plank in each of the decks and bottom are required. In all the other departments of her construction and outfit progress has been made —She may be prepared for launching in three months.

St. Lawrence.—Frigate of the first class.—Has her gun deck beams in, wales on, and other plank. She may be launched in four months.

North Carolina.—Ship of the Line. A part of the outside plank of this ship, and decks, are decayed; she will require repairs, and to have her copper examined.

John Adams.—Is now stripped for repair, and some progress has been made in the preparation of materials.

Macedonian.—Frigate of the second class. This ship requires a thorough and extensive repair.

Congress.—Frigate of the second class. This ship is so far completed in her repair, that she may be sent to sea in fifty days.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

The Senate on yesterday, passed a number of bills, some from the House, and some of which had originated in the Senate. Several petitions were presented, among which were some from New-Jersey and New-York, praying that Congress might not interfere with the existing laws in relation to the United States' Mail; and others praying that the law for the transportation of the Mail on Sundays might be repealed. The special order of the day having been taken up, Mr. Rowan continued his argument in reply to Messrs. Webster and Sprague; and the Senate adjourned without taking the question on Mr. Webster's motion for an indefinite postponement.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday being the day appropriated for the receiving of petitions and memorials, a considerable number of both were presented. Among others was one from the Chiefs of the Creek nation of Indians, the reading of which was called for and commenced, but afterwards suspended; and after some debate, the memorial was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. The bill for the reduction and modification of the duties on certain imported articles, introduced on Friday by Mr McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, was, upon a division by yeas and nays, laid upon the table by a majority of 107 to 79. This disposition of this bill, we are induced to believe, proceeded from an unwillingness to discuss the propriety of a reduction of the duties at this time, on the part of many who are in favor of such a measure—under a belief that the public mind is not now prepared to give it approbation; and under a hope that the approaching extinguishment of the national debt will produce a new era in the legislation of this country. Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on Commerce, presented a report on the subject of the commercial intercouse between the United States and Foreign Nations, and on the past and present state of our navigation, six thousand copies of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent suttlers from selling ardent spirits, which passed through the first stages. Communications were presented by the Speaker, on the subject of the Salt Works, the U. S. Mint, and the Sinking Fund, which were severally disposed of, and directed to be printed.—The Census Bill was, after some discussion, postponed until Wednesday next.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barton commenced his argument in relation to the public lands, and continued until the Senate adjourned; previous to which, several memorials and petitions were presented, among which were some for and against the Sabbath Mails. The bill authorizing the President to divide Indian Agencies, in certain cases, was passed.

Numerous bills passed through the customary stages in the House of Representatives Among them was one from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of the widows, children, or other relatives of the officers, seamen, and marines, of the United States' Sloop of War Hornet, lost, there is too much reason to befeared, off Tampico in the Gulf of Mexico, during the tremendous gales on that coast in September last. The provisions of the bill are, that they shall receive the amount of six months pay in addition to the pay which might be due to the officers and crew respectively, on the first of January 1830. It was made the order of the day for Wednesday the 17th instant, and directed to be printed. Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the regulation of sales at auction, and for the further protection of the revenue of the United States which was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Archer from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a report on the subject of the Message from the President of the United States, concerning the gold medal presented to him by Bolivar, the Liberator President of the Republic of Colombia, and concluding with a resolution that it and the accompanying letter be deposited in the archives of the Department of State. The resolution submitted on Monday Mr. Storrs of New York, calling for information respecting the outfit salary, &c. allowed and paid to Mr. William B. Lawrence late Charge des Affaires at London, and for copies of various parts of the correspondence relative to the same, was, after a modification proposed by Mr. Polk and assented to by Mr. Storrs, adopted. The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the public contracts made during the past year; which was disposed of in the usual manner The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr Sutherland in the Chair, on the general appropriation bill for the support of Government during the year 1830. The first provision of the bill, appropriating the sum of $526 700 for the compensation of members of Congress, and the salaries of the officers and clerks of the two Houses, was assented to. Upon the following one, which was for a vote of $135,000 to defray the contingent expenses of Congress, an animated discussion arose. Mr. Wickliffe urged the necessity of restricting the disbursements to specific objects, in order to ensure a strict accountability on the part of those entrusted with the distribution of the fund; and called up the resolution to that effect, presented by him on the first instant, from the Committee on Retrenchment, in amendment of the bill. Mr Polk proposed a further amendment, which was engrafted upon that of Mr. Wickliffe; and, finally, after a warm debate, in the course of which Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr Ingersoll, Mr. Barringer, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Daniel Mr. Wickliffe, and Mr. Coulter, took part, adopted by the Committee, by a vote of 54 to 51 The resolutions of Mr. Wickliffe, together with the amendment, will be found in a preceding column. Mr. Semmes offered a further amendment, providing, that nothing previously authorized by a vote of either House of Congress should be considered as coming within the scope of the proposed measure. This proposition was, however, negatived, upon a division by 53 to 49. Upon motion of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, a clause granting five thousand dollars to the Library of Congress was inserted in the bill. The further consideration of it was suspended on account of the lateness of the hour; and on motion of Mr. Haynes, the Committee rose, and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, memorials, petitions and resolutions were presented by Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Ruggles, Marks, Silsbee, Chambers, Ellis, Foot, King, and Clayton. Mr. Barnard presented four memorials from the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the passage of any law which might be calculated to interfere with the regular transmission of the U. States Mail on Sunday. The bill making provision for the payment of interest due the several States therein mentioned, for advances made by them to the United States during the late war, was called up, and after having been, on motion of Mr. Silsbee, so amended as to embrace the claim of Massachusetts, &c. was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

After the presentation of numerous resolutions, in the House of Representatives, the consideration of the general appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Sutherland in the Chair. Various amendments and additions were submitted and discussed, the greater number of them referring to the usual objects of the bill were adopted, with a few alterations in the amount of the sums proposed to be voted, and were subsequently concurred in by the House. The further consideration of the provision respecting the appropriation for the contingent expenses of Congress, was postponed until today. The Committee also took up the bills for the preservation and repair of the Fortifications of the United States; for appropriations on Indian Affairs; for the extension of the Judiciary system; and for allowing a drawback upon imported brandies, when exported in casks of not less than fifteen gallons. The bills, as amended, were reported to the House.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

In the Senate of the U. States yesterday, a resolution, submitted by Mr. Foot, was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire and report whether any and what further provision may be necessary to prevent encroachments upon lands belonging to, or in possession of, any Indians or Indian Tribes, whether guarantied to them by treaty, or in which the Indian title may not have been extinguished.

Mr. Hendricks laid on the table a letter from the President of the Washington Turnpike Company, in relation to the recent survey of two routes for a road from the City of Washington to Frederick, Maryland; which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to future sales of the Public Lands, when Mr. Barton concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned on the motion of Mr. Holmes.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, several bills heretofore matured, passed.

The bill from the Senate, entitled 'An act to continue in force an act authorizing the importation and allowance of drawback on brandy in casks of a capacity not less than 15 gallons,' were read the third time and passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States;' which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830. The question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole House in their first amendment to the said bill, subsequently amended by the House, viz:

Add to the item 'for contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, 135,000 dollars;' the following: 'to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives; Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be applied to any printing, other than of such documents or papers as are connected with the ordinary proceedings of either of said Houses, during its Session; and executed by the public printers, agreeably to their contracts, unless authorised by an act or a joint resolution.

After some further debate, the question being put, Will the House agree to this amendment? it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 92 to 67.

Mr. Bailey made an unsuccessful motion further to amend the bill, so as to make the appropriation for foreign intercourse specific to its several objects, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time tomorrow.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Post Master General, transmitting, in obedience to an order of the House of Representatives, of the 1st March 1825, a statement of the nett amount of postage accruing at each post office in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending March 31, 1829, and shewing the nett amount accruing in each State and Territory; which letter and statement were laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the first Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of balances standing on the books of the revenue, which have remained unsettled by collectors of the customs and others, or appear to have been due more than three years, from the 30th of September, 1829; which letter and list were laid on the table.

And then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

In the Senate of the U States yesterday, Mr. Marks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising an appropriation for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the Monongehela river, from Pittsburg to the Virginia State line; and also into the expediency of authorising an appropriation for improving the navigation of the Alleghany river from Pittsburg to the mouth of Conomongo Creek, so as to render them more safe and easy for steamboat navigation.

Mr. Rowan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom had been re-committed the bill of the Senate 'increasing the terms of the Judicial Courts of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and adding to the compensation of several District Judges of the U. States,' reported an amendment to make the 4th section read as follows:

That, hereafter, there shall be allowed the District Judges of the United States for the Districts of Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, each the yearly compensation of two thousand dollars; and to the District Judges of the following Districts respectfully, the yearly compensation following. To the District Judge of North Carolina $2000; of Maine $1800; of Rhode Island $1500; of Delaware $1500; of Maryland $2000; of New Jersey $1500; of Vermont $1200, and of the Western District of Pennsylvania $1800.

Mr. Rowan gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call for the consideration of this bill.

The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of States for interest on advances to the United States made during the late war, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The Senate then went into Executive business and after spending sometime therein,

Adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the purchase of 80 copies of Peters' condensed reports of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Buchanan, from the same Committee, which was instructed on the 1st inst. to inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws of the United States, as to entitle to the rights of citizenship, all the children of such alien mothers as have become residents and married citizens of the United States since 1802, reported that it is *inexpedient* to make the provision proposed; which report was laid on the table.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbours, and for removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers for the year 1830; which was twice read and committed.

Engrossed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1830.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' were severally read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House, on the bill for the relief of sundry Revolutionary and other officers and Soldiers, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, and a good deal of debate on propositions to insert other names in the bill, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the Committee had had the said bill under consideration, made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again—which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.

COMMODORE CREIGHTON.

This gallant officer, as our readers have months ago been informed, has been superseded in his command of the Brazilian station, and ordered home, upon various charges of maltreatment of his officers, and grossly tyrannical conduct. Under these circumstances, it affords us peculiar satisfaction to present the public with the following correspondence, which will serve to show in what estimation the Commodore is held by the ship's officers and crew, from whose command he has been withdrawn:

[Nat. Intel.

U. S. SHIP HUDSON,
Bahia, November 26th, 1829.

SIR: The undersigned, ward-room commissioned officers of the U. S. Frigate Hudson, beg leave to express to you their deep regret at your removal from the command of the Brazilian station, and to assure you of their high respect for your official and private character.

The pride they have felt, as officers of a noble Frigate, which, under your command, has been the admiration and glory of our countrymen on this station, and which has uniformly elicited the strongest expressions of surprise and admiration from the Naval Officers of all grades among the numerous foreign national vessels on that station, will never be effaced from their recollection, while devotion to the naval service of their country holds a place in their bosoms; and the kind and paternal treatment they have received from you will never be forgotten while gratitude retains its empire in their minds.

That you may experience by a triumphant refutation of the calumnies which they are induced to believe have been the unhappy occasion of your recall, a large share of consolation, and thereby in some degree be compensated for the unmerited pain and mortification inseparable from your removal, is their confident expectation and most ardent desire.

Wishing you a pleasant passage home, a happy meeting with your family, and the enjoyment through life of unalloyed prosperity and felicity, they have the honor to subscribe themselves, with the highest respect and esteem, Sir, your sincere friends, and very obedient servants.

WM. V. TAYLOR, Lieut.
WM. J. BELT, Lieut.
WM. POTTINGER, Lieut.
WM. H. GARDINER, Lieut.
JNO. COLHOUN, Lieut.
AND. B. COOK, Surgeon, U. S. [Ship Hudson and Fleet.
WM. S. RODGERS, Purser.
JACOB MULL, Sailing Master.
W JOHNSON, Assistant Surgeon.

To Com. JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON, commanding U. S. Naval forces on the Brazilian station.

U. S. SHIP HUDSON, 5th Dec. 1829.

Gentlemen: I have received your kind and to me highly gratifying letter, expressing your regret at our approaching separation, and your hope and belief that on my arrival in the United States, I can and will triumphantly refute the calumnies that have been spread and circulated against me. Such feeling towards me, and expressed too at this moment, can never be effaced from my recollection.

That I have been injured, very deeply injured, is but too true; yet, supported by a conscience that informs me I have done no wrong, I can entertain no fears for the result, and trust that I have passed thus far in this severe ordeal, with dignity and propriety. I pray you, individually, to accept assurances of my very great respect and esteem.

It only remains for me to add an affectionate farewell.

J. ORDE CREIGHTON, Com.

To Lt. W. V. Taylor, &c.

U. S. SHIP HUDSON,
Bahia, December 3d, 1829

SIR: In addressing you on the occasion of your departure from the command of this ship and station, to return to the United States, we deem it our duty to express to you the sentiments of gratitude and affection we feel for the many favors and kindnesses we have received from you; these sentiments are founded on the esteem we have for you, and the honorable and gentlemanly manner in which the duties of your high station have been performed.

The strictest impartiality has governed all your actions towards us, and, while the laws were strictly observed, it has been our boast that punishments were very seldom; and while we have endeavored so to conduct ourselves as to reflect no discredit on our Ship, universally allowed to be the handsomest on the station, we had the consciousness of the approval of a skilful and critical officer, in the person of the Commander-in-Chief.

We had anticipated with pleasure the whole of our cruize being past in the same pleasant manner, and it is with the most painful regret and sorrow that we behold you compelled to leave us. We hope and trust your absence will not be long—that, triumphant over those insidious slanderers, who are busy in the dark with a character they do not comprehend, you will return and assume the command of a crew, who would willing accompany you home if possible, and witness your triumph.

Permit us once more, Sir, to express the esteem we feel for you, and which is indelibly imprinted on our bosoms.

Wishing that the Commodore may enjoy every happiness through life, a pleasant journey and warm affectionate friends at home to share his triumphs—

We have the honor to remain, Sir, your much obedient humble servants.

For and in behalf of the ship's crew,
JOHN DAVIS, Boatswain's Mate.
THOMAS DEWY, Quartermaster.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Do.
THOMAS HAND, Quarter-Gunner.
CHARLES STRIDER. Do.

To Com. John Orde Creighton, commanding U. S. Ship Hudson.

To the Petty Officers and Ship's Company.

I have received your very welcome letter, expressing regret at being removed from under my command, and containing, besides, other expressions, manifesting a noble and generous spirit, such as can only swell the bosoms of gallant seamen. For this unexpected attention, I offer you my sincere thanks. 'Tis true that we must separate, but I trust not forever, and that it may yet fall to my lot to command you. As to punishment, I regret that it has ever been necessary to inflict any, but none of us are perfect, and I can safely say, that, in performing this, always to me, painful duty, I have endeavored to temper justice with mercy; and you are too intelligent to be informed that without order and regularity, which is discipline, no ship's company can be happy. Let me recommend to you to pursue the same orderly course that you have heretofore observed while under my command, and I can confidently promise that you will not be less happy with your new Commander, than you have been with me. It only remains for me to bid you farewell, and to assure you that it will always afford me the greatest pleasure to hear of the health and happiness of my favorite Ship's Company.

J. ORDE CREIGHTON.

U. S. Ship Hudson, Bahia, Dec. 5th, 1829.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

TREATMENT OF GEN. HARRISON IN COLOMBIA.

The arrival of our distingnished fellow citizen, Gen. Wm H. Harrison, late Minister from the United States, to the Military Republic of Colombia, was announced on Saturday last. After reposing a few days to recover from the fatigues of his voyage, he has taken his departure from the City Hotel this morning, for the seat of Government. He will doubtless receive a cordial welcome from his numerous friends now at the capital; but what will be his reception by the government of that country which he has served so well, in the field, in the Senate, and abroad, and by whom he was recalled instantly on its coming into power, without cause, remains to be seen.

Much has been published, and much more whispered, regarding the ill treatment which Gen. H. is said to have received, during the latter part of his residence in Colombia. We published a letter upon this subject a few weeks since, written at Bogota by a young gentleman in the suite of Gen. H., which first appeared in the Albany Daily Advertiser. By that letter we are informed that Gen. H. had been rudely and harshly treated—and requested to leave the country, and finally, that high accusations were circulated against him, and attempts made to excite the people to some deed of violence towards his person. A Mr. Gooding; an American citizen from New England, engaged in the jeweller's business at Bogota, was seized and cast into prison; and the government refused to liberate him, until Gen. H. would fix upon a day for his departure. This is all true, and the half has not been told. Whether the government of these United States will submit to the indignity, because Simon Bolivar is considered rather popular with the Cabinet, we do not know.

Gen. Harrison has had a very difficult and delicate task to perform at Bogota. He found almost immediately after his arrival, that but little friendship was felt for the United States, by Bolivar and his party. While he was caressed and flattered by the foreign officers by whom he was surrounded—and while the diplomatic agents of other governments, were encouraging him to assume the purple, the weight, and influence of the United States, under the administrations of Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams, was thrown into the scale of freedom. Party spirit ran very high at the time of gen. H.'s arrival, and it was soon apparent that the friends of Bolivar eyed him askance, as the necessary enemy of the ambitious views of their master, while on the other hand, the republican party looked upon him as their friend. Still it was his duty, and a duty which he most scrupulously discharged to know no party, and attend exclusively to his official duties, and the interests of his own country. But the numerous wrongs inflicted upon American citizens by the Bolivian authorities—wrongs which it was his duty to see redressed—brought him often in collision with the government. Nevertheless he was treated with every possible degree of respect and courtesy, so long as he remained in the discharge of his official duties. But far different was the fact, immediately after Gen. H. had presented Mr. Moore, as his successor, to the Council of State, and taken his audience of leave. It had indeed been noised about, after the recall of Gen. H. was known at Bogota, and before Mr. Moore had arrived, that Gen. Jackson was the friend of Bolivar, and that Gen. H. had been recalled because *he* was Bolivar's enemy. And immediately after Mr. Moore entered upon the discharge of his duties, the officers and friends of Bolivar were not at all backward in making public these representations. Indeed, before Gen. H left Bogota the Bolivar party openly urged it as one reason why their master should be crowned, that the measure was approved by General Jackson, who had determined to take the same course in the United States, at the end of his term of four years. Ridiculous as all this must sound to American ears, and ignorant as it speaks many of the officers and partisans of Bolivar to be, it is nevertheless true. And, in conversation with Americans, they even went so far as to laugh at them for their credulity in asserting that Gen. Jackson neither could nor would do any such thing.

The effect of all this, however, has been seen in the treatment which Gen. H. received at the hands of the government, and the Bolivar party, after the arrival of Mr. Moore. He was accused of interfering with the politics of the country; of fomenting the disaffection against Bolivar; of plotting with the unfortunate Cordova; and of being engaged in a plot to assassinate the British Minister and the whole Colombian Council of State! While, at the same time so scrupulous had he been in his demeanor, that he had not interchanged even the customary civilities with gentlemen of the liberal party; so necessary was it to avoid giving offence on the one hand, or endangering the lives and liberty of those unfriendly to the views of Bolivar, on the other. His friends finally hurried him away, to prevent his assassination.

As Gen. Jackson pledged himself in his Message that 'he will submit to nothing that is wrong,' we presume he will take instant measures to vindicate our national character. If not, as Gen. H. must have ample means for the purpose, we trust that he will take his vindication into his own hands. But in any event, the late Message of the President, endorsing Bolivar's character, will prove most unfortunate. It will be seized upon by Bolivar and his friends as evidence of the truth of all that has been said against Gen. Harrison, and of the favor with which Gen. Jackson looks upon the schemes of the Liberator. It will be translated into the inflated diction of Colombia, perhaps altered, at any rate exaggerated, and thus the weight of the American Government will be thrown into the scale of monarchy in that distracted country.

A GLOOMY PICTURE OF BOSTON.

If we must believe 'Franklin,' in the last Boston Traveller, the city is indeed on the high road to ruin. He estimates the amount of depriciation and loss sustained during the last year, at three millions three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The depreciation on Real Estate, twenty-five per cent, amounts to a million and a half. This is certainly a powerful argument in favour of some project to revive the trade of Boston:

If we dared to make a similar estimate of the depreciation and loss, which our town has suffered, perhaps the result would be equally as startling.

[Salem Obser.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Chandler—Having been recently applied to for some autographs, by a gentleman who is making an extensive collection, I found, in searching for them, some letters of Gen. Washington, which may be worth preserving. I accordingly send them for your decision. Should you think them likely to be acceptable to your readers, they are at your service for that purpose —otherwise please return them.

The first letter refers to a pamphlet published by the British in New York, during the revolutionary war, with a view of destroying the public confidence in the illustrious commander of the American armies, and which I had intended to insert in the American Museum—but fortunately consulting the General on the subject, I was prevented by the receipt of this letter.

The pamphlet, which was republished during the extraordinary effervescence of the public feeling, excited by the discussion of Jay's Treaty, was formally disavowed by the General, on his retirement from the office of president—and the disavowal recorded in the office of the secretary of state.

Feb. 11. M. C.

MOUNT VERNON, Oct. 27th, 1788.

Sir, In reply to yours of the 20th of this month, I have to observe, that the fragment of the letter in question supposed to be written by me, is spurious; and that there was a Pamphlet containing a great many letters of the same description published in New York, at the same time.—It should further be observed that this publication was made soon after several of my letters were really intercepted with the mail, and that the pretended copies of them not only blended many truths with many falsehoods, but were evidently written by some person exceedingly well acquainted with my domestic and general concerns.—Advantage was adroitly taken of this knowledge to give the greater appearance of probability to the fiction.

From these circumstances you will perceive, Sir, how prudently you have acted in making an application to me previous to your meditated republication.—Otherwise, I might have found myself under the necessity of denying that they were genuine; from an apprehension, that, being thus preserved in a manner under my own eye and with my acquiesence, they must have assumed the seal of veracity in the estimation of Posterity.—For whatever credit some of these letters might be thought to have done to my literary or political talents, I certainly cannot choose to avail myself of the imposition.

With due regard,
I am—Sir,
Your most obed't and humble serv't,
GO: WASHINGTON.

Mr. Mathew Carey.

'YANKEE DOODLE'—2d EDITION!

Mr. Poulson,

Seeing in your Paper of the 12th inst. reasons assigned for the origin of 'Yankee Doodle' in Judge Martin's history of North Carolina, imputing its origin to a military event at Albany in 1755,—it has struck the writer, as not so probable as the cause assigned in 'Watson's MS Annals of Philadelphia,'—article 'Occurrences of the War'—the same which I shall herein extract, for the purpose of eliciting, as the two stories go the round,—further information on the facts concerning the origin and wide diffusion of this now celebrated national Song.

THE EXTRACT.

'*Yankee Doodle.*'—This tune so celebrated as a national air of the Revolution, has an origin almost unknown to the mass of the people of the present day. An aged and respectable Lady, born in New England, tells me she remembers it well, long before the Revolution, under another name. It was once universally called 'Lydia Fisher' and was a favorite New England jig. It was there the practice with it, as with Yankee Doodle now, to sing it with various impromptu verses—such as,

'Lydia Locket lost her pocket,
Lydia Fisher found it!
Not a bit of money in it,
Only binding round it.'

The British, preceding the war of Independence, when disposed to ridicule the simplicity of Yankee manners and hilarity, were accustomed to sing airs of this song, set to words invented for the passing occasion, having for their object to satirize and sneer at the New Englanders. This, as I believe, *they* called Yankee Doodle, by way of reproach, and as a slur up on their favourite 'Lydia Fisher.'

It is remembered that the English officers among us, acting under civil and military appointments, often felt lordly over us as colonists, and by countenancing such slurs they sometimes expressed their superciliousness.*

When the battle of Concord and Lexington began the war, the English while *advancing* in *triumph*, played along the road 'God save the king,'—but when the Americans had made *the retreat* so disastrous to the invaders, *they* then struck up the scouted 'Yankee Doodle,'—as if to say—'See what we simple Jonathans *can do!*' From that time, the term of intended derision, was assumed throughout all the American colonies as the National air of 'the sons of Liberty,'—another British appellation bestowed upon us in the Parliament, by Col. Barre, and promptly assumed as their rightful names, by the colonists.'

* Since perusing this article, we may see the general ideas sustained in the book 'Lafayette in America,' vol. 1, p. 191; where an anecdote is given of Lafayette causing the air to be played at the time of the surrender at Yorktown as a pleasant retort, for an intended affront by the British on that occasion. [Note by author of the 'Annals.']

Such, Mr. Poulson, is the history of the air as assigned by Mr. Watson. If others can give a better account of the matter, now is the time to seek out its truth.—Some of the aged in New England, should tax their memory for further facts, in this now interesting topic.

LANG SYNE.

By a vote of one hundred and five to eighty-three the Virginia House of Delegates have abolished the Board of Public Works, and passed a bill vesting the powers exercised by the board, in the Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer and one member of the Executive Council.

There are said to be in the Senate of the United States, thirty-nine Lawyers, two Merchants, one Physician and five Farmers and Manufacturers; nine have been Governors of different States, and fifteen have been Judges.

There is a trait in our nature which seems to be oftner exemplified in courts of justice, than elsewhere, and particularly in large capitals. We allude to the concourse of persons passing their days in listening to trials civil or criminal, in which they have properly no concern, and taking a deep interest in the issue, as it may affect others—entire strangers to them—while their own affairs are falling behind hand, or hastening to ruin, through inattention. Hours, all precious for important purposes, are thus strangely wasted; as they frequently are in the perusal of romances, of which the fictitious heroes engross a sensibility and time, due, and even indispensable to the business and and families of the readers. [Nat. Gaz.

The Courier Francois remarks that, in France at this moment, there are all the elements of revolution, except one, and that is the desire to make a revolution;—truly a material obstacle. In no populous country would the elements be wanting, if the desire prevailed; not even in the United States. [ib.

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