FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the brig Duxbury, Captain Drew, at Boston, the Editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, have received the London Globe and Traveller, of the 6th of March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It will be seen from our extracts given below, that on Friday, the 5th o March, the Marquess of Lansdown gave notice, that on Monday sen-night he would move an address to his Majesty to recognize the Independence of the Spanish Colonies in South America. The Traveller, adds. it is probable, that the repeated meetings of the Cabinet Ministers, for several days past, related to this subject.

We have also given a sketch of the observations which fell from Sir James Macintosh and Mr. Canning, in consequence of certain inquiries by the former, touching the famous decree of the King of Spain, in January last, regulating the commercial affairs of the late Spanish Colonies. Mr. Canning seems to have been somewhat shy on this occasion.

There was likewise a debate in the House of Commons, on the same evening, of considerable interest, on the silk manufacture. The debate arose on the presentation of some petitions from the silk manufacturers of London, Taunton, and Norwich, objecting to the removal of the prohibition on foreign silks—a measure in contemplation by the Ministers, in the attempts they are making to return to the sound principles of free trade. We may hereafter publish some extracts from this debate, which will be the more interesting from the nature of the business which has so long engrossed the attention of the Congress of the United States. While Great Britain is endeavoring to cast off the unnatural shackles upon trade, many of our active politicians are anxiously striving to put them on.

In the course of a debate during the same evening, on a bill amending the laws relative to prison discipline, Mr. G. Bennett intimated his intention of opposing several enactments of the bill in committee. He called the attention of the House to the severe inequality of the punishment of the tread-mill, (to the discipline of which, properly applied, he was friendly,) owing to the absurd varieties of construction upon which those mills were built in different parts of the country. The hon. member then referred to some calculations which had been made of the degrees of labor in some tread mills, compared with others. From these it appeared, that taking the height of the monument to be 172 feet, the persons working in some tread-mills ascended the height of the building 32 times, in others, 83 times, and others again 96 times, in the course of one day's work. He next adverted to a letter from the keeper of Lancaster gaol, in which it was stated that 10,000 feet of labor (of ascent on the wheel) was sufficient for the labor of one man in the course of a day, and that by a calculation, it appeared, that a day's work of 12,000 feet of ascent was equal to the labor of walking thirty-seven miles on level ground. In the Committee he would propose to limit the labor of the men to 10,000 feet, and that of women to 8,000 feet in the course of one day. Mr. B. also spoke against the practice of putting untried prisoners upon the wheel. Mr. Peel, in reply, concurred with the gentleman entirely, in not sending untried prisoners to the tread mill. With respect to the plan of fixing a *maximum* of labour, he did not think it would be productive of any good. If 10,000 or 8,000 feet of ascent were taken as a maximum, a magistrate would have no discretion; and what might be an excessive degree of labour to one man, would be comparatively light to another. The calculation of 12,000 feet of ascent on the mill being equal to 37 miles of walking on level ground, was most extravagant and erroneous. It was founded on an assumption of the ascent on the wheel being perpendicular. He denied that the labor at all corresponded to perpendicular ascent, or that it was equal with that of dragging up the body at every step. But he had not heard—what would be a more decisive objection—that the labor of the mill was generally prejudicial te health, and he knew of none other which gave a more equal division of labor. It was objected to the putting females on the tread mill by Alderman Wood, and others; and on the other hand, it was contended that the keepers should have a discretionary power. Instances were stated, where, in consequence of complaints, the female convicts had been weighed from time to time; and the result was, that while they were upon the wheel, they had gained flesh, and had lost weight when they had been off a few weeks!

When discussing the mutiny bill, Mr. Hume proposed an amendment for abolishing corporal punishment, in the army. He objected to the bill, because it authorized the infliction of corporal punishment on 73,000 men His attention was particularly called to the subject by a circular recently issued by Lord Bathurst, recommending the total abolition to flogging in the West Indies. He could not understand why a species of punishment which was considered improper to be used towards slaves, should be inflicted upon freemen. He was convinced that the practice of flogging degraded the army. The Hon. Member next observed, that the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the King's Mews were greatly annoyed by the cries of the soldiers who were almost daily flogged there. Sir Henry Hardinge declared, that only one man had been punished at the barracks, of the King's Mews in twelve months. The debate was of some length, and the practice of the continental powers was often referred to.—The officers in the House, were in favor of preserving the power to flog. Lord Palmerston said the punishment of flogging was ancient—it was derived from the Roman army to the British. It was necessary, not only to the discipline of the army, but to take that power away from the prerogative would be to endanger the Constitution. The observations on foreign discipline must be taken with some allowance. The French army had not the punishment of flogging, but they were less tenacious of life. Surely no one could wish to see capital punishments increased in the British army.—While he was with the army of occupation in France, he heard of several men of the Russian forces dying from the severity of flogging. In the Prussian army there were two classes. On the first offence the men were degraded to the second from the first, in which they were not subject to corporal punishment. In the second class they were subject to stripes, which were graduated by a scale; an Ensign could inflict 10, a Lieutenant 20, a Captain 30, a Major 40, and so on. This was not the discipline to be desired for the British army.

A letter received at Lloyd's Coffee House, London, dated Marseilles, February 24, states that Vice Admiral Neale had sailed from Malta for Algiers, taking with him the Naiad and leaving orders for all other ships of war to follow.—The Consul had embarked with the Admiral.—Of the Algerine force now at sea, we have no correct account, but it is said to consist of two frigates, two corvettes, and several small vessels, and about the 8th Feb. they were cruising off the coast of Spain, having captured a Spanish fishing vessel near Benedomi. All the British vessels at Gibraltar, bound up the Mediterranean, were weiting there for convoy.

Letters received from Cadiz dated early in February, state that the Naval Commandant of the Port had given notice of the late proceedings of the Algerines, and that a Swiss vessel had arrived at Alicant, after being detained 4 days subsequent to the sailing of the Algerine squadron. The captain reported that several more vessels of war were fitting out to cruize against the European flags, and that it was necessary for all vessels bound up to the Mediterranean to receive the protection of vessels of war.

The Globe says these letters excited some interest, but did not affect the funds, as it does not appear possible that the Dey can resist the force which will be sent against him; whilst the rupture furnishes ministers with a plausible pretext for keeping a large naval force ready for other purposes than the chastisement of this pirate.

A letter from the British Vice Consul at Almeria, dated Feb. 9, says it is reported by a coaster from Carthagena, that the master of an English schooner, put into that port on the 6th instant, declared that a Moorish frigate and a brig captured off Cape St. Antonia, on the coast of Valencia, an English brig laden with barilla, from Carthagena. Little credit is given to this news.

A man named Daniel Grimshire, was executed on the 2d of March, at Reading, for the murder of his infant child. He denied his guilt until the morning of his execution, when he made a full confession of the crime, with all the circumstances attending its perpetration; from which it appeared he had meditated the crime for several weeks, in which period he thrice attempted to carry it into execution, but his resolution had as often failed him. On the evening this horrid crime was committed, he availed himself of the absence of his wife, and taking the kettle of hot water from the side of the fire, poured the liquor into the mouth of the infant in its cradle. The motive for doing this diabolical act appears to have been a desire of separating from his wife, with whom he had some quarrels and returning to his employment as a shepherd. Immense numbers assembled to witness the execution of this wretched individual, and many of the spectators appeared much affected by the awful spectacle.

The death of the marquess of Titchfield, a promising young nobleman, and a nephew of Mr. Canning, is announced in the papers of the 6th. The death of Mr. Viotti, a celebrated performer on the violin, is also announced in the same paper. Mrs. Siddons the greatest tragic actress of her day, was so alarmingly indisposed, that her medical friends had little hope of her recovery. Sir Thomas Bell died on the 5th, most deservedly regretted. He was elected, at one period, one of the Sheriffs of London, was treasurer of the Scotch Hospital, and indefatigable in his zeal and activity for the promotion of the objects of this and other benevolent institutions in the metropolis. Mr. Bowdich, the African traveller, died on the river Gambia, on the 10th of January, having just completed a survey of that river.

A great capitalist has signified his assent to the proposed reduction of 4 per ct. stock to 3½, by a transfer of £750,000 from the higher to the lower stock. Mr. Samuel Guerney, the banker, of Norwich, exchanges nearly £400,000.

The Monthly Magazine, for March, displays on a single sheet, in parallel columns, the entire income and expenditure of the British Government, year by year, and every branch separately, for the last 31 years, or from 1793 to 1823.

The fluctuations are astonishing: the expenditure of 1793 was not 23,000,000, while that of 1815 exceeded 130,000,000, and that of 1823 nearly 58,500,000.—Some enormous differences, wholly unaccounted for, appear between the income and expenditure; and in 1816, 3,000,000 more were charged for interest of debt than was actually due. Public attention must lead to Parliamentary inquiry on these subjects.

From the official excise returns, furnished by order of the House of Commons, every man, woman and child, in London, seems to drink, on the average, two barrels of beer a year. The quantity of strong beer brewed in England, in a year, would float all the navy in commission.

A petition is now in the course of circulation, for obtaining the sanction of Parliament to constitute the harbor of Folkstone a regular port between England and the continent. A mail coach will probably be established from Folkstone and the continent, if the object of the petition be granted.

The Southampton Chronicle says:—"All around as far as the eye can carry, or as report proceeds, the face of the country bears a most promising appearance. The wheat looks remarkably fine, and oils fair to fill the wide granaries 'of the husbandman with autumnal joy.'"

SPAIN.

The Etoile contains decrees of the King of Spain, in one of which he declares his intention to re-establish in his finances "the bases and the methods of the monarchy, such as they have been *sanctioned* and naturalized by the lapse of time." He consequently re-establishes the *frutos civiles* which had been imposed by a decree of 1789, and subsequently abandoned, and which are explained to be an income tax of 4 per cent. on the revenue of houses, mills, shops, workshops, and manufactures; and of 6 per cent. on rent and territorial property.

Another decree explains the decree of Port St. Mary, Oct. 1, as far as regards judicial proceedings.

Another decree forbids the import of grain, meal, or pulse, into the Peninsula; the Balearic Islands and the Canaries are excepted from the decree. The corn trade in the interior of the Peninsula and by coasting (in Spanish vessels only) is free. Grain imported into the Balearic Isles is to pay 34 reals per quintal; meal, 26 reals; pulse, 12 reals.

There was a report at Paris of a general change in the Spanish ministry.—What is stated in the Etoile as certain is, that 14 Spanish Councillors of state have been *permitted* to retire, and that Messrs. D'Asgumosa and Castiels the first and second functionaries in the ministery of State, have been also superseded.

FRANCE.

Paris papers of the 5th March were received in London by express. Out of 246 Deputies returned by the Electoral Colleges for districts, there are only about 16 Liberals. The Departmental Colleges have yet to elect 172 Deputies; but in these the opposition candidates have less chance than in other districts. M. Cambaceres has had an attack of Appoplexy from which he was not expected to recover. The Etoile of the 5th, announces a few additional returns—all Royalists. Strange as it may seem, the crusade against Spain has added prodigiously to the strength of the Bourbons.

The private letters from Paris repeat the report that M. de Villele intends to reduce the 5 per cents if they should rise 1 or 2 per cent more, which is fully expected, as the most extraordinary efforts are made for that purpose.

The funds at Paris continue to rise, and closed on Thursday, the 4th, at the following prices (for the Account:)—

French Rentes, 105f. 25c.; Scrip 16; Bank Stock, 1,800; Spanish 24¼; Neapolitan, 89¾.—Exchange: one month, 35 40; 3 months, 25 30.

DENMARK.

Accounts from Copenhagen are to the 17th of Feb. On the 6th of that month the King issued two Decrees, which have given great pleasure to the Danish landholders. By the first (the operation of which commences with the 1st January) the land tax, which was hitherto paid in money, may be paid in paper currency, at its nominal value. By this the tax is reduced to 20 per cent. The second gives permission to pay the tax in grain instead of money. The arrears of the tax from the 1st of July, 1822 to the end of 1823, is to be paid in 4 successive quarters, beginning with the Jan. quarter of 1825.

GREECE.

Advices from Zante of 1st Feb. state that Patras remained under close blockade by sea and land. Lord Byron and Cols. Stanhope and Delamay, were concerting measures with Maurocordato for beseiging Lepanto. Some Algerine vessels, which had taken shelter under the guns of that fortress, were blockaded by six Hydriote vessels. It is mentioned, in letters from Smyrna, that the Turks in Crete had received re-inforcements from Egypt.

The Greek Bonds are 2¼ premium in London.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, dated Jan. 27, speak positively of the disastrous situation of the Turks. It seems certain that the fire which broke out in the arsenal on the night of the 25th of January, was caused by incendiaries, and that the damage done was very great, although the Turks pretend that it was completely subdued without any considerable loss. It is also confirmed that the Persians in the neighborhood of Bagdad have made hostile movements.—These letters state that Lord Strangford had given great offence to the majority of the Turkish ministry, by the positive tone in which he demanded on the 24th of January, the immediate evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia, but that he is in favor with the Sultan and the Grand Vizier, who are both disposed to a pacific policy.

HOUSE OF LORDS—March 5.

Marquis Lansdown rose to give notice of a motion which he intended to make on Monday se'night, which would be, that the House do address his majesty, praying him to recognize the independence of South America; he considered the papers laid on the table, to have afforded sufficient grounds for his motion; there were other papers which he still wished should be laid on the table also; there were some points on which he desired information from the Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury; however, as he did not see that Noble Earl in his place, he should proceed no further at present; he would ask those questions on Monday next. He moved that the house should be summoned for Monday se'nnight. for the more ample discussion of the important question which he designed to lay before them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 5.

G. Britain and S. America.

Sir J. Macintosh said, that having carefully perused the papers which were last night laid upon the table of the House, he rose to propose to the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, one or two questions upon subjects connected with them. The first of these questions would be, whether any answer had yet been received from the Court of Madrid to the dispatch from this Government, dated the 30th January?—(Hear, hear.) If such an answer had been received by his majesty's government, he presumed there could be no objection on their part to lay it before the house. His second question was, whether his majesty's government possessed the decree, or, if not, the original, even an authentic or accurate copy of the decree said to have been made by Ferdinand VII. professing to regulate the commerce of vast countries in South America, that had long ceased to acknowledge his authority?—If such copy was in possession of ministers he supposed there could be no objection to its production. He should also be desirous—and to this he could anticipate no objection—that there should be laid before the House a copy of the treaty entered into between Great Britain and Spain in the year 1810; which treaty was referred to in that dispatch of the 30th of Jan. as granting to British subjects a right of trade with the subjects of Spain in the two hemispheres. (Hear, hear.) Now, he knew it was impossible that the treaty might have been printed, or have been in some shape or other, already laid before parliament. If so, he was not aware of the fact; but he presumed that the treaty alluded to could not be that which was made with Admiral Apodaca. for that was made in 1809. If it had not been printed, he should either move that it be printed, or give notice of a motion for its production, according to the answer which he might receive to the questions which he had addressed to the Right Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Canning observed, that to the questions of his honorable and learned friend he would answer separately, but he would invert the order in which those questions had been put. And first, as to the supposed treaty between Spain and G. Britain. No such treaty was in existence to the best of his knowledge In the year 1810, when this country proposed to interpose her meditation between Spain and her colonies in America, it was merely upon an understanding between the two governments that the coast law of Spain was suspended as between the subjects of the two nations. No instrument, as far as he had ascertained, was in existence, in which this agreement was recorded. As to the second question propounded about the decree, he knew of that only as a matter of public notoriety; but he really could not say whether it had been communicated to his majesty's government in that authentic shape that would entitle it to be considered as a document in their own possession. If, however, such a decree had really been communicated to them, they would undoubtedly not object to lay it before parliament. As to the 3d question, whether any answer had been received from Spain in reply to the dispatch of the 30th of Jan. he believed that an answer simply acknowledging the receipt of the despatch had been received by this government. In reply to the remaining part of what had been addressed to him that evening by his honorable and learned friend, he would merely say, that there were circumstances which would prevent his (Mr. Canning's) stating to the house at present any thing further as to the precise state in which this country now stood with respect to America. The moment that an official answer should be received to that dispatch, it should be laid before parliament. (Hear, hear.) The scope of his honorable and learned friend's motion (for though it was not shaped in this manner, it clearly went to this extent) was to induce his majesty's government to lay before parliament such documents and papers as might show to the house the principles upon which government has hitherto acted, and intended in future to act, in regard to America. But he freely told his hon. and learned friend if the communications which ministers had already made on this subject had been such as to entitle them to the confidence of parliament, he should resist every attempt to extort further information, or to compel the production of further papers relative to those matters under the present state of circumstances. If, on the contraay, the communications which government had made, had entitled them to the confidence of parliament, his honorable and learned friend would be at liberty to take his own course upon this important affair.

Sir J. Mackintosh, in explanation, said he had listened to every word that had fallen from the right hon. secretary; but at as present advised, he saw nothing to induce him to alter his original intention, which at a future day, he should be disposed to carry into effect.

LONDON MARKET, *March* 3.

Though we have had but a moderate demand for cotton this week, the holders continue very firm, and are not disposed to offer their stocks at the prices of the day. The sales this week are about 300 bales of all kinds.

The Sugar market has been in a very inactive state—the demand for refined for home consumption continues steady; the request for export is confined to lumps for crushing and packing, for which there is consideable demand. All the other qualities are heavy—quantity at market more limited than for a length of time preceding. In the early part of the week the public sales of Coffee went off heavily, and the ordinary descriptions, which were not clean, sold at a reduction of about 2s. per cwt. The clean and finer qualities supported the previous currency.

Hemp is low—In flax there is no alteration.

Rum and Brandy are dull at the nominal quotations.

Cocoa, public sale—152 bags Trinidad 74 a 91s; 112 bags Brazil were taken at 38s.

South Sea oil has advanced materially. The demand for fish oil has increased for home consumption.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

March 5.

THE GREEKS.—The Lord Mayor said he held in his hand a paper signed Andreas Orlando and John Luriottis, which he would order to be read to the Court. The Court would recollect, that some time ago they had voted the sum of one thousand pounds in aid of the Greeks who were engaged in a struggle for their liberty.—That vote he knew to be of infinite importance to the objects of it, inasmuch as it marked the sense of this great city respecting their cause.—He now held in his hand a letter directed to the Court by the Deputies who had lately arrived from that country. His Lordship then handed the letter to the officer, who read as follows.

"*March* 3, 1824.

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—Amongst the events which have encouraged and consoled us in the progress of the struggle in which our nation has been engaged against their tyrants, whose despotism has oppressed our country through ages of suffering—a struggle whose happy termination we now venture to anticipate—we have been sensibly affected by that proof of the interest felt by the first city of the universe our arduous strife made evident by the munificent grant of £1,000, applied opportunely to our assistance from the city Fund. Greece feels the debt of gratitude; and we deem it a high and distinguished privilege to be organs of the expression of that gratitude. The part which the people of England, and you, my Lord mayor and Gentlemen, most pre-eminently and especially have taken in the advancemet of the independence of our venerable and beloved country, is deeply written in our hearts, and shall be conveyed down in thankful memorials to our children. "We have the honor," &c.

On motion of Mr. Hurcombe, it was ordered to be entered on the Journals of the Court.

Prices of Stocks, March 6.—Three per C. Red. 94 1-8 a 94 1-4; New Fours, 108 1-8 a 108; Con. for Acc. 94 3-8 5-8 1-2.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—Monday, April 19.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Va. it was

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether the Executive, through the agency of the War Department, borrowed any money during the last war, under the condition of applying the same to the defence of the state wherein the said loans were made, and to what amouut; and whether interest was paid by the U. States for such loans, or if they sustained any loss by giving stock or treasury notes for theirs, including any other information in relation to the subject, which he may think proper to communicate.

The Senate took up the joint resolution offered by Mr. Macon, fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress, and agreed on their part to limit the session to the 15th of May.

After some executive business, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 19.

After the presentation of some petitions, the Speaker presented to the House a communication from the Hon. Ninian Edwards, in relation to a charge made by the Secretary of the Treasury against him, of having given in false statements before a committee of the House, appointed to inquire into the transactions of the Secretary with the western Banks.

Mr. Webster observed, his first wish was to preserve the dignity and character of the House in a matter so delicate as the present. He said one of two courses presented itself to the consideration of the House, either to order the printing of the communication, or to refer it to a select committee. He was in favor of a reference of the whole subject to a select committee, as the communication had already been read.—If any gentleman would move such a referance, he would give it his support.

Mr. Floyd, after some observati
moved that the subject be referred t
select committee.

On the queston being put on refe
the communication, with the docume
to a select committee, and to print t
—Mr. Forsyth made some remarks u
the character of Mr. Edwards, when
Wright withdrew his motion to pr
and the question on referring it to a
lect committee was determined in
affirmative.

The committee was ordered to con
of seven.

Mr. Newton, from the committe
commerce, reported a bill "to autho
masters of vessels to clear out, in c
tain cases, either at the Custom-hous
Petersburg, or that of Richmond," wh
was twice read, and ordered to be
grossed for a third reading to-morrow

Mr. Hamilton, from the military co
mittee, reported a bill "concerning
allowance of pensions, on a relinqui
ment of bounty lands," which was tw
read and committed.

Mr, Longfellow offered the follow
resolution, which was laid on the tabl

Resolved, That the President be
quested to communicate to this Ho
the correspondence between this gove
ment and France, relating to spoliati
committed on American commerce,
tween the years 1793 and 1800; and a
relating to the claims of France u
this government for not complying w
the treaties of alliance and commerce

Mr. Floyd moved, that the commit
on the subject of the address of the h
Ninian Edwards to this house, be inve
ed with power to send for persons a
papers. It was determined in the affir
ative.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. McLane moved that all the
ders of the day, preceeding the bill ma
ing appropriation for certain fortifi
tions for the year 1824, be dispens
with, for the purpose of taking up th
bill. The motion prevailed, and t
house resolved itself into a committ
of the whole, on said bill.—Mr. Lathr
in the chair.

The appropriation of $135,000 for t
Fort at Mobile Point, was opposed
Mr. Cocke, who wanted more inforu
tion on the subject.

Mr. McLane moved to amend the b
by striking out 'Fort Fayette," and i
serting the words "for purchasing si
and collecting materials for building
fort at New Utrecht Point $50,000."

The amendment was determined
the affirmative—Ayes 85, Noes 40.

Mr. M'Lane moved to amend the b
by adding to it an appropriation of o
hundred thousand dollars, for providi
cannon, &c. for other fortifications.

Some discussion on this question too
place between Messrs. M'Lane, Cob
Hamilton, Vance and Reed, after whi
the amendment was withdrawn, and t
bill received some other amendment
when the House adjourned.

The following notice of Mr. Wirt, A
torney General of the United State
is, from the pen of the correspondin
editor of the N. Y. Statesman:

Mr. Wirt is now about 50 years
age. His presence is peculiarly impo
ing, and all his manners graceful. H
looks as though he might well be th
author of the British Spy, in which th
characters of Patrick Henry, Chief Ju
tice Marshall, and the blind preacher i
the mountains, have been so elegantl
drawn. His practice, beyond the limi
of his official duties, is very extensiv
and during the present term of the cou
he has been engaged in almost every im
portant cause which has been argued.

The character of Mr. Wirt's eloquenc
is of a high grade. His voice is powe
ful, his tones harmonious, and his enun
ciation clear and distinct. He neve
speaks without evincing ardor and fee
ing, and his fluency is peculiar and ne
ver interrupted: He delights and con
vinces, and no man hears him withou
understanding his arguments—a sure in
dication of a clear head and logica
mind. His arguments are constantl
enlivened by classical allusions an
flashes of wit. Many a dry cause, ca
culated to fatigue and weary, is thu
rendered interesting to the spectato
as well as to the court.

Mr. Wirt's legal acquirements are ex
tensive. He is a labourious, studiou
man. By industry and perseverance h
has added much to the gifts of nature.—
It is said that he never rises in cou
without being well prepared in his caus
and he rises often. As the Attorne
General of the United States, he is
faithful and an able officer, popular an
obliging in the discharge of his duties.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF OUR CITIES

A tolerably fair estimate of the com
mercial character and trade of the place
enumerated below, may be formed fro
the Post Office receipts for letters an
newspapers, as reported to Congress b
the late Postmaster General. The stat
ment is for the year 1822, and only i
cludes these places which paid ove
$5,000 in postage. The sum total
the receipts was $1,108,309—of whic
New-York paid more than one twelft
Many of the post offices did not retur
two dollars for their receipts.

Albany,	$11,033	Alexand. D. C.	$7,03
Augusta, G.	12,138	Baltimore,	41,4
Boston,	49,923	Cincinnati,	5,7
Charleston,	27,254	New Haven,	6,4
Louisville, Ky.	5,244	New-York,	92,8
New-Orleans,	23,251	Philadelphia,	77,0
Norfolk,	6,528	Pittsburg,	6,7
Petersburg, V.	8,416	Providence,	8,8
Portland,	5,349	Salem, Mass.	5,1
Richmond,	17,635	Washington,	9,3
Savannah,	16,727		

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