secured with large wooden bars, are placed by the side of other windows of much greater dimensions; the rafters are seldom concealed by a ceiling; the walls are covered with enormous rude knobs; the doors are indifferent of all heights, and the use of locks is scarcely known, at least those which are made in the country do not afford any security to the houses. The use of glass in the windows has been only lately introduced; however a degree of more refined taste and considerable improvements are remarked in the construction of some houses which have been recently built. To wide and heavy galleries, have succeeded light and more convenient balconies; the ceilings are no longer deformed by the projection of the beams; the windows are without gratings, and the street doors are better painted; a degree of cleanliness, in a word, is beginning to appear in the houses of the inhabitants. None of the houses are without carpets; the ancient mats of the Indians are no longer used by people of fashion but are replaced by carpets of European manufacture. Both are intended, in the absence of fire, to warm the apartments, and to conceal the unevenness of the floors, in which the negligence of the servants leaves the most disgusting insects to swarm. Some of the inhabitants cover the walls of their rooms with stained paper; but the majority have them rudely painted with garlands of flowers and with figures of genii, the style of which evinces at once the bad taste of the artist and of the person who employed him. With very little difference, all the houses bear a resemblance to each other; nothing distinguishes those of the ministers, and it would be difficult to recognise that of the president, were it not for the guard stationed at the entrance.

"The churches of Bogota are glittering with gold and ornaments of every description: the temples of the Incas were never more splendid. Although the cathedral possesses less appearance of splendour, the treasures which it contains are of much greater value; one single statue of the Virgin, which decorates the altar, is ornamented with 1348 diamonds, 1294 emeralds, 59 amethysts, a large topaz, a hyacinth, and 372 pearls; the pedestal alone is enriched with 609 amethysts; the labour of the artist cost 4000 piastres.

The three principal streets of Bogota, are lively, and tolerably well constructed in point of uniformity, but are badly paved. The foot ways are more convenient than in the other Spanish towns, and one may walk upon them under shelter from the rain, the roofs of the houses almost entirely overhanging them.

The squares are spacious, and are all ornamented with fountains. The square of the palace is the place where the market is held on Fridays, the *coup d'œil* of which is not disagreeable to a stranger, although no order is observed among the immense crowds of people who flock in on that day to Bogota. The market is supplied with a great abundance of meat, corn, vegetables and fruits of every description. Those of both Europe and America, are there to be found. In one place we behold baskets of strawberries; in another, pine apples, aguncates, peaches, or apples; by the side of heaps of cabbages, carrots and potatoes, stand baskets of yucas and bananas; and close to bags of maize, barley and wheat, lie heaps of cocoa and loaves of sugar: on the other side are sold a thousand different healing plants, which the Indians gather on the paramos, and on the other is seated a dealer in carnations, roses, and jessamines, &c."

From the Salem Gazette, Jan. 7.

MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturing establishments are fast increasing in the Northern and Middle States, and will not only augment the population and wealth, but also tend to preserve the comparative political power and influence of those States.

From the historical and statistical account of *Baltimore*, published in the last *N. American Review*, it appears that the Manufacturing interest is now taking deep root in the vicinity of that city; it is remarked that there is no equal space of ground in the Union, that has so much natural water power, united with as many local facilities as the circle round Baltimore of 30 miles radius. The mill-streams in its vicinity now drive 12 Cotton Factories, 6 Iron Works, a Carding Factory, 2 Paper Mills, a Chocolate Mill, and 37 Saw Mills, and a large amount of Mill-Power is yet unoccupied. The Cotton Manufactures are the principal, of which there are 13 factory houses, now having in operation 27,000 spindles, and contemplating soon to have 50,000. The number of persons now employed in the works, is 2,800. One of the factories is worked by steam in the city, and manufactures largely of Cotton Sail Cloth of superior quality, consuming annually 300,000 lbs. cotton. Among other establishments in the vicinity is a White Lead Manufactory which annually works about 350 tons of the raw material.

In New England a great amount of capital has within a few years been invested in manufacturing establishments. The ingenuity and enterprize of New Englanders have frequently been exerted in this direction from the first settlement of the country. Many schemes have been formed and from ignorance, want of skill, or mismanagement, many have proved abortive, and been forgotten.

An instance of the early, though fruitless, enterprise of our ancestors is thus related by Hubbard, in his History of New England, which took place in 1645:—

"As the country had hitherto begun to flourish in most English Manufactures, so liberty was this year granted to make iron; for which purpose a work was set up at Lynn, upon a very commodious stream, which was very much promoted, and strenuously carried on, for some considerable time; but at length, whether *faber aut forceps, aut ars ignara fefellit*, instead of drawing out bars of iron, for the country's use, there were hammered out nothing but contentions and law suits, which was but a bad return for the undertakers; however it gave the occasion to others to acquaint themselves with the skill, to the great advantage of the colonies, who have since that found out many convenient places where very good iron, not much inferior to that of Bilboa, may be produced; as at this day is seen in a village near Topsfield, seven or eight miles west from Ipswich."

The spot where this manufactory was carried on is still designated, in Saugus, by large banks of cinders and remains of mill-dams. That the undertaking was not abandoned for want of skill is evident by inspection of the cinders, from which the iron is perfectly extracted. The tradition of the neighborhood ascribe the neglect to the cutting down the dams by persons whose meadows were overflowed.

SYNOPSIS OF A DEBATE.

In the English Parliament, in the year 1794, on a motion to petition his Majesty to intercede with his ally, the King of Prussia, in behalf of Lafayette.

Gen. Fitzpatrick rose and said, that what ever may be the present affairs of France, and the system now followed there, he would venture to ask what was the general feeling of the people of this country, (England) on hearing of the destruction of the Bastile in Paris. To this destruction La Fayette had contributed; and although it was attended with some popular excesses, he did all he could to prevent them; and for so doing, he was now confined in one of the Bastiles of the King of Prussia. He could hardly suppose (said Gen. Fitzpatrick) that the conduct of La Fayette, in America, could be an objection to this motion. In entering into it, he had only done his duty to his King and his country. A generous and brave enemy ought to forgive and forget enemies, when the contest was over. The illustrious President of the United States of America had he understood designed to make an application in favour of his unhappy fellow citizen. That illustrious character saw with regret the fate of his companion in arms, *into whose mind he instilled his principles!*—but it was to be feared that his (Washington's) interference would have no great weight with the King of Prussia.

Col. Tarleton seconded the motion. The rigor, the severity, the cruelty, that has been exercised towards that unfortunate person, were such as might well be said to draw the tear of pity down *Pluto's iron cheek*! He hoped (said the Colonel) that his Majesty's Ministers would loose no time to wipe away this stain which *blurs the ermine of royalty*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion, on the *simple ground* of the impropriety of adopting a measure so unusual and so extraordinary!

Mr. Fox said, that if there ever existed a man who, in a great and arduous situation, amid the conflict of opinion, carried on either side to extremes, and could claim the merit of having steered a temperate and middle course uninfluenced by the violence of the moment and directed by free conceived opinion, Mr. La Fayette was that man.

Mr. Burke said, that he believed La Fayette to be the cause of all their misfortunes, and of all the misfortunes that had befallen France! And therefore, however much other gentlemen might pity him, he was not the object of his compassion. Did France claim La Fayette? Yes, as a traitor whom the rabble, that he had been the instrument in elevating to power, were desirous of sacrificing! No nation claimed him. His conduct, in our contest with the Americans, we were required to forget; and he was very much disposed to do so, as on a contrary principle, wars would be eternal. But his behaviour in entering as a volunteer to the American service, should not entitle him to any extraordinary favour; and as to his fondness for military glory, what could be said, but, that he who wishes to live by the sword must likewise run the risk of dying by the sword.—He trusted his downfall would be a lesson to mankind how they attempted to overturn the fabric of civilized society? I would not (concluded Mr. B.) *debauch my humanity by supporting an application like the present for such an horrid ruffian!*

Mr. Grey said that he never heard a speech with a greater degree of pain, than that of the honourable gentleman who had just set down. This adding insult to injury was too distressing; and he was the last man, whom he could have supposed capable of such conduct. He had said that if La Fayette returned to France, he would be treated as a traitor. Most sincerely did he (Mr. Grey) think that it was an eulogium upon his character, instead of a stigma.

Mr. Courtney said, that the French revolution, which La fayette was charged with having brought about, was a circumstance that afforded universal pleasure—and that at the taking of the Bastile, he and an honourable gentleman near him, (Mr. Burke) were then in Paris, and his honourable friend declared he was highly pleased with the event! It was now the fashion to reprobate every thing that sounded like liberty; while every thing done by despots was admired and extolled just as if kings alone had an exclusive privilege to commit crimes. He (Mr. C.) declared that he would rather be tossed about in the wildest blasts and tempests of democracy, than breathe for an hour the still and pestilential breath of despotism.

The House then divided. For the motion 46—Against it 153. Majority 107.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From Poulson's American Daily Adv.

IMPORTANCE OF NAMES.

A French work was published, a few years ago, under the title of 'Dictionnaire Etymologiques des noms propres et surnoms Grecs et Romains; par F. Noel, Inspecteur General de l'Instruction publique, et Membre de l'Athenee de Lyons."

Amongst other curious and amusing matter, it contained a chapter upon superstition, with some details on what the learned are pleased to call the science of *Onomatomancy*, the origin of which is attributed to Enoch. This boasted science is nothing more than a mode of divining or ascertaining the destiny or fortune of any individual, by the letters of which his, or her name, may be composed. Pythagoras, we are informed, had recourse to this method, when he constructed his wheel of fortune, upon which the letters, divided into twelve parts, corresponded with the twelve signs of the Zodiac.—It is known that Pythagoras and his followers, were partial to great names—every letter, said they, had its particular numerical value—a proper estimate of which opens futurity to our view, and they accordingly held that we might discover or predict the events of a man's life, by calculating the numbers indicated by the letters of his name. He whose letters, when summed up, produced the greatest number, must prove the most successful, whether in a battle, a gaming match, a law-suit, or a love affair.

This is the principle:—Take the letters of our alphabet in their order, thus, A——1, B——2, C——3, D——4, &c.: according to which, we find that the name of Buonaparte amounts to 114; no wonder then, that he was beaten on the plains of Waterloo, by Wellington, who numbered 131—especially when it is considered, that Buonaparte, by omitting the *u* in the Frenchification of his name, lost 22—whilst, on the other hand, Wellington, by an elevation from Wellesley, gained eight. Under such circumstances, the French General must have inevitably been beaten, even by Mr. Wilberforce!

Who can be surprised that the attendant angel of Brutus, with his 81, should triumph over that of Cæsar—giving the latter the full advantage of his dipthong; or that Mr. Canning, with his 62, should invariably be compelled to yield—as some say he does—to the superior power of Mr. Brougham, with his 85? but we will have nothing to do with politics, further than to express our astonishment at the incessant triumph and successes of Mr. Hume whose "tottle of the whole" is no more than 48. This we suppose is only an exception to the general rule.

How easily this correct and beautiful system enables us to trace the source of histrionic fame! It was by the force of letters, and their numerical powers that Master Betty some years ago, with his 72, eclipsed the celebrity of Kemble, with his 48, and threw even the memory of Garrick, with his 67, into the shade; and that Rossini, with his 102, has superseded Mozart, with his 93, and extinguished Handel, with his 44; *Freischutz*, in its overpowering splendour of 136, has forever driven from the scene such pitiful tragedies as *Othello* and *Macbeth*, with their 87, and 50.

We hope and trust, that long ere this, our readers are fully convinced of the value and importance of names. It was by the strength of her name alone, not by that of her lungs or of her tongue, that Xantippe conquered Socrates.—It must have been a hard fought battle, for the lady mustered only 103, against her husband's 100.

The next Presidential Election will afford a fine opportunity for bringing *Onomatomancy* to the test. According to its rules, there can be no doubt of the success of Mr. Crawford, who has 88, while Gen. Jackson has but 73, and Mr. Adams only 38, *to wit*,

C	3	J	10	A	1
R	18	A	1	D	4
A	1	C	3	A	1
W	23	K	11	M	13
F	6	S	19	S	19
O	15	O	15		—
R	18	N	14	*Adams*	38
D	4		—		—
	—	*Jackson*	73		
Crawford	88		—		
	—				

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured in the U. States from foreign hemp.

Mr. Talbot, of Kentucky, observing that this was a very important measure, and that last session an inquiry was instituted as to the quality of American hemp, whether or not it was proper for the equipment of the Navy, and if it were not, what were the objections to it, to afford an opportunity of examining the documents which were the result of that inquiry, moved that the bill be postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next; which motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Van Buren from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported the same.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States.

In compliance with two resolutions of the Senate, the first of the 21st and the second of the 23d December last, requesting information respecting the injuries which have been sustained by our citizens, by piratical depredations, and other details connected therewith, and requesting also information for the suppression of piracy, and whether in the opinion of the Executive, it will not be necessary to adopt other means for the accomplishment of the object; and in that event, what other means it will be most advisable to recur to, I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and likewise a report from the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents referred to in each.

On the very important questions submitted to the Executive, as to the necessity of recurring to other more effectual means for the suppression of a practice so destructive of the lives and property of our citizens, I have to observe, that three expedients occur: one, by the pursuit of the offenders to the settled as well as the unsettled parts of the islands from whence they issue; another, by reprisal on the property of the inhabitants; and a third, by the blockade of the ports of those islands. It will be obvious that neither of these measures can be resorted to, in a spirit of amity with Spain, otherwise than in a firm belief, that neither the government of Spain, nor the government of either of the islands, has the power to suppress that attrocious practice, and that the United States interpose their aid for the accomplishment of an object which is of equal importance to them as well as to us. Acting on this principle, the facts which justify this proceeding being universally known and felt, by all engaged in commerce in that sea, it may fairly be presumed, that neither will the government of Spain, nor the government of either of these Islands complain of a resort to either of those measures, or to all of them, should such resort be necessary. It is, therefore, suggested, that a power commensurate with either resource be granted to the Executive, to be exercised according to his discretion, and as circumstances may imperiously require. It is hoped that the manifestation of a policy so decisive will produce the happiest result; that it will rid these seas and this hemisphere of this practice. This hope is strengthened by the belief, that the goverment of Spain and the government of the islands, particularly of Cuba, whose chief is known here, will faithfully co-operate in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this very important object. To secure such co-operation, will be the earnest desire, and, of course, the zealous and persevering effort of the Executive.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, 13th Jan. 1825.

The message was read, and, with the documents accompanying it, ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Messrs. Ingham, Saunders, Poinsett, F. Johnson, Hayden, Tomlinson, and Sloane, were announced as having been appointed, pursuant to the order of yesterday, to compose the Select Committee to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States, in relation to certain accounts of his with the Government.

Mr. McLane from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report accompanied by a bill 'authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent, for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent,' which was twice read and committed.

UNITED STATES' PENAL CODE.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill farther to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States—(and which was gone through in committee of the whole on Monday last, and reported without amendments)—Mr. Webster stated that, as he understood that several other amendments were to be offered, and in particular some by a member from Louisiana (Mr. Livingston) which that gentleman desired should be printed, he should move the postponement of the bill till Monday next, as soon as those amendments were presented.

Mr. Livingston then moved a series of amendments of considerable length, and embracing many new provisions. The mover having said a few words in explanation of these amendments, they were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Monday next.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road—when after considerable debate the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

The resolution offered by Mr. Cook, was taken up, and having on motion of Mr. Webster, been modified so as to read as follows, was adopted.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House a statement, shewing as far as may be in his power,

1st. The number that have been convicted since the adoption of the constitution, of capital offences against the laws of the U. States.

2d. The number that have been executed.

3d. The number that have been pardoned by the President of the United States, and of what offences they were convicted.

4th. And also a statement of the number that have been convicted of each particular offence.

Mr. Wright of Ohio, presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report such rules as in their opinion may be proper to be observed by this House in a choice of President of the U. States for the period of four years from the fourth day of March next, if on counting the votes given in the several States in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of all the Electors of President and Vice President appointed in the several States.

On motion by Mr. Mallary, of Vermont the resolution was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Cumberland Road Continued.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, and went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sterling, of Connecticut, in the chair, on the bill to continue the Cumberland road; and the question being, on the motion of Mr. Beecher, to strike out that part of the bill which goes to pledge the 2 per cent fund arising from the sale of the public lands, to reimburse the sum appropriated.

The question was taken on Mr. Beecher's amendment, and it was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Beecher moved to fill the blank in the bill with $200,000, and the question being taken without debate, it was decided in the negative—ayes 50—noes 75.

Mr. B. then moved to fill the blank with $150,000.

On this motion, an interesting debate arose, which occupied the House till near three o'clock—when Mr. Clay expressing a desire to address the committee on the general subject of the bill, asked on account of the late hour, the indulgence that the committee would rise. The committee rose accordingly—and having obtained leave to sit again,

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On the unfinished business being called up,

Mr. Webster stated that the Committee rose yesterday, on the motion of the honourable Speaker, who was, of course, entitled to the floor. That gentleman was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from taking the floor to-day, and he therefore hoped the bill relative to the Cumberland Road would be allowed to stand over till Monday.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Stock.

The House then went into committee on the bill "authorising the subscription of stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company," by a vote of 92—Mr. Tomlinson in the Chair.

The bill, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name of the United States, for 1500 shares in this stock, was then read.

Mr. Hemphill stated, that the amount of these 1500 shares, would be 300,000 dollars. He considered the bill of sufficient importance to justify a few remarks. A survey had been made of the route of this Canal, before the Revolution. The first legislative step on the subject was taken by the Legislature of Maryland, which proposed to co-operate with Delaware and Pennsylvania. In consequence of the law which was subsequently passed, two companies were formed. The subject came before Congress in 1806; and favourable reports were made in the Senate at various times, from 1806 to 1813. Several bills also passed the Senate. The House of Representatives had also had the subject before them from 1806 to 1824, and several reports in favour of the Canal were made. Several bills were also reported in the House, to create stock. The state of Maryland had passed a conditional act on the subject in 1813, and the state of Pennsylvania had also acted; but no law passed which was effective in its character, until 1823.—The report subsequently made by the Engineer, was fully approved of by the President. The Canal is to be 60 feet wide, 18 feet deep, and 14 miles in length. Contracts have been made, the lands purchased, and the workmen commenced in April, 1824. In one part of this Canal, called the Deep Cut, more earth will be removed than has ever been removed, within the same space, in any part of the world. The estimates for the whole canal, are about 1,350,000 dollars; of which 700,000 dollars have been subscribed. Nothing is now wanted for the completion of this work, but the countenance of the general government. Many persons who are ready to purchase shares, are fearful lest the work should be again suspended. The countenance of the government will remove this apprehension, and induce those persons to co-operate. In a military point of view, as a channel of transportation of stores and troops, this canal is of the highest importance. The difficulty of transporting merchandise across the isthmus is very great. The completion of this work would be as beneficial to this city as to any other place. The vessels which will pass through this canal are the same as those which navigate the Dismal Swamp Canal. He had no doubt that a general system would be adopted by the United States; but there were many particular objects which might not be embraced in this general system. If a sum were distributed among the states, in the ratio of their population, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania would not derive an equal advantage from this measure. He would not attempt to name any specific profits which may be anticipated from this Canal. Under all the circumstances, he was satisfied that no loss would result from this purchase of stock, on the part of the government. It may be asked why Pennsylvania could not take the stock which yet remained of the Canal? Pennsylvania had already expended a heavy sum on internal improvement. She had made a vast extent of turnpike, and it was not to be expected that she could go beyond the line she had marked out. He concluded his remarks (which were delivered in such a low tone, that we could only catch them imperfectly) with calling on the House to suffer a vote to be taken on this bill to-day. He repelled the idea that it

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0017.jpg