FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

CREEK INDIANS.

Messrs. Editors—I see an account in the paper, of the MURDER of Gen. M'INTOSH, one of the principal Chiefs of the Creek Indians, by about 400 warriors of his own nation. When all the facts relating to this subject shall be known to the people of the U. States, I think they will be of opinion, that M'Intosh was not *murdered;* but rather that he has been duly executed, according to the known laws and usages of the nation to which he belonged.

From the time of PRESIDENT WASHINGTON to the present day, the government of the United States had been endeavoring to impress on the Indian tribes, the great benefit that would arise from a settled, instead of a roaming life; and from an attention to separate property, the arts of agriculture, and the habits of civilization. Year after year has this been urged upon them (the Creeks particularly)—agents on the part of the government have been appointed to live among them, and to further these desirable and benevolent views. The Creek Indians have been made fully sensible of the advantages of civilization, and were improving very fast in conformity to the views of government. Having so recently given up to the United States more than one half of their *inheritance*, comprising the best portion of their lands—and that, without any other consideration but a *guaranty* for the quiet enjoyment of the residue—the Creek nation was very reasonable and very decidedly averse to listen to any proposals for parting with more of their territory. They have long been keeping in view the further progress of their improvement in the arts of peace, and the habits of rural life and the extension of their race bred up in those habits. They are a people at this time alive to the improvement of their land by cultivation; and they pay great attention to the increase of their flocks and herds. The habits of savages and of hunters are fast wearing away among them. With these acquired notions, sedulously promoted by our own government, they have become sensible of the value of property; they disinclined to part with any more of their lands; meaning hereafter to occupy them as cultivators of the soil, instead of wandering over them as hunters—And who can blame them for this determination? Can we, the people of the U. States, who have encouraged and advised them to it?

The Creek nation was originally formed of three or four tribes, fortuitously thrown together; but they have for some centuries composed one political body, governed by the same laws and usages. The population of the Creeks is contained in about 56 towns or representative districts. Each of these is governed at home, and is represented in their national councils and assemblies, by a *Chief*, known to and acknowledged in that capacity by the whole nation. To render valid any national act, or to pass away any part of the national territory, a majority of these confederated districts must consent by means of their Chiefs; by whom the deed of transfer must be duly signed. This is the known and long practised law of this nation of Indians; and Gen. M'Intosh well knew it.

M'Intosh, nearly a white man himself, and rather an agent of the white people whose manners he affected, than an Indian; either in his outward deportment or his propensities, undertook to obtain the cession of the lands from the Creeks to the U. S. in favor of Georgia. But the Creeks had already passed a law, according to their forms making it death for any Chief to propose an alienation of any more of their national lands, as being inconsistent with their views of agricultural settlement, and destructive to the interest of their posterity. Accordingly when M'Intosh proposed this interchange which was to drive a whole nation of men, women and children from the land and the habitations of their forefathers, and leave the bones of their immediate ancestors, to be ploughed up by strangers, not more than 4 or 5 out of the 56 districts were represented at the proposed treaty, the other chiefs refusing to attend. The treaty so entered into, (which was on the 12th Feb. 1825) instead of being signed by a majority of the Chiefs of the six and thirty towns of the Creek nation, was signed by M'Intosh and Etome Tustunnuggee, the old Coweeta Chief, and by them alone. These were the only persons entitled to be considered as Chiefs or representatives of the Creek nation: the other signers were not representative chiefs, but men of straw, created on the spot by M'Intosh, for the express purpose of effecting irregularly and by fraud, what the Creeks were determined never to consent to formally, and according to their known laws and usages. Nor have they done it.

Under this fraudulent and pretended conveyance, a whole nation are to be forcibly dispossessed of their property—of the lands they inherit from their ancestors—of the land they looked to as the future inheritance of children, no longer bred up in savage habits, but gradually looking forward to the settled life of agriculturists. Driven again into a savage life, among savages, on new and distant lands, and forced into almost inevitable hostility with the tribes they are compelled to intrude on. This is to be done, after these poor wretches have for a series of years, been advised, pressed, tempted, exorted, encouraged, and by all manner of means, induced and persuaded, *by our own government*, to quit the hunter life, and to embrace fixed and agricultural habits. These people, their wives and infants, are thus to be driven away against their manifest and rightful claims, against their interests, against their intentions and inclinations, and to the utter destruction of all those improved views of future living which they have adopted in obedience to the advice of their great father Washington. Having thus persuaded them for 20 years past, to commence a gradual change in their modes and habits of living, just as we have succeeded in this benevolent design, we destroy in a moment our twenty years labour, we convert agriculturists into savages, friends into enemies, and set an example of deliberate, cold blooded injustice, that is sufficient to make an honest and a kind hearted man shudder on contemplating its origin, its progress, and its consequences.

This treaty may be very advantageous for Georgia. But reflecting men will not fail to enquire, can we, as members of an honest and fair-dealing government, justify these doings? Does it comport with the honorable character of the American Government, whose proud motto is, "EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN," to become participators of this manifest fraud, and take advantages of a treaty so obtained? Did not M'Intosh, belying his honorable character of national representative of his own people, and abusing the confidence reposed in him, act not as agent of the Creek nation, but as the agent of the whites? He might (by bare possibility) have meant well; But did he act well? Did he not know that his doings were not sanctioned by his nation, but were in manifest hostility to their wishes, and in open derogation to their rights? He knew of the law previously and regularly passed by his own people, with their usual forms; was he not therefore, duly tried, convicted, and punished for an offence against a known law and a deliberate fraud on his nation? Although the punishment was reluctantly inflicted, and therefore somewhat delayed, it was nevertheless, it is to be presumed, the result of a meeting convened to deliberate on his case, and in conformity with a previous act of the nation, well known to him, and by which he was bound.—The manner of punishment is nothing: that depends on the custom of the country. The Indians employ the Rifle and Tomahawk; we use the gibbet.

M'Intosh knew the Treaty of 12th February, 1825, was fraudulent and invalid. In a former treaty, after the war which terminated General Jackson, M'Intosh had procured a reservation in his own favor, of a tract of land of a mile, or a mile and a half square in consideration of services rendered during that war. This reservation he afterwards exchanged for a mineral spring. I will not enter into a suggestion of the very probable motives that induced him to make this exchange. But he took care to have the deed conveying this mineral spring, ratified in due form and order, by the requisite number of representative Chiefs. So I am told; and I believe truly. He did not guard his own interest, so losely and carelessly as the nation's. I have heard, and believe, that soon after acquiring this spring, he sold it to the State of Georgia for 20,000 dollars. Of course, this bargain and sale was previous to the negociation of the last treaty complained of. As to the spring its value is imaginary: it might be worth 20 cents, $20,000, or any other large sum.—He certainly has shewn that he well knew how to take care of his own interest, whatever became of the nation's; and if he has proved himself no friend to the Creeks to whom he belonged, he certainly has been no enemy to Georgia.

Under these circumstances, which came from authority that inclines me to give them full credit, would it not be well for the Legislature of Georgia to suspend the whole mission of Surveyors into the Creek nation to run out these ceded lands, until the next meeting of Congress? If a representation of these facts, well supported, should be made to our government, does not the *honor of the American nation* require, that they shall be deliberately considered, before this treaty, so dubious in its validity, and so cruel in its operation, shall be finally acted on!

JUSTICE.

We extract the following important article from the New York Evening Post of Saturday:—

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain or to some other station. A Frenchmen has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided. Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long on this station, without coming in contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in unison, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event arising out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the world.

There is attached to this information, in our opinion, some degree of probability. On various and plausible pretexts, the French have been employed in detaching naval and land forces to their West India islands, but not in sufficient numbers at a time to awaken the jealousy of the maritime powers. As England has now recognized South American independence, France, if the above intelligence be correct, will be enabled by the cession of Cuba, to command all ingress and regress from the Gulph of Mexico. How far such an arrangement will be submitted to on the part of England and of the United States, forms a subject of grave and serious consideration for both cabinets—to say nothing in behalf of the newly recognized republics. We cannot think for a moment that such a project has received the concurrence of the English cabinet—it would be directly at war with the leading policy of the ministry, more especially with their recent recognition of the South American republics. It will be in the power of France, if this project is carried into effect, not only to command the Mexican gulph, but also to send men and military ordnance, and take possession of Cuba for the ultimate reduction of the Mexican republic itself. All the powers of Europe, with the exception of England, may have concurred in this project, and have sanctioned its adoption. The account from the Evening Post states that the arrangement will last "until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles and from the fear of invasion has completely subsided." This is a high sounding generality, embracing every thing, and concluding nothing, which statesmen understand perfectly well; but may it not be an arrangement much more specific and important. May not the French cabinet, beholding one & another and another of Ferdinand's South American provinces, sliding away from the imbecile grasp of his royal fingers, & knowing the exhausting state of his treasury at home—press for the payment of the sums expended in reinstating that prince on the absolute throne of his ancestors, and preserving it for him by their garrisons; and may not Ferdinand have ceded the absolute and entire sovereignty of this island in payment of all such demands. In the mean time possession must be gained without alarming the fears of foreign powers, and therefore French garrisons are established in Cuba until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles and the fear of invasion, have completely subsided.—[Bal. Am.

The papers have for sometime past, presented us with the portraits of great men, and it is with pleasure that we sometimes employ ourselves in examining and ascertaining the fidelity of such delineations; but where the pencil of the painter himself draws the features of his own face—where all mankind acknowledge the justice of the similitude—we advance to the contemplation of such a character with an admiration tempered with awe—We feel for the elevation of that virtue which may hereafter be made the prey of ambition, which may do an act to sully the dazzling whiteness of its present fame—which calumny may assail, and envy may blacken. The following translations from Lima papers, received at the office of the New York Daily Advertiser, will fully explain our meaning—

Extract from Bolivar's second refusal of the million of Dollars decreed to him by the Congress of Peru:

"I repeat, that without accepting the favour in question; my services have already been rewarded in an infinitely greater degree than had ever been hoped. Your Excellency knows," (he addresses the President,) "that Congress has omitted nothing calculated to be honourable to me. They have named me Father and Saviour of Peru; they have decreed me the honours of perpetual President; they have ordered a medal to be struck with my portrait, they have called me Liberator; they have invested me with the command of Peru; and finally offered me an enormous fortune. I have accepted with pleasure all except the last: that I am forbidden to accept by the laws of my country and those of my own heart."

Extract from the reply of the President:

"Excellent Sir. The Congress to whom I have made known the repeated and absolute negative of your Excellency to receive the million of dollars which they decreed to place at your disposition, as a slight testimony of the inestimable benefits for which the nation are indebted to you, have determined, that I shall inform Your Excellency that while they respect your decision, they sensibly regret to see their designs on this subject frustrated; and that, not feeling themselves 'at liberty' to press it a third time, after the decided expressions contained in your 'last note,' take the liberty yet to request that you will appropriate the said million to works of beneficence in favour of the fortunate place of your nativity, and for any other parts of the republic of Colombia which you may think proper."

How gratifying to the people of these United States would it be, could they behold among them the pupil of Washington, adorning once more the name of liberty and of patriotism—a man whom Cincinnatus would glory, were he now alive, to take by the hand What American bosom would not throb at the sight of Bolivar.—Where are the monarchs of Europe in the presence of such elevated virtue—we reiterate the question, where are they? [ib.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

In an account of the loss of the Spring-Grove, a Whaling Ship, which was lost on the coast of Africa, on the 23d of November last, part of the crew of which were delivered from captivity among the Arabs by that ornament of humanity, Mr. WILLSHIRE, the British Consul at Mogadore, the following paragraph occurs:

"A circumstance is stated by one of these rescued men, which is as follows:—He says that the Arab Chief in whose hands they fell, could speak a little English; and contrived to inform them, that, some years ago, AN ENGLISH SHIP WAS LOST ON THE AFRICAN COAST, that the crew reached the shore TO THE NUMBER OF THREE HUNDRED MEN, well armed; that his own tribe, consisting of five hundred men, attacked them, and were repulsed; that he solicited the assistance of a neighboring tribe to renew the attack, with an additional force of four or five hundred men; that the British drove them back a second time, and were making good their retreat for some settlement of security, when they were a third time surrounded by a body of thirteen hundred; and that the British fought till three fourths of their number fell, and the remainder were cut to pieces, after laying down their arms, and after killing 250 Arabs. The NAME OF THE SHIP, and the [EXACT] TIME OF THE SHIPWRECK, are both unknown."

There is an appearance of connection between the circumstances above described, and an incident which, at the time, made an impression not yet effaced from our minds, the perception of which made the heart ache, and the nerves thrill, within us. Who, that ever knew them, has forgotten the gallant BLAKELEY and his noble crew of the United States' Sloop of War WASP, supposed to have been lost at sea, and never heard of since September, 1814? Is it not now highly probable that the WASP was the vessel above described, lost on the African coast "some years ago," the crew of which repulsed tribe after tribe of the Arabs, and, when reduced to one-fourth of their number, having doubtless lost all ther officers in the different encounters, were barbarously murdered after submission? To us there appears to be every probability that such is the fact. The WASP, it will be recollected, sailed from Portsmouth in July, 1814, on her first cruize, and was remarkably successful in annoying the commerce of the enemy, having, up to the 21st September, besides capturing a British Sloop of War, and, it was supposed, sinking another in a night fight, made thirteen prizes. The thirteenth, the Atlanta, arrived safe at Savannah, having left the WASP, on the 23d of September, OFF THE MADEIRA ISLANDS, and not knowing what her destination was. Taking this fact, with the uncertain time of "several years ago," and not having heard of any British ship then lost in that direction, we see strong reason to believe that this ship, thus accidentally heard of, was the long lamented U. S. Ship WASP. To be sure the number of the crew is said to have been 300. But this may be an accidental exaggeration, and the prisoners on board the WASP may have swelled the number of her crew from 250 to about that amount. As to the report that the vessel was ENGLISH, the Arabs formed their judgment from the dress and the language, and could not distinguish, from these outward tokens, U. States' Americans and English, if, indeed, they are aware of distinct nations wearing the same garb and speaking an identical tongue. Could not some relic be obtained, through Mr. Willshire, of the clothing, or books, or arms, of these wretched victims of African barbarity, by which curiosity could be gratified on this head? It may be said, such curiosity is idle, and that it is immaterial to their surviving countrymen and friends whether their remains repose in ocean caves or desert sands; but great curiosity is felt in regard to many things in which we take vastly less interest. We should be obliged to intelligent naval gentlemen for any hints which may go to confirm or to overthrow the conjecture which we have ventured to throw out upon this subject.

[Nat. In.

SALEM, (N. J.) May 25.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE WHO CAN BEAR?

It has just fallen to our lot to record the confession of a murder, committed, as will appear, by a *husband* upon a weak and unoffending *wife*, in a time of illness a time when it is natural to suppose that the tender feelings would have been softened in her favor.—The name of the unfortunate man is William Sayre, a shoemaker, who says that, while living in Callowhill, between Second and Third streets, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 14th of October, 1810, his wife having been about five weeks in a state of ill health that required attendance and broke his rest, after assisting her into bed, choked her with his hand upon her neck to death! A child of their's five year old, was the only other person in the house.—No one suspected but what she died a natural death. Sayre continued to reside in Philadelphia for more than a year, when he enlisted into the army, in which he continued upwards of four years. After leaving the army, he pursued his trade, occasionally travelling from one village to another in the state of New York and Canada, till within a few months, ever worried with his foul crime, he came to his brother's at Mullica Hill in Gloucester county, N. J. About ten days previously to his making the confession, he came to another brother's house in Salem county. Remaining there a few days, but finding no where any peace in his troubled breast, he left there with a determination of destroying his own life, but, as if "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man SHALL his blood be shed," he wandered along for twenty miles, through this town and over Quinton's bridge, when he accosted a man—a stranger to him, to whom he confessed the horrid deed. This man took him before Stacy Lloyd, Esq. who, after receiving the confession, commited him to prison. Such is the confession and relation we have gathered from the prisoner, who appears of sane mind, and, for an illiterate person, of good understanding; neatly and well dressed for one of his age and occupation, being 45 years old; possesses a countenance inclining to agreeableness, but disconsolate, and of small stature. He says that he had not thought of such a thing five minutes before he committed the awful crime; that it has ever been a source of great trouble to him; never out of his mind, except when drowned by liquor; that he has never been guilty of any other crimes against the laws of the land; converses with candor, that establishes credit for what he says. His brothers, one a farmer and the other a shoemaker, are men of fair character; and on mentioning to him the stain that his confession would bring on them, he burst into tears, and said he hoped it might not be thrown up to them. If we doubt any thing he says, it is that of his confession, and we hope for the honor of his relations—for that of our sex and race, that there may yet be proof that the deceased, whose maiden name, we learn by the prisoner, was Rebecca Brown, died a natural death. [Messenger.

Extract of a letter from General Lafayette to a gentleman of this city, dated Louisville, May 12.

"In the night of the 8th. and 9th. inst. we ran foul of a snag, which lay concealed two feet under water, and so well INFILADED our steam boat, that it pierced through our upper deck, and sunk the boat in a few minutes. We had time, however, to come out of the ladies' cabin, before the water had penetrated through the partition, and all landed safely without any life being lost. The Paragon, which was descending the river in the morning, was good enough to take us on board and bring us to this place. This accident is not imputable to any one; the conduct of the captain of the MECHANIC was such as to entitle him to the thanks which you will see in the St. Louis Gazette.

"You will find in another part of that newspaper, an error which I wish much to be corrected. It is that I have only lost my carriage and my hat: the latter was most obligingly replaced by a manufacturer of Louisville. But among the lost trunks is that which contained all the papers which I had preserved during my journey—all my letters to be answered—and a great number of answers which I had prepared during twelve days navigation. This loss throws all correspondence into confusion—I have not saved a single memorandum—and as to every thing anterior to the shipwreck, I must rely on the indulgence of my friends.

"I expect to be on the 28th, or 29th, of this month at Pittsburgh, and arrive at Boston on the 16th. June, by the way of Albany. I hope to be at New York on the 4th. of July, thence go to Washington, taking Philadelphia in my way, to take leave of several respected friends and embark for France on the 15th. of August."

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT MECHANIC.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

The undersigned, late passengers on board the steamboat Mechanic, commanded by Capt. HALL, in order to render justice to a highly meritorious, but unfortunate individual, submit the following statement of facts, connected with the loss of that boat:

The steamboat Mechanic, chartered at Nashville, for the conveyance of Gen. LAFAYETTE, departed from thence on Friday morning, containing himself and suite; Gen. Carroll & staff; Gov. Coles, of Illinois; Gen. O'Fallon and Maj. Wash, of Missouri, and sundry gentlemen, as passengers. Gov. Coles and General O'Fallon took leave at Shawneetown, leaving the residue on board. On the night of Sunday, the 8th instant, about 12 o'clock, while ascending the Ohio, near the mouth of Deer Creek, about 125 miles below Louisville, an alarm was created, by the boat striking something in the water. In a few minutes, Capt. Hall, who had immediately gone to ascertain the fact, came into the cabin & observed to the passengers "Take care of yourselves—the boat is snagged, and must very soon sink." Capt. Hall then proceeded immediately to the stern of the boat, and while General Lafayette was aroused and dressed, in haste, drew up the yawl for the conveyance of him and other passengers to the shore. It was evident that the boat would sink in a very few minutes, and Capt. Hall gave his unceasing exertions, in conveying General Lafayette and the other passengers to the shore, in which he was finally successful. We regret to state, that, during the confusion of the moment, and while the attention of Capt. Hall was wholly devoted to the safety of his passenger, his secretary, containing 1300 dollars, was left in the boat, and most probably was thrown into the river, when the boat turned on one side and sunk. This loss is the more to be lamented, as it was sustained by him, whilst engaged in one of the noblest efforts of human nature, in attending to the safety of others, to the exclusion of his own interest.

We would deem it great injustice to Captain Hall, should his character for skill and prudence, as an officer, sustain any injury from this occurrence. The accident was such as neither prudence nor foresight could have avoided. The snag which produced this disaster, was concealed some distance under water, and at a distance of more than fifty yards from the shore. The depth of water, where the boat sunk, was not less than 18 feet.

We feel it a duty to ourselves, as well as to Capt. Hall, to make known the above facts; so highly honorable to the worthy but unfortunate subject of these remarks.

WM. CARROLL,
JOHN P. ERVIN, } Staff.
JOHN SHELBY, }
B. WASH, St. Louis.
A. D. CAMPBELL,
A. GUION,
H. LINDSLY, } Nashville.
T. A. DUNCAN,
A. CAMPBELL Franklin, Tenn.
WM. H. NEILSON, } Louisville.
JOHN CRAWFORD, }
W. S. JOHNSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOHN ROGERS, Jr. Kenhawa Saline.
J. SMITH MITCHELL, New Haven, Conn.
G. W. LAFAYETTE,
LE VASSIEUR,
F. A. DE SYON.

I eagerly seize this opportunity of doing justice to Capt. Hall's conduct, and acknowledging my personal obligations to him.

LAFAYETTE.

From the United States Gazette.

STEAM-BOAT NAVIGATION.

Messrs Editors—I have just returned from New York, where I had an opportunity of witnessing a new invention in the construction of steam boats, which is likely to prove of wonderful public advantage, in that kind of navigation. It is a system founded on the principle of the boats rolling over the water on cylindrical buoyant wheels, instead of being forcibly propelled *through* it, as at present. The advantage which first strikes the observer as very palpable, is that of obviating the very great obstruction of the water at the bows of the present kind of boats—The body of the boat being, in fact, *above* the water, and the wheels on which it rests, turning as the boat progresses, a resistance is obviated, and the speed thereby, very materially accelerated.

These rollers may be placed in several positions, but the transverse direction is undoubtedly the best. Several of them are connected together in this manner by a simple light frame, on which a spar deck is raised, and every convenience for passengers. The rollers are therefore substituted for that part of the hull, which is usually sunk in the water, by which the whole system of steam-boat navigation is altered.

A boat of this description may be propelled with greater speed than the present steam boats, by only *one-half* the power, a desiratum, when considered particularly for distant voyages (such as to Europe, &c.) much to be desired—as it would require so small a quantity of fuel, comparatively, and the grand existing difficulty would be removed.

Another material advantage in this system is, that a boat can with the greatest facility *roll over all bars and shoals*, when grounding, and can be navigated in very shallow rivers, far above tide water. By a very little alteration likewise, it may be made to cross necks of land, or any piece of ground, on inclined planes or railways, for many miles. In some of the circuitous courses of the Mississippi and Missouri, many hundred miles might be saved in this way. On passing over a shoal, the *difficulty* of the present boats, is converted by this principle to an *advantage*.

The *principle* of the system affords another advantage, not the least in importance. By a very simple means these boats may be propelled on *ice* with great facility and rapidity. So that rivers, and *canals* particularly can be navigated in this way throughout the winter. I need not expatiate on the advantages that would result from a *constant* use of those canals, which penetrate the interior of the country. The *Erie* Canal for instance. The western farmer would be greatly befitted by a communication to market for his grain, and other heavy produce in the winter season.

For canal navigation this system is peculiarly applicable. The motion of the water would hardly be perceptible, and consequently the boats might be propelled with twice the rapidity of the present, without injury to the sides of the canal.

To establish the advantages of this new system over the old, Mr. Willcox, the ingenious inventor, has given a printed comparative view, in which it is estimated that one of the North river boats, weighs about 452 *tons*—and costs about $100,000—and averages each trip to *Albany* an expense of $120—thereby retarding the velocity of the boat by sinking it very deep in the water—rendering her incapable of passing shoals—and by the surcharge of 284 tons weight, involving a daily unnecessary expence of 30 or 40 dollars, for carrying the surplus machinery. One of the *new* boats would weigh about 153 tons—would be one half the expense—require only *half* the combustible matter and would progress *one third* faster.

I had the pleasure of witnessing a small boat constructed on the above principle, and I am informed by those who were present at the exhibition, that the experiments of Mr. Willcox have very satisfactorily demonstrated its utility.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

An English Company has been formed with a capital of one million called the Haytian Company. It is said in the prospectus of their project:—

"It will be seen from statements taken from official documents, parts of which have already been before the House of Commons, and others now in the possession of his Majesty's Ministers, that America has employed in her trade with Hayti, in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, on an average 79,700 tons of shipping, and her exports have amounted to about 6,530,000 dollars annually; whilst Great Britain has not exceeded 14,000 tons of shipping, nor have her exports been beyond 3,800,000 dollars during the the same period.

In the return trade America is nearly on a par with Great Britain, notwithstanding the markets of the former are seldom so favorable as the latter. In this branch of commerce, therefore, the British ought to receive a much larger share, as her proximity to the continental markets gives her superior advantages.

The exports from the United States to Hayti, in provision and lumber, do not exceed, it has been ascertained, 2,000,000 of dollars per annum; from which it is to be inferred, that about 4,500,000 consist in manufactures of Britain, and East India productions, all of which might be supplied direct on infinately lower terms, still leaving a fair profit to the Company.

The excess of trade in favour of America (to say nothing of France, which, though under restrictions, enjoys a considerable share) is the more unaccountable, when it is known that the British are the favoured people by the Haytian Government, being subject to only 7 per cent. imposts, whilst America and other countries pay 12 per cent."

We shall find if right we augur, that this is not the only point of commercial hostility where English capital will be brought to bear upon American enterprize. Whatever corporation and capital are capable of accomplishing, the American merchant must look for, and in some shape or other be prepared to meet.

WM. COBBETT.

Of this man, who, had he added CONSISTENCY to his other qualities, would have been by this time, the most powerful man of the country, none have so much reason to complain as the friends of Liberty; for he has so managed as to render his opposition and his support alike injurious to their cause. There is something else, we will not turn aside to discuss what, to which he has always sacrificed that cause, and, sometimes, at very critical moments. But one good service he has rendered, and must continue to render, as long as he continues to write—and long may that be. His shrewd and manly intellect, his inexhaustible stock of facts upon all subjects of political economy; his eternal freshness, for 'age cannot wither him, nor custom stale his infinite variety;' his clear, unaffected, vigorous English style; and his blood-hound chase of a favorite topic, neither wearied by the length, or foiled by the intricacy of the pursuit—if they have not accomplished the glorious results at which a man so gifted should have aimed, and of which we can scarcely believe he would have failed, have yet done what was next to be wished—they have roused into action the dormant sense of the poorer classes, and provided materials for thought, and induced habits of investigation, that will correct all the evils that can be inflicted by all the writers whom party spirit or personal ambition may bring in to the arena. "It is certain," said he, on one occasion, "that I have been the great enlightener of the people of England." It was impossible to avoid laughing at him, and yet feeling at the same time in our hearts, that the impudent fellow had some ground for his boast. He has been a greater enlightener than he intended, and so well INSTRUCTED thousands that he cannot now LEAD them, nor obtain a jot more at their hands than that fair hearing to which every well-qualified pleader on a public question is entitled. In this he has only outstripped others who have been engaged in the same work; but their contributions have not equalled his, and probably would not have been made at all but for his example.—[West. Re.

HONESTY HONOURABLY REWARDED.

It will be recollected that Col. Trumbell advertised the loss of a 500 dollar bill. The bill was found by Mr. Gordon Dennis, a clerk in the City Bank, and promptly returned to the Colonel by the finder, who refused to take any reward.

On Friday Mr. Dennis received the following note, accompanied by a silver cup, from Colonel Trumbull:

"Dear Sir: Permit me to ask your acceptance of the trifle which will accompany this; and if you should think proper to drink the health of the giver, pray accept it with a wish that he may have more discretion in future than to throw his money about the streets and give others the trouble of taking care of it for him.

I am, very respectfully, your really obliged servant, JNO. TRUMBULL.

"Mr. Gordon Dennis." [Na. Adv.

LADAHK SHEEP.

Mr. Moorcrof, an English traveller in Tartary, has procured some of the Ladahk sheep with a view to send them to England. He says they are very small, with a fine and heavy fleece.—They are sheltered at night under their master's roof, and will pick up crumbs, drink tea or broth and nibble a cleanly picked bone. They are shorn twice a year and the ewes have two lambs within that period.

The "JOHN BULL" of Mr. Paulding, is well spoken of in the London Journals. The Literary Gazette says "this is a GENUINE and very clever JEU D'ESPRIT, and we have been exceedingly entertained with it." The news of literature and fashion remarks "a very agreeable extravagance, and written, notwithstanding its stupendous excesses in the way of story telling, with more delicacy of humour than we are usually fortunate enough to recognize in our transatlantic brethren."

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