of Nyack, in Rockland county, covered a layer of loose earth, which abounded in bones of land animals. On digging to the bottom, in the presence of the proprietor, Mr. William Palmer, the party was convinced of the correctness of the story. Fragments of bones, some of which belong to the human skeleton, were disinterred from the situation in which they have rested ever since the flood; and the gentlemen carried away parcels of those curious and ancient relics.

For twenty years past, the laborers in this quarry, which is situated near the Methodist meeting house at Nyack, have occasionally found bones and their fragments beneath the solid rock. It was the opinion of the former owner that the creatures, to whose bodies they belonged, had been buried there by some overwhelming earthquake; but the late visitors are inclined to ascribe them to the operation of the deluge, of which the most cogent evidence exists in the county of New-York, in King's and Queen's counties on Long Island, and in the counties of Monmouth and Burlington, in New-Jersey.

THE FINE ARTS.

The interesting Grecian sculptures discovered in the temple of Apollo in Phrygalia, by Mr. Cockerell and other artists, and which have been bought by the British government, are at length arrived in London, and deposited in the museum, where they are now arranging from the drawings of Mr. Cockerell, taken on the spot. They contain 100 figures in alto-relievo, above two feet high, forming two complete subjects of combats, viz. between the Centaurs and Lapitha, and between the Amazons and Heleneans. They are believed to be the only examples extant of entire subjects of the admirable school of Phydias, and exhibit the sublimity of poetic imagination, united with all the boldness and power of execution, resulting from extensive practice in the greatest schools

of antiquity. The energy and force displayed in the action of the figures is wonderful, and the variety and unity in the composition shows how far the arts must have been carried in the refined age of Pericles, and will be a most valuable addition to the studies of British artists.

We trust the public will have an early opportunity of viewing these extraordinary efforts of art; and of studying from the origin; and we rejoice that government are to furnish to each of the discoverers of whom they are purchased, complete casts in plaster of the entire subjects which will increase the means of improvement in that laborious and very difficult branch of the fine arts.

The discoveries made in the preceding year by Baron Haller and Mr. Cockerell, architects and other artists, in the temple of Juniper Pantullenius, in the island of Egina, though of an earlier age, were not less fortunate or less instructive; and although we may lament that an accidental circumstance has deprived us of the originals, which are now at Rome, complete casts are to be furnished to the discoverers, and the British school will have the advantage of those also, from the copy belonging to Mr. Cockerell, who has been some time at Rome, preparing the materials for publishing the whole of his discoveries in Greece and Sicily, which have excited a lively attention in that capital.

NEW MILITIA SYSTEM.

Copy of a letter addressed to the legislature of Georgia, by colonel Newman, dated Milledgeville, December 13th, 1815.

To the honorable the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives.

The undersigned takes the liberty of submitting to the legislature of the state of Georgia, the following general outlines of a system for promoting the respectability and discipline of the militia. Let all the young men between the ages of 17 and 21 be organized unto companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, and assembled for military instruction and exercise, in the centre of each division, for four weeks at a time in every year. Let them be supplied by the state with arms, accoutrements, tents and rations, and be bound to furnish themselves with a simple uniform, cooking utensils, knapsacks and canteens, and be subject when encamped to the rules and regulations as are provided for the army of the U. States. As soon as a young man arrives at the age of 21, he is to be exempt from this service and made subject to the ordinary duties of the residue of the militia, who can assume such classification and disposition as a state of peace or war may demand.—By the adoption of this plan, the state of Georgia will have in a short time, one seventh of its militia little inferior to regular troops, and ready at all times to take the field at a moment's warning; and in the lapse of 15 or 20 years [in a country where every man is a horseman, a pioneer and marksman] the whole population will become soldiers. Should the general government sanction this system throughout the union, to the extent here described, it would bring into the field 160,000 men, and the annual expenditure for their pay and subsistence would not exceed 8,500,000 dollars. This system will find out every military man in the nation, and when we are again assailed by our enemies, we will have officers capacitated to lead our troops to victory and triumph. It will foster and cherish American feelings; assist in forming a national character, and with the aid of our gallant navy, render us a formidable people, secure at home, feared and respected abroad.

DANIEL NEWMAN,

Adjutant general, Georgia militia.











