or stone be used in its stead, so far as they may be adequate to the purpose, the cost may be proportionably reduced. With views similar to these, a mode of construction, deemed to be best adapted to the condition of this country, has been suggested, which is briefly as follows:

"1st. That the road be located in conformity to a system of graduation adapted exclusively to the use of horses in the first instance, and at the same time to the use of mechanical power, whenever its introduction may be deemed advisable.

"2d. That the foundation or bed of the road be prepared in conformity to said system.

"3d. That in all cases of level or of deep cutting, the rails be formed of stone plated with iron, the plates being of rolled iron, 2¼ inches broad, by ½ of an inch thick.

"4th. That in all cases of embankment, rails of wood, plated with iron, as above, be first employed, with a view of having stone rails substituted as soon as the embankments shall have been sufficiently consolidated, or the wooden rails decayed.

"5th. That the stone rails be supported and confined by rubble or broken stone, which are to embrace the bottom and sides, and with the latter form a covering for the road-bed impervious to water, and of course render the foundation inaccessible to frost.

"6th. That the wooden rails be supported and confined by sleepers, laid transversely of the road, and furnished with notches fitted for the reception of the rails, and keys to confine them: to these rails the iron plates, as before described, are to be attached by means of nails or wood screws.

The cost of a road, constructed in this manner, may be safely estimated at the following rates per mile:

Clearing, grubbing and grading, deep cuts, embankments, bridges and culverts, included,	$7000
Stone rails for a double rail road, laid, dressed and fitted for the reception of the iron plates, at 20 cents per foot run, for each rail,	4224
Wrought iron plate rails ½ by 2¼ inches, amounting to 36 tons per mile, at $80 per ton,	2880
Cost pr. mile of a M'Adamized pavement,	1000
For laying and levelling rails,	500
Contingencies,	300
Aggregate cost per mile,	$16,000

"The actual cost per mile of the national road, westward of Wheeling, all things included, is about $7,000 per mile, and, it is confidently believed that the average cost of preparing the bed of the contemplated rail road, exclusive of covering of any kind, will not exceed that amount."

(To be Concluded.)

Twentieth Congress

FIRST SESSION.

In Senate.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

The principal subject before the senate was a bill for the relief of Abraham Ogden and others; the blank in which was filled with one thousand dollars. After a long and desultory debate the bill was lost on the question of engrossing, by a vote of 21 to 22. The bill making compensation to Susan Decatur, (widow of Com. Stephen Decatur) and others was then taken up and after a few remarks from Mr. Chambers, in relation to the statement of F. C. de Kraft, presented by him yesterday was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 32 to 13. The bill to graduate the price of public lands came up as the special order when Mr Kane addressed the Senate at considerable length upon the bill. After some other business of subordinate import, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. Barnard presented the memorial of several Umbrella makers in the city of Philadelphia, praying that the duty on imported Umbrellas may be increased.

CAPTORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The engrossed bill to compensate Susan Decatur, and others, came up for a third reading; which was, after debate, then passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, the Senate went into consideration of the bill to regulate processes in the Courts of the United States, admitted into the Union since the 29th September, 1789.

The amendment of Mr. Rowan, to strike out all the bill after the enacting clause, and insert a first section similar to the first portion of the original bill, and a second section in the following words: "That so much of any act of Congress as authorizes the Courts of the U. States, or the Supreme Court thereof, at their discretion to add or modify any of the rules, forms, modes, and usages, aforesaid, of the forms of writs of execution, and other process, except their style, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

On this amendment, a debate arose, which continued until a late hour, in which Messrs. M'Kinley, Sanford, Tazewell, Johnson, of Kentucky, Berrien, Van Buren, Kane, M'Lane, and Roan participated.

The yeas and nays were then called by Mr. Sanford on the question of striking out the original bill, and was decided in the affirmative, by the following votes:—Yeas 22, Nays 21.

The question then recurred on the first section moved by Mr. Rowan. Mr. Johnson having called for the yeas and nays—

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, moved an adjournment, which was not agreed to; and the question being taken, the first section was adopted by the following vote: Yeas 28, Nays 16.

Mr. Rowan called for the yeas and nays on the second section offered by him; his call being sustained, the amendment was rejected, by the following vote, Yeas 18, Nays 26.

Mr. White moved to amend the bill, by striking out the words "Supreme Court"—and inserting in their stead, "the highest Court of original general jurisdiction."

Mr. Chandler inquired the object of this alteration.

Mr. White said, that, in some of the States, there were no Supreme Courts: therefore, if this change was not made, there would be no Courts to the rules, of which those of the Circuit Courts could be assimilated. The amendment would make the bill applicable to the condition of all.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report on its rules. The first branch of the amendment, as relates to vesting the Vice President with the power of calling to order, was decided in the affirmative.—The second branch, which relates to the appeal to the Senate, was also decided in the affirmative.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

Mr. McDuffie reported a bill to authorize the President of the U. States to employ an agent to procure from the Plantation Office and other offices, in England, copies of such documents as will serve to illustrate the early history of the States of this Union; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. McDuffie from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the agreement of that Committee to the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1828. These amendments were then committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. M'Duffie, also reported the non-agreement of the Committee to the amendment of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the payment of Pensions. This amendment was then also committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

MILITIA COURTS MARTIAL.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Sloane, yesterday, was taken up, and read:

"*Resolved*,, That the Secretary of War be instructed to furnish this House with copies of all letters and correspondence between the Secretary of War and General Andrew Jackson, from the commencement of the Creek war until the 1st March, 1815, on the subject of the draft service and discharge of the several corps of Tennessee Militia."

Mr. Wickliffe called for the reading of the former resolution, calling for documents on this subject and it was read accordingly.

Mr. Hamilton called for the reading of Mr. Sloane's resolution; and it having been again read,

It was agreed to by the House, mem. con.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing, for a further term of five years, pensions to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the U. S. during the late war.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of war transmitting an abstract of the annual returns of the Militia; which was read and referred to the Committee on the subject of the Militia.

The orders of the day being proclaimed.

Mr. Everett moved that they be postponed, and that the House take up the bill to authorize the Clerk of the House to subscribe for 500 copies of the Statistical Tables of Messrs. Watterston and Van Zandt.

The motion prevailed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dwight in the Chair, on that bill.

After some explanatory remarks from Mr. Everett, the Committee then rose, and reported the bill without amendment.

In the House, Mr. Bassett expressed his general objection, on principle, to the aid of Congress being given to all undertakings of a private nature. He had therefore, voted in the negative with respect to the books of Seybert and Pitkin.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, said a few words in commendation of the work which he said he had examined, and found to be executed with fidelity, and in a very convenient and useful form.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for 1828, and the amendment of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the payment of Pensions, were taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the Chair.

The amendments to the first mentioned bill were agreed to by the Committee, and that to the last mentioned bill was disagreed to, and so reported to the House.

The report of the Committee of the Whole was then concurred in by the House.

And so the General Appropriation bill has passed both Houses of Congress.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

MILITIA COURTS MARTIAL.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee of Military Affairs, to which was referred the documents communicated by the Secretary of War, in obedience to the order of the House, of the 16th ult. relative to the proceedings of a Court Martial, which convened its sittings at or near Mobile, on the 5th December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen; together with the correspondence between the Governor of that State, and the Secretary of War, respecting the length of service of militia drafts of that State, during the late war, made a report; which was read; and laid on the table.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt," reported the same with an amendment, going to strike out the whole bill, after the enacting words, and to insert a substitute.

The bill & amendment were then committed.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a manual and report upon the subject of the growth and manufacture of Silk, made in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 11th of May, 1826, made a report; which was read, and the resolution therein submitted was agreed to by the House, viz:

Resolved, That six thousand copies of said manual and report be printed for the use of the House.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

Mr. Burges, from the Committee appointed on the Memorial of Aaron Ogden and Alden Bradford, on behalf of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, who continued in service until the close of the war, reported a bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary War and others; which was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, made an additional report on the memorial of the Central Committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Convention, containing such information as the Committee have recently received, respecting the probable cost of that work; which report was committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill to amend and explain an act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and an act of the State of Maryland for the same purpose.

MILITIA COURTS MARTIAL.

Mr. Hamilton, (Chairman of the Military Committee) moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, made to this house on certain documents communicated by the Department of War, touching the proceedings of a Court Martial which convened at Mobile on the 5th of December, 1814, and a correspondence between the Secretary of War and Governor Blount, respecting certain drafts of the Militia of the State of Tennessee, be printed, with said documents, which have been previously ordered to be printed by this House.

Mr. Storrs moved to amend this resolution by striking out these words: "with said documents which have been previously ordered to be printed by this House."

And on this amendment a debate arose, which occupied the House till near 7 o'clock, when it was finally terminated by the previous question.

A motion was made by Mr. Beecher to postpone the consideration of the motion before the House, to Monday next—but equally in vain.—The yeas being 71, the nays 110. A motion to adjourn was rejected by a still larger majority—Yeas 36, Nays 155.

The amendment of Mr. Storrs was then negatived—Yeas 82, Nays 107. When, after some further debate,

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ken. moved the previous question.

The House sustained the motion—Ayes 99, Noes 71.

And the question being put, "Shall the said question now be put?" (which excludes all amendments and all farther debate) it was carried by yeas and nays—Yeas 105, Nays 75.

The question was then put upon the resolution of Mr. Hamilton, and it was adopted by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 108, Nays 69.

So the documents from the War Department were ordered to be appended to the report thereon from the Committee of Military affairs, and printed in the order designated by the Committee.

After the decision of this question,

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. M'Duffie, the Navy Appropriation Bill was then again taken up.

On motion of Mr. M'Duffie, the following item was stricken out, on the ground that the evidence in support of it was not at present in possession of the Navy Department, viz.

"For arrearages for fuel, quarters, travelling, court martial expenses for officers, Judge Advocate's fees, premiums for recruiting, and other incidential expenses, from the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one to one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars."

On motion of the same gentleman, the following items were inserted.

"For the compensation of Colonel Samuel Miller, for certain extra services, relative to the accounts of R. M. Desha, $121 20."

Mr. M'Duffie moved, as a second section, that the above sums be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; which was agreed to.

Mr. Hoffman then moved the following:

"*And be it further enacted*, That there be and hereby is appropriated, for the purchase of such lands as the President of the United States may think necessary and proper, to provide live oak, and other timber, for the use of the Navy of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of the moneys appropriated for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States, by the first section of the act, entitled "An act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. States," approved 3d March, 1827."

The question being put, it was adopted without opposition.

Mr. Hoffman then moved to fill the blank in the section which provides for the pay and subsistence of officers, with $1,100 081 75, instead of $1,176,312, which had been proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, in conformity with the estimates from the Navy Department.

The motion of Mr. Hoffman gave rise to a debate, which occupied the House till 4 o'clock.

The question being then put first upon the larger sum moved by the Committee of Ways and Means, it was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 104, Noes 53.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill but, before any order was taken thereon,

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

The House resumed the consideration of the appropriations for 1828, and ordered the bill to be engrossed and read a third time *nem. con.*

Mr. Mallary gave notice, that after the appropriation bills were gone through, he should ask that the House would go into committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, on the bill reported by him from the committee of manufactures.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the House went into committee of the whole, with a view to take up the consideration of the bill establishing the territory of Huron, when Mr. Floyd of Virginia, moved the bill for the occupation of the Oregon river; but both gentlemen withdrew their motions to give way for

Mr. McDuffie, (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,) on whose motion the Committee took up the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement.

The item in the bill, appropriating $2,500 "for removing obstructions to the navigation of "the Kennebec river at Lovejoy's Narrows, in "addition to the appropriation of last session," was amended, on motion of Mr. Sprague, by increasing the amount to $3,500.

Mr. Bassett proposed, and Mr. Sprague supported this amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. McDuffie moved to fill the blank in the 47th line, after the words "for defraying the "expenses incidental to making examinations "and surveys under the act of 30th of April, "1824." with "$30,000," which was agreed to.

Mr. McDuffie moved to insert, between the 44th and 45th lines, the following: "For pre-"serving and securing the light house on the "Brandywine Shoal, in Delaware Bay, $10,000," which was agreed to.

Mr. Martin, of S. C. inquired of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, whether the sum of $30,000, which he had moved for defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of 30th April, 1824, was intended to pay for surveys already ordered, or for those yet future.—On being informed it was for the latter, he moved to strike out the entire item. He would not enter on the constitutional question, but no benefit had yet resulted from these annual appropriations. No general system was adopted. He dwelt on the distressed and divided state of the country.

Mr. P. P Barbour also resisted the appropriation.—When the public debt was paid, the 10 millions, now the sinking fund, might be applied to these objects.—Its employment by the General Government would unsettle the balance of the Constitution, by holding out temptation to states; and would increase too much the patronage of Government.

Mr. Buchanan did not agree with the gentlemen.—The act of 1824 sanctioned the policy of these surveys, many of which were in progress; and whether the system be carried into effect or not, they would still be useful.

Mr. Barney felt no sickly sensibility on the constitutional question. The government made no surveys in states without their consent. To perpetuate the union, we must provide facilities. The southern states had their full share of these benefits, and their interests were identified with those of the north.

Mr. Hamilton believed there were more surveys now in the Topographical Bureau than could be carried into effect in half a century, or, to speak within bounds for twenty-five years. Under the parental patronage of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Mercer,) who, he believed, was in favor of every canal and every road in the country, projects had accumulated which could not be completed within that time. He did not like this mode of employing the Topographical Engineers.

Mr. Mercer asserted the power of the President, as commander in chief, to employ the Engineers in what service he pleased. This service was one of great hardship. The whole expense of these surveys was not $1,000,000. As to the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, concerning which the public had so long been astounded with calculations of its expense, all that was asked for it was one million of dollars. The settled policy of the country was not to be changed with every temporary sectional change of sentiment.

Mr. Whipple replied to Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. S. Wood, of N. Y. supported the amendment.—We ought to survey our sea coast, and the present system ought to be arrested. Internal improvement pertained to states.

Mr. Stewart said the information from the surveys was worth all they had cost. As to patronage, the officers must be paid, and might as well be employed. In what manner can a surplus in the Treasury be better applied?

Mr. Kremer saw no good from the surveys. There were many ways of spending a surplus.

On motion of Mr. Haynes,

The House adjourned

TRADE WITH THE FRENCH COLONIES.

The following message from the President, communicates to the Senate the information relative to the trade between the United States and the Colonies of France, called for by the resolution of that body on the 9th ult.

To the Senate of the United States.

WASHINGTON, 23d January, 1828.

A resolution of the Senate, of the 9th inst. requested information relative to the trade between the United States and the Colonies of France. A report from the Secretary of State, with a translation of the ordinance of the King of France, of the 5th of February, 1826, is herewith transmitted, containing the information desired by the resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the President, the resolution of the Senate of the 9th instant, requesting "any information that he may possess, relative to the trade between the United States and the Colonies of France, showing whether the produce and manufactures of the United States, or any proportion thereof, are admitted into any of those Colonies, in American vessels; and, if so, on what terms; that is, whether any higher duties are imposed on such articles, if imported in American vessels, than would be payable, if imported in French vessels," has the honor to report a translation of an ordinance adopted by the present King of France, of the 6th of February, 1826, to take effect the 1st of July following, regulating the trade and navigation of the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, the principal colonial possessions of France in this hemisphere: that by the tables annexed to the ordinance, it will be seen that a number of articles, the produce of the United States, are admitted into those colonies, and the terms of their admission; that by the third and seventh articles of the ordinance, the importation of the produce thus receivable, is allowed in foreign, as well as national vessels; and it is expressly declared by the seventh article, that foreign vessels "shall not be submitted to higher tonnage duties, port charges, payment of light money, or other charges of the same nature, than those to which national vessels shall be subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. CLAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, 15th Jan. 1828.*

[TRANSLATION.]

MINISTRY OF THE MARINE AND THE COLONIES.

Ordinance of the King authorizing the importation, by National and Foreign vessels, into the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, of the several articles designated by the annexed Tariff

PARIS, *5th February*, 1826.

Charles, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, having taken into consideration the act of the Council, of 30th August, 1784, concerning the commerce of the colonies with foreign nations, as also the tariff at present existing, of the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, by virtue of the acts of our Governors; and wishing to render more uniform the commercial regulations of the said Islands, and, at the same time, to extend and facilitate the foreign commercial relations in every thing that is not contrary to the interests of the mother country; upon the report of the President of our Council of Ministers, and by the advice of our Superior Council of Commerce and the Colonies, we have ordered, and do hereby order, as follows:

ARTICLE I.—From and after the first of July of the present year, vessels, national or foreign, will be permitted to import into the two islands of Martintque and Guadaloupe, but only at the ports hereinafter designated, the several articles of foreign produce and merchandise enumerated in the tables, Nos. 1 and 2, annexed to the present ordinance.

ARTICLE II.—The only ports at which the said articles of produce and merchandise can be imported are: for Martinique—St. Pierre, Fort Royal, and Trinity. For Gaudaloupe—Basseteere and Point a Pitre.

ARTICLE III.—Those said articles of produce and merchandise which are enumerated in table No. 1, shall pay on their importation from foreign countries, the duties set forth in the said table, without distinction of flag, whether foreign or national. Articles of the same kind imported from France, in French ships shall pay a duty of five centimes per hundred kilogrames.

ARTICLE IV.—The duties declared in the subjoined tariff shall neither be augmented nor diminished by any act of our Governors, nor of any other authority in the colonies, and to this effect, we hereby issue the most positive orders.

These duties will commence on the 1st of July of the present year; and from that day all other duties in the two colonies, on the articles named in the said tariff, shall cease.

ARTICLE V.—There is nothing in this order to affect the laws which fix a duty of one per cent. in the two colonies, on merchandize imported from the mother country, so far as they are not named in the tables Nos. 1. and 2; the said duty of one per cent. is, on the contrary confirmed by these presents; and we issue to the authorities of the colonies the same prohibition to make any change therein, without our express authority, transmitted through our Minister, the Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and the Colonies.

ARTICLE VI.—The articles of produce and merchandize enumerated in the table No. 2, shall only be liable to a duty of five centimes per hundred kilogrames, without regard to the flag under which they may be imported. The authorities of the colonies are prohibited from making any change herein.

ARTICLE VII.—Foreign vessels importing the article of produce and merchandize authorised by this ordinance, shall not be subject to higher tonnage duties, port charges, payments of light money, or other charges of the same nature, than those to which French vessels shall be subject.

ARTICLE VIII.—No article of merchandize, other than those named in the tables Nos. 1 and 2, shall be imported either in foreign or French vessels coming from any foreign country, under pain of confiscation of vessel and cargo.

ARTICLE IX.—No foreign vessel, nor any French vessel coming from foreign countries, though laden with articles the importation of which is permitted, can except in casses of distress, which must be legally proved, enter any other than the ports opened by this ordinance, under pain of confiscation.

ARTICLE X.—The articles enumerated in the tables Nos. 1 and 2, can as well as all merchandize coming from France be re-exported from one colony to the other, but in French vessels only. They shall there be received free of all duties: Provided always, That the importer of the articles liable to duty, which are enumerated in the statement No. 1. shall make manifest that the duties have been paid upon the said merchandise in the colony into which it was first imported.

ARTICLE XI.—Foreign as well as French vessels may export to foreign countries, free of all duties, but only through the ports opened by article 2, the articles of produce and merchandize imported into the two colonies, whether from France or other countries.

ARTICLE XII.—There is nothing in this to effect the products of the two colonies of which the exportation is not permitted but to France and by French vessels. But those said products of which the exportation to foreign nations is or shall be ultimately permitted, shall not be subject, when exported in foreign vessels, to higher duties than when exported in French vessels.

ARTICLE XIII.—The duties mentioned in Article 5, which shall be collected in our colonies on French merchandize; shall continue to be refunded when the same merchandize, shall be re-exported from the colonies, under any flag, whatever.

ARTICLE XIV.—Whenever imperious and extraordinary circumstances shall make it appear to our Governors of either colony, that an immediate supply of foreign flour is dispensable, it shall be affected with the forms hereby indicated, which are to be strictly enferred.

1st. The Governor shall convoke a Privy Council, to which besides the persons who commonly compose it, shall be called three Captains of merchant vessels belonging to ports of France. These three Captains shall be selected by the Captains of the French ships anchored in the ports of the colony open to foreign commerce.

2d. To this Council shall be given in writing: 1st. The rates or price of flour in the principal towns of the colony. 2d. A statement of the quantity in the colony; and 3d. An estimate of the quantity expected from France.

3d. There shall be drawn up minutes of the sittings, in which shall be entered the three documents described in the preceding article. Moreover the minute shall exhibit an exact account of the opinions of each of the members called to the Council.

4th. These facts being ascertained, and all remarks heard, the Governor, if he thinks it necessary, shall authorize the importation of a certain quantity of foreign flour, which shall not, in any event, exceed four thousand barrels.—The power to effect and complete this importation shall, in no case, extend for a longer period than three months.

5th. Foreign flour, of which the importation may be so permitted, shall pay a duty of 21 franks, 50 centimes per barrel of 90 kilogrames. It is positively prohibited to the Governors to grant, in any case, or under any pretext whatever, an abatement or remission of said duty.

6th. It is equally prohibited to the Governors to give permits or licenses to individuals. Their ordinance shall specify the quantity of foreign flour permitted to be imported, and the period at which the said power of importation shall entirely cease.

That ordinance shall be published and posted up affichee in the usual manner, and as soon as it arrives in France, shall be made public thro' the Moniteur, as well as the extract from the minutes, showing the rates and quantity of flour in the colonies at the time when the ordinance issued.

ARTICLE XV.—The act of 30th August, 1784, and all other regulations in operation, shall continue in force, as to so much thereof as is not repealed by the present ordinance, or by anterior acts.

ARTICLE XVI.—The president of our Council of Ministers, and our Minister the Secretary of State for the Marine and the Colonies, are severally charged with the execution of the present ordinance, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Given at Paris, at our Palace of the Thuilleries, the 5th February, A. D. 1826, and of our reign the second. CHARLES.

By THE KING—The President of the Council of Ministers. JH. DE VILLELE.

TABLE No. 1.

Foreign Merchandize, of which the importation is permitted into the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, in payment of the duties hereinafter set forth:

Live stock, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Salt Beef, 15 francs per hundred kilogrames.
Hoop Poles, 10 francs per thousand.
Dried Pulse, 3 francs, 50 centimes per hectolitre.
Indian Corn, in grain, 2 francs per hectolitre.
Cod, and other Salt Fish, 7 francs per hundred kilogrames.
Rice, 7 francs per hundred kilogrames.
Salt, 5 francs per hundred kilogrames.
Tobacco, 7 per cent. ad valorem.
Wood, of all kinds, excepting Hoop Poles, comprising Shingles, Planks & Staves. } 4 per cent. ad valorem.
Pitch, tar and other rosinous extracts of the Pine Spruce and Larch, Mineral coal, Raw Hides, in the hair, Forage, green and dry, Table Fruits, Garden Seeds, } 4 per cent. ad valorem.

TABLE No. 2.

Foreign Merchandize, of which the admission into the islands of Martinique & Guadaloupe is permittted, on the payment of 5 centimes per hundred kilogrames.

Balm and Medicinal Extracts, Woods odoriferous, for dying and for the manufacture of Cabinet Ware, Cassia, Raw Wax, Cochineal, Cocoa Nuts, Copper, in pigs, Curcuma, Elephants' Teeth, Tortoise Shell, Unwrought Tin, Whalebone, Cloves, Ginger, Gums, Amomum Seeds, Grains dur a tiller, or Seeds proper to make necklaces, ornaments, &c. Fat, except that of Fish, Indigo, Rushes & Reeds, Kermes, Green Legumes, Raw Gum Lac, Nutmegs, Mother of Pearl, Gold and Silver, Bones & Horns of animals, Skins, dried and raw, Peltry in the hair, Lead, in pigs, Pepper, Potash, Quercitron, Jesuit's Bark, Annato, Medicinal, Roots, Barks, Herbs, Leaves and Flowers, Animal Substances, proper for Medicines and Perfumery, Sumac, Vanilla.

CURE FOR A COLD.—The following receipt to cure a cold is said to be so efficacious, that we republish it at the request of a correspondent who has tested its virtues.

Take a large tea-spoon full of flax-seed, with two-penny worth of attic liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put it into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire, till it is reduced to one;—then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded, a table spoon full of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice. Note—The vinegar is best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take;—for if it be put into the whole, it is liable in a little time to grow flat.——Drink a half pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome.—This receipt generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time, may be said to be almost an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsomic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities, which engender fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds that have almost been settled into consumptions, in less than three weeks.

[American Farmer.

JUNIUS LETTERS.

Five letters (says the London Globe) are deposited in the archieves of the Grenville family at Stow, which establish, beyond the possibility of doubt, the real author of JUNIUS. This eminent individual was politically connected with Mr. George Grenville, the grandfather of the present Duke of Buckingham, from whom these autograph proofs have descended to the present possessor. The venerable statesman, nearly allied to the Duke of Buckingham, has requested the discovery should not be published during his lifetime. It is however, confidently asserted, that in all the controversies relating to these celebrated Letters, the author of them has not been named.

CONSCIENCE.—A very well dressed young gentleman, a few days since, entered a grocery store, in the northern part of the city, and asked the owner whether he kept in that place eight years since. On being answered in the affirmative, the young man took from his pocket three dollars, and gave it to the person whom he had addressed, observing that eight years ago, he received from him that sum, in change for a bank note, *more* than the amount belonging to him. [U. S. Gaz.

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